THE OXFORD CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES OF HISTORY

X. VI.

ANNALES ANTIQUITATIS.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

OF

ANCIENT HISTORY

SYNCHRONISTICALLY AND ETHNOGRAPHICALLY ARRANGED.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES.



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PREFACE.

The compilers of chronological tables may justly be placed among that class of writers whom England's great lexicographer has characterised as the slaves of science—as "the pioneers of literature, whose humble office it is to remove rubbish and clear away obstructions from those paths through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory." But however humble may be their station in the ranks of literature, it must at least be admitted that they should possess the qualities of patience, industry, and research.

The science of Chronology has been divided by some of the ablest writers on the subject into two separate and distinct branches—Technical and Historical: the former relating to the computation of the several measures of time, and founded on astronomical principles; while the office of the latter is, from given data, to arrange and harmonise the different systems furnished by the historians of different ages and countries.

Our present concern is with the historic species, of which it may not be too much to say that it is encompassed and perplexed with difficulties of which those only can adequately judge, who are acquainted with the nature of the materials from which the chronologer has to construct his system. Not only are his sources of information scanty and his data confused, but from the loss or mutilation of those ancient contemporary documents, which would have illustrated the earlier periods of history, he is compelled to have recourse to more questionable, because more recent records; and by comparing these together, and rejecting whatever seems to rest upon weak or uncertain testimony, he can at last obtain but a faint glimmering outline of the truth, or perhaps no more than the most probable among a number of conjectures. As we ascend the stream of time, and endeavour to penetrate the mists of fable and obscurity in which the history of the primitive ages is involved, our utmost research is repaid by nothing more real or substantial than shadowy legends, embellished by the poetic imagery and glowing descriptions of ancient bards.

Unsatisfactory however as such fragments are, they are useful as tending to illustrate, and as furnishing strong corroborative evidence of the truth of the Mosaic history, from which alone an authentic account of man's origin can possibly be deduced. It must however be recollected, that the Scriptures were written for nobler and more exalted purposes than the mere transmission of dates or the gratification of antiquarian curiosity; and hence we must not be surprised if, on topics connected with chronology, we fail to meet with the information we desire, and find ourselves at a loss to ascertain the precise time at which some of the most important transactions took place.

This increased uncertainty, however, seems to have aroused the diligence and ingenuity of chronologers, who have compiled system upon system without adding much to our stock of knowledge respecting the remote ages of antiquity. Thus, for example, there are not less than three hundred different dates assigned as the era of the creation, varying, in the extremes, no less than three thousand years; and equal uncertainty, though perhaps not extending to an equal number of discordant opinions, prevails respecting other eras, and perplexes the chronological student at every step of his enquiry.

But, notwithstanding the obstacles which beset this pursuit, much has been effected by the laborious researches of modern chronologers. Many difficulties have been removed which were once deemed insuperable; many obscurities have been cleared up which had long baffled the sagacity of older commentators; and it may perhaps reasonably be doubted, whether any addition of importance can be made to the store of materials already accumulated.

Still, if little original matter remains to be explored, if few enquiries can be instituted which have not already been anticipated, much yet remained to be done in the way of simplifying and throwing into a popular form those works which, from their cost, their language, or from other causes, were inaccessible to the general reader. To effect this is the object of the following work: its main design has been to condense and bring together the results of previous investigation, scattered as they are over numerous volumes in various languages, and to place them in such order as would render them most useful and most easily available to the chronological student. And when we consider the importance of this science as an auxiliary of history, without whose aid she fails to convey those lessons of practical wisdom for which her pages are perused—when we reflect that deprived of this light the eye of history is quenched in darkness, we cannot believe that a utilitarian will deem our labour profitless.

Accordingly, in tracing the progress of civilisation, in pencilling out the leading features of history, and in marking down the causes and events which have contributed to the rise, progress, and decay of empires and states, free use has been made of the labours and researches of the most distinguished scholars both at home and abroad. The writings of professor Heeren have been particularly consulted with reference to the Asiatic and African nations; and to his volumes, so replete with erudition, so lucid in their style, and so precise in their information, these tables are indebted for much valuable matter. In Grecian chronology, Mr. Fynes Clinton's Fasti Hellenici—the most satisfactory and erudite treatise which the English or any other language can boast of upon this subject—has been uniformly followed throughout, as it has in all other points of history it discusses. The kindness with which its accomplished author examined and corrected the first three sheets of this work, embracing the most embarrassing period of chronology, demands the expression of grateful acknowledgment which is here very respectfully tendered.

In scriptural history the dates of Usher and our authorised Bibles have been usually adopted; though it has been deemed advisable in numerous instances to add those of Dr. Hales, and occasionally those of Mr. Fynes Clinton. In such cases the initials of their respective names are added, so that it is hoped no confusion may arise respecting the authority.

The columns relating to India and the east have been kindly superintended by professor Wilson, whose accurate acquaintance with the history and literature of that country is too well known to require any notice in this place.

Germany, the great storehouse of modern learning, has long possessed many excellent works similar to the present: of these much use has been made. The labours of Gatterer, Huebler, Bredow, and the Latin work of Dumbeck founded upon them, have been frequently consulted; as have also the works of Blair, and the elegant and useful compilation of Major Bell. The plan of the tables of civilisation, science, and literature, has, with some slight modification, been copied from the *Tafeln der Geschichte* of Dr. Ed. Vehse, of Berlin. Assistance, too, has in numerous instances been derived from the kindness of many individuals in this university, whose names would do honour to any work, but who might perhaps dislike a more particular acknowledgment.

With regard to the plan, the contents, and general execution of the work, it is presumed, with some confidence, that they will speak for themselves. Much pains have been bestowed upon them—it is hoped not in vain. Perfection in such a compilation will not be looked for; yet it is humbly believed that if the reader find but little to praise, he will not find much to censure—his indulgence is implored for its faults, let him tax his liberality in estimating its merits.

June, 1835.

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4. Pelopidæ. 5. Heraclidæ. 6. Cadmus. 7. Kings of Athens.
8. Kings of Sparta. 9. Athenian Families. 10. Kings of Macedonia.
11. Carthaginian Families. 12. The Jews. 13. The Cæsars.
14. House of Constantine. 15. The Seleucidæ. 16. The Ptolemies.

VI. GENERAL INDEX OF THE NAMES OF PERSONS, PLACES, EVENTS, ETC., BY WHICH THE AGE OF EVERY CELEBRATED INDIVIDUAL AND FACT MAY BE AT ONCE FOUND IN CONNECTION WITH ITS CONTEMPORARIES.

The history of the Middle Ages, upon the same plan as the present Work, is in the Press, and will shortly be published. Modern history will speedily follow.

	Month and day of commencement.	Julian period.	Olympiads.	A.U.C.	B.C.	A.C.
NORMAL YEAR.						
The Julian Year, called also *the Year of the Old Calendar, or Old Style*, was modelled by Julius Cæsar with the assistance of Sosigenes, forty-six years B. C. It consisted of 365 days six hours, and was intercalated every fourth year by an additional day, inserted after the 23rd of February. The first Julian year commenced.....	January 1.	4669	183.4	709	45	
This solar year was reformed by Lillius, in the pontificate of Gregory XIII., and is now adopted throughout the greater part of Europe: it is called the *Gregorian Year*, or *New Style*.						
FUNDAMENTAL ERAS.						
I. *The Christian Vulgar Era* was invented by Dionysius Exiguus about 530 A. C., though not much used till it received the sanction of Bede in the eighth century.....	January 1.	4714	195.1	754	.....	1
II. *The Era of Diocletian*, called also *The Era of Martyrs*, still used by the Abyssinians, Copts, and Ethiopians.	August 29.	4997	265.4	1037	.....	284
III. *The Era of the Greek Christians*, which is threefold:						
1. *The Historic Era*, or *Era of Alexandria* (invented by Julius Africanus, in the third century) supposes the lapse of 5502 years from the creation to the birth of Christ	August 29.	.....	.....	.....	5502	
2. *The Ecclesiastical Era of Antioch* (invented by Panodorus, an Egyptian monk) calculates from the creation to the birth of Christ 5492 years.....	Sept. 1.	.....	.....	.....	5492	
3. *The Civil Era of Constantinople* assigns the creation of the world to the 5508th year B. C.....	Sept. 1.	.....	.....	.....	5508	
IV. *The Era of the Creation of the World*, according to Abp. Usher's calculation by the Hebrew text.....	....	710	.....	.....	4004	
——— to Dr. Hales, who follows the longer chronology of Josephus and the Septuagint.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5411	
——— to Fynes Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4138	
V. *The Era of the Deluge*, according to Abp. Usher.....	....	2366	.....	.....	2348	
——— to Dr. Hales.....	.....	1559	.....	.....	3155	
——— to Fynes Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2482	
INDIAN ERAS.						
I. *The Era of Vikramaditya*, from the death of a raja of that name.....	.....	4657	180.3	696	56	
II. *The Era of Salivahana* (the years of which are called Saca) much used in the south and west of India.....	.....	4791	214.2	831	.....	78
III. *The Era of the Kaliyuga*.....	....	1613	.....	.....	3101	
CHINESE ERA.						
A cyclical era of sixty years, commencing B. C. 2700. Consequently at the date of the present year (1835) we are in the 35th year of 76th cycle.						
JEWISH ERAS.						
I. Before the Babylonish captivity:—						
1. *The Call of Abraham*, according to Abp. Usher.....	.....	2793	.....	.....	1921	
——— to Dr. Hales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2078	
2. *The Era of the Exode*, according to Usher.....	....	3223	... ..	.....	1491	
——— to Dr. Hales.....	....	.....	.....	.....	1648	
3. *The Era of the Foundation of Solomon's Temple*, according to Abp. Usher.....	.....	3702	.....	.....	1012	
——— to Dr. Hales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1027	
II. After the Babylonish captivity:—						
4. *The Era of the commencement of the Captivity*, according to Abp. Usher.....	.....	4126	48.1	165	588	
——— to Dr. Hales.....	.....	4128	48.3	167	586	
5. *The Era of the Completion and Dedication of the Second Temple*.....	.....	4199	66.2	239	515	
6. *The Era of the Seleucidæ*, or *of Contracts*, sometimes called also the *Era of Alexandria*.....	.....	4402	117.1	442	312	
7. *The Era of the Maccabees*.....	.....	4551	154.2	591	163	
PERSIAN ERA.						
The Era of Yezdejird III., or *Persian Era*.....	June 16.	5345	353.1	1385	.. ...	632
MOHAMMEDAN ERA.						
The Era of the Hejira, or *Flight of Mohammed*.....	July 16.	5335	530.3	1375	.....	622
EGYPTIAN, ASSYRIAN, AND ETHIOPIAN ERAS.						
I. *The Era of the Pharaohs*, according to the regnal years, and entire dynasties, of which there is a threefold method of computation:—						
a. The generation of Herodotus contains thirty-three years, or three generations in a century.						
b. The generation of Dionysius Halicarnassensis contains twenty-seven years.						
c. A reign, according to Newton, from eighteen to twenty years—according to Fynes Clinton, twenty-four years and one-third—according to Dr. Hales, twenty-two years and one-third; and hence the proportion of generations to reigns is as thirty-three and one-third to twenty-two and one-third, or nearly as three to two.						
II. *The Era of Nabonassar*.....	Feb. 27.	3967	8.2	7	747	
III. *The Philippic Era*, (so called from Philip Aridæus).....	Nov. 12.	4390	114.1	430	324	
IV. *Era of the Victory of Actium.* (See below.)						
V. *Mundane Era* of the Abyssinians, which places the birth of Christ in the 5500th year from the creation, and supposes 5492 years to have passed from that period to our era. Consequently they exceed our date of the nativity by eight years.						
GRECIAN ERAS.						
I. *Trojan Era*.....	.....	3530	... ..	.....	1184	
II. *Olympiads*.....	July.	3938	1.1	.....	776	
III. *Pythiads*, (the third year of an Olympiad is always the first of a Pythiad.).....	.....	4132	49.3	171	582	
IV. *Attic Era* (invented by an Athenian), used in the Arundelian marbles.....	.....	4450	129.1	490	264	
V. *Calippic Era*, (a cycle of seventy-six years).....	June 29.	4384	112.3	424	330	
ROMAN ERAS.						
I. *Era of the building of the City*, according to Varro.....	April 21.	3961	6.4	1	753	
——— according to Cato.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	751	
——— according to Fabius Pictor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	747	
II. *Capitoline Era*.....	.....	3962	7.1	2	752	
III. *Consular Era*.....	.....	4205	67.4	245	509	
IV. *Era of Antioch*.....	.....	4665	182.4	705	49	
V. *Julian Era*.....	January 1.	4669	183.4	709	45	
VI. *Spanish Era*, or *Era of the Cæsars*.....	January 1.	4676	185.3	716	38	
VII. *Actian Era* in Egypt.....	Sept. 1.	4684	187.3	724	30	
VIII. *The Augustin Era*.....	Feb. 14.	4687	188.2	727	27	
IX. *Era of the Capitoline Games* (in the time of the emperor Domitian).....		4799	216.2	839	.....	86
X. *Era of Indictions*, or *of Constantine the Great*.....		5025	272.4	1065	.....	312
FRENCH ERA.						
Revolutionary Era.....	Sept. 22.	6505			.....	1792
ENGLISH ERAS.						
I. *Era of the Norman Conquest*.....	.....	5770			.....	1066
II. *Era of the Revolution*.....	.....	6401			.....	1688

2000 B. C. to 476 A. C. ANCIENT HISTORY. FROM THE EARLIEST RECORDS OF MANKIND, AND THE PRIMEVAL

ASIATIC KINGDOMS BEFORE THE REIGN OF CYRUS.

CHINA.	INDIA.	PERSIA.	ASSYRIA.	MEDIA.	BABYLONIA.	PHŒNICIA.	SYRIA.	KINGDOMS OF ASIA MINOR.			PALESTINE.
								TROY.	PHRYGIA	LYDIA.	
I. Dynasty of Hia to 1767.	I. Fabulous traditions till about 1500 B. C.	I. Affairs of little moment mixed up with fable.	I. Mere fable to 800.	I. Mythic Period.	I. No certain history.	I. Kingly government, 1050-572, in which year	Known as a nation as early as 2000.	Teucer about 1400:	I. Governed by native princes.	I. Atyadæ to the year 1225.	I. Call of Abraham, 1921.
II. Dyn. of Shang, to 1122.	Partial probability to the fourth century B. C.	Golden age of Jemsheed.	II. Capture of Nineveh, 606.	II. Revolt from Assyria, 711.	II. Ante-Chaldæan Period, to the year 630.	Tyre was taken	1040, subject to the Jews.	1184, destruction of Troy.	II. A Lydian province about 560.	II. to 718 Heraclidæ. III. to 546 Mermnadæ. IV. subject to Persia.	II. The Exodus, 1491. III. Monarchy, 1096. IV. Division of the kingdom.
III. To the year 258. Tcheu. Midnight of history. Interregn. Tcheu-Kue, from 770-320.	II. Sandrocottus.		III. Under the dominion of Persia 559.	Regal dynasty, 709–559.	III. 630-538 the ruling nation in West Asia. IV. Babylon taken by Cyrus 538.	II. Republican constitution under suffetes. Tributary kings under Persian rule.	980-740, govern. by kings. 740, subject to Assyria. 559, seized by the Persians.				ISRAEL: 976-721. V. Assyrian Captivity. JUDAH: 976-587. V. Babylonian Captivity.

559 II. **559 to 333. THE GREAT PERSIAN MONARCHY, FOUNDED**

Flourishing period of the Empire from Cyrus to Darius, 559 to 522.
Dynasty of the Achæmenidæ from Darius to the peace of Cimon, 522 to 450.
Decline of the Empire—Sedition of the satraps—From the peace of Cimon to Alexander the Great, 450 to 333.

VI. Return from the Captivity, 536, but dependent upon Persia till 323.

III. **333 to 301. IMMENSE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER**

IV. **301. Dismemberment of the Macedonian Monarchy, and Division**

	PARTHIA.	BACTRIA.	ARMENIA.	PONTUS.	PERGAMUS	BITHYNIA	PAPHLAGONIA.	CAPPADOCIA.	SYRIA.	JUDÆA.
IV. Schi-ho-ang-ti, founder of the Tsin dynasty, 250-206. V. 206-220 A. C. dyn. of Han. VI. Dyn. of Tsie, fr. 265-420.	250-226, A. C. V. Syrian period, to 130. VI. Period of the eastern nomad wars, to 53. VII. Roman period to 226, A. C.	250-126, A. C. 132 subd. by the Parthians 116 Their province. VIII. SASSANIDÆ, or new Persian emp. to 652. 360–400 flourishes.	A Syrian province to 190, then divided into MAJOR. Eight consecutive kings, till B. C. 5. MINOR. Depend. on Rome 81, A. C.	Flourishes. 480-64. Conq. by the Romans, 64.	Continues from 283-130. Roman prov. 130.	Kings fm. the year 378. Bequeathed to the Romans, 75.	323, Falls into the hands of the kings of Pontus. 179-63, native princes. Subject to Rome, 63.	A Persian province till the time of Alexander. 281 to 17 A. C. governed by its own kings. 17 A. C. a Roman province.	312-64, Seleucidæ. 305-281, greatest splendour of the kingdm. 203-198, wars with Rome. 64, Roman pr.	VII. Under the Ptolemies and Seleucidæ, 323-167. VIII. 167-39, Maccabees. IX. Under the Herodians and Romans, 39 to A. C. 70.
30										
VII. 420-480, Dyn. of Song.			412, a province of Persia.							

THE GREEK OR EASTERN PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

292. Partition of the Empire under Diocletian—again united by Constantine 324—finally divided 395.

476 A. C. **The Eastern Empire continues from 395 to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks.**

MIDDLE AGES. FROM THE RISE OF THE STATES FOUNDED BY THE BARBARIANS, TO

REIGN OF ANARCHY, BRUTE FORCE,

				GREEK EMPIRE.	PORTUGAL.	SPAIN.		NETHERLANDS.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	ITALY.	SWITZERLAND
400	VIII. 480-502, Tsi. IX. 502-35 Lo-ang. X. 535-89, Tschie. XI. 589-619 Sui. XII. 619-907, Tang. XIII. 907-957, He-hu-Tse-hu. XIV. 960, Tsao-Quang-ni. XV. 1279, Cublai Khan conquers China. Mongul dynasty till 1368. XVI. After the expulsion	dynasties, till the invasions of Mahmud of Ghizni, A. C. 999. Establishment of Moham. gov. by Mohammed Ghori, 1193. VI. In the end of the fourteenth century, different independent Moham. kingdoms established. Tamerlane subdues part of Hindostan, and takes Delhi, 1398.	IX. 652-1500. Under the domination of the Arabs or Moslems. X. From the year 1500	I. Wars with Persians, Huns, etc. 395–1057. II. Period of the Comneni, and of the bloody wars which distracted the empire on the invasion of the crusaders, 1057-1204 –1261. III. From the overthrow of the Latin empire to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, 1261-1453	I. Henry to John the Bastard, –Legitimate line of Burgundian kings, 1095–1383. II. Spurious line of Burgundian kings, from John the Bastard, to Emanuel the Great, 1383–1495.	I. 419, Visigoths. II. Divided into separate kingdoms 711: ARABS. I. Emirs 711–755. II. Kings 755–1031. Decline of the Arabian power. Distinct Arabian principalities, 1. III. Almoravides, 1094. IV. 1165, Almohades. V. 1238, Kingdom of Granada, to 1492.	CHRISTIANS. 718 Pelayo. Leon & Castile separate 1026–1230 United 1230–1516 Navarre, 885–1512. Arragon, 1035–1516. Counts of Barcelona, 801–1162. *The Christian kingdoms become more powerful.* 1479. All Spain united under Ferdinand the Catholic.	I. From the earliest period to the insurrection of Cl. Civilis the Batavian, A. C. 70. II. To the times of Charlemagne, 800. Divided into numberless earldoms, and free towns, 1000–1300. III. Annexed to Burgundy, 1369–1477. IV. To Mary wife of Maximilian I. of Austria, 1477.	I. 486. Merovingians. II. Carlovingians, 752. 843. *Decline of the royal prerogative, which is invaded by the nobles.* III. 987 Capetians 1108. *The monarchy strengthened: 1. by the submission of the tiers état:* 2. by its union with the larger fiefs, 1195. *States-general,* 1302. IV. House of Valois, 1328. *The monarchy becomes more despotic.* 1444. V. To the independence of the people established by the exertions of William I. 1581 VI. 1747–81. Bloody Factions. VII. Holland, L. Buonaparte, 1806. VIII. United with France, 1810. IX. William I. of the Netherlands, 1815. X. Leopold 1831.	I. Monarchy of the Franks. (Merovingian Dyn.) 486-752. II. Carlovingian Dyn. 752–911. III. Emperors of the House of Saxony, 911–1024. IV. Houses of Franconia and Hohenstauffen, 1024–1273. V. Houses of Hapsburg, Luxemburg, and Bavaria, 1273–1437. Albert to Maximilian I. 1437–1493. Rise of Austrian greatness. Acquisition of Hungary and Bohemia. VI. From Maximilian I. to the peace of Westphalia, 1493–1648. VII. From the peace of Westphalia to the time of Charles VI. 1648–1711. VIII. From Charles VI. 1711, to the dissolution of the empire by the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806. Emp. Austria, 1806. IX. From the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806, and humiliation of Germany, to its restoration, 1814. War of the German patriots.	I. Ostrogoths, 489–569. II. 569. Lombards. III. Carlovingians, 774–888. IV. Native and other princes, 888–961. V. Germanic dynasty, 961–1002. Normans in Naples and Sicily, 1072–1194. VI. Successful struggles for liberty, 1137–1183. VII. 1265, Guelf and Ghibelin factions. VIII. 1265–1282 Charles count of Anjou. IX. Guelfs and Ghibelins again, 1300. X. Germans, Bohemians, Hungarians, 1314–1414. XI. 1414. Power of Venice and the Medici. XII. 1494–1500, French. XIII. 1505. Spaniards. Italy the theatre of war. The Spaniards still covet the possession of Italy. Alberoni. Their preponderance ceases ab. 1630. Under the influence of France. XIV. Italian Republic, 1802. XV. Kingdom of Italy. 1805, Joseph Buonaparte king of Naples and Sicily. XVI. 1810. A kingdom subject to the French. XVII. Restoration. 1815.	I. Helvetic Confederation, 1308. II. From the recovery of their liberty, and the formation of a republic, to Ulric Zwinglius, 1516. III. From the rise of civil and religious dissensions. to the new state of affairs arising out of the French revolution, 1789. IV. To the new Confederation formed by Napoleon as mediator in the year 1803.
1517												

RISE AND ESTABLISHMENT OF

REGENERATION OF EUROPE, AND

MODERN HISTORY. FROM THE TIME OF CHARLES V. OR THE REFORMATION,

				TURKEY.								
1517	of the Tartars follows the dynasty of Ming till 1643. XVII. 1644. The whole of China subdued by the Manchu Tartars, who rule to this day.	Mogul dynasty established by Baber, 1526. flourishes to 1707. Delhi taken by Nadir Shah, 1739. Downfall of the Mogul empire, and commencement of the British, 1757.	to the year 1722, the Seffavéan Dynasty. XI. From 1722 to -47, the Afghan dynasty. XII. From 1747 to our own times, in a state of anarchy. Russian wars.	(Per. I. From 395 to 1298, i. e. the age of Osman.) II. To Selim I. in 1512. III. Flourishing period, to Selim II. 1566. IV. From Selim II. to Suleiman II. 1687. V. Decline 1828, Loss of Greece. Russian wars.	1498. Height of Portuguese power and wealth. III. Annexed to Spain, 1580. IV. 1648-1750, to the time of Joseph Emanuel, who is ruled by Pombal. 1669. Treaty with the Dutch respecting Brazil and the Indies. The kings neglect European politics, to attend to their Indian possessions. V. 1750-1807, when John VI. retires to Brazil. 1831. Abdicates in favour of his son. Donna Maria.	1515-1556. Wars with France, respecting Italy. 1555-98. Unfortunate reign of Philip II. 1661—1700, declinc. 1701–14. Wars of succession. 1746–73. Brighter aspect of affairs. IV. Expulsion of the old dynasty by the artifices of Napoleon. Jo. Napoleon. 1808. WARS. 1814. Restoration of the royal family.	V. To the independence of the people established by the exertions of William I. 1581 VI. 1747–81. Bloody Factions. VII. Holland, L. Buonaparte, 1806. VIII. United with France, 1810. IX. William I. of the Netherlands, 1815. X. Leopold 1831.	V. Italian wars, 1492-1515. VI. From Francis I. to Louis XIV. 1515–1660. Religious wars of the Hugonots, 1562–89. VII. From Louis XIV. to the French revolution, 1660–1789. War of the Spanish succession, 1701–1714. Seven years' war, 1756–1763. VIII. Revolutions, 1789–1804. IX. French empire, 1804–1815. X. Restoration of the Bourbons, (1813,) 1815. XI. Louis-Philippe 1830.	VI. From Maximilian I. to the peace of Westphalia, 1493–1648. VII. From the peace of Westphalia to the time of Charles VI. 1648–1711. VIII. From Charles VI. 1711, to the dissolution of the empire by the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806. Emp. Austria, 1806. IX. From the Confederation of the Rhine, 1806, and humiliation of Germany, to its restoration, 1814. War of the German patriots.	XI. 1414. Power of Venice and the Medici. XII. 1494–1500, French. XIII. 1505. Spaniards. Italy the theatre of war. The Spaniards still covet the possession of Italy. Alberoni. Their preponderance ceases ab. 1630. Under the influence of France. XIV. Italian Republic, 1802. XV. Kingdom of Italy. 1805, Joseph Buonaparte king of Naples and Sicily. XVI. 1810. A kingdom subject to the French. XVII. Restoration. 1815.	
1835												

KINGDOMS OF THE WORLD, TO THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST. 2000 B. C. to 476 A. C.

AFRICAN STATES.

EGYPT.

A highly civilised nation from the earliest periods. Joseph, about 1700.

I. Period of the Sesostridæ, 1300–650. Golden age, 1300–1100.

II. 650–525. From Psammetichus to the conquest of Egypt by Cambyses.

BY CYRUS

III. 486 to 350, Frequent struggles for independence.

IV. Subdued by the Macedonians, 323.

THE

into

V. 323–30, Dynasty of the Ptolemies. Roman province, 30.

CARTHAGE.

I. From the foundation of the city to the Syracusan wars, 880–480.

II. To the commencement of the Roman wars, 480–264.

III. To the destruction of the city, 146.

Africa a Roman province.

EUROPEAN EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, AND STATES.

MACEDONIA.

I. From its rise to the death of Alexander the Great, 800–323.

THE GREAT.

359, Accession of Philip. 336–323, Alexander.

II.

GREAT.

smaller

To the battle of Ipsus, 301.

III. Macedonian princes to 146, then a Roman province.

GREECE.

I. Nothing certain in Grecian history till the Trojan war, 1194.

II. To 500, and the commencement of the Persian wars.

III. To Alexander, 336.

559 to 333.

431–404, Pelopon. war. 328, Extinction of Grecian liberty. Philip arbiter of the Amphyc.

333 to 301.

Kingdoms.

Achæan & Ætol. league, 280. 146. Roman province.

ROME.

I. From the foundation of the city to the conquest of Italy and the commencement of the Punic wars, 753–264.

Under kings.

509. Expulsion of the kings. Dispute between the senate and the people.

Republic.

280–272. Wars with Pyrrhus. 264. Conquest of Italy.

II. From the First Punic war to the sedition of the Gracchi, 264–131.

III. To the end of the republic.

GERMANY.

I. Migration of various German tribes, who first attack the Roman empire in the year B. C. 113; hence the Cimbrian wars, 113–101.

II. Ariovistus takes the field against J. Cæsar, 58.

III. Wars with Augustus and his successors, 9–270–282, A. C.

IV. General migrations, 429–489. 435–449. Visigoths.

30 B. C. to 476 A. C. WESTERN PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

IV. From Augustus Cæsar to the death of Commodus, 30–193, A. C.

V. To the emperor Diocletian, and the quadripartite division of the Empire. A. C. 284–292.

VI. To the death of Theodosius the Great, and final division of the Empire into Eastern and Western. A. C. 395.

VII. To the Fall of the Western Empire.

476. The Western Empire, torn by internal factions, falls, after repeated shocks, a prey to the Barbarians.

ODOACER King of the Heruli.

559

30 BIRTH OF CHRIST.

476 A. C.

THE POLITICAL SYSTEM OF EUROPE, AT THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

AND BARBARIAN DESPOTISM.

400

ENGLAND.

I. 449, Saxon Heptor Octarchy.

II. United under Egbert, 827.

827–1002, Saxon sway.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

Sueno of Denmark, 1013.

III. Norman conquest, 1066. *Feudal system.*

DOMINION OF THE PAPAL HIERARCHY.

IV. 1154 Plantagenets. 1215, Magna Charta. 1265–1342, Parliament. 1337–1444, French wars. 1455–1485, Wars of the roses. V. 1485. Tudors nearly absolute.

Elizabeth, 1558–1603. Spanish armada, 1588.

1603. *united.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

VI. Stuarts, 1603–1638.

Cromwell, 1649–1658.

Restoration, 1660.

Revolution, 1688.

VII. William and Mary.

Bill of Rights.

VII. House of Hanover, 1714.

1714–60. Influence felt throughout Europe.

Sovereignty of the sea.

1775–83. American war.

Repeated naval victories. Indian conquests.

1796. War with France and Spain.

1815. General Peace.

1832. Reform Act.

SCOTLAND.

I. A rude people.

II. More civilised under the House of Kenneth, 838.

III. Disputed succession. Edward I. decides in favour of J. Balliol. 1292.

IV. 1371. House of Stuart to the year 1603. *united.*

PRUSSIA.

I.

Wars with the Poles, 1018.

II. Conquered by the Teutonic knights, 1283.

III. 1466. Divided between the Poles (Western Prussia)—and the Knights, who gain E. Prussia. A Fief of Poland.

IV. 1525. Secularisation of Prussia: Dukes.

1671. Electorates.

V. 1688. Frederic William.

VI. 1713. Kingdom of Prussia.

1740–86. Frederic the Great.

1756–63. Seven years' war.

VII. 1786–1813, declines.

1806. War with France. 1800.

1812. Treaty with France against Russia.

VIII. 1813. Victorious. Flourishes.

DENMARK.

I. Divided into several small kingdoms. Ivar Widfadnia.

II. United under one king. 838.

III. Introduction of Christianity. The most powerful of the northern nations, 1015.

IV. Declines. 1225. Margaret. 1375.

V. 1397.

UNION OF CALMAR.

1524. *Dissolution of the union of Calmar.*

VI. 1532. *United.* VI. 1524. Gustavus Vasa.

1600–1660. Swedish and Polish war of succession.

1697–1718. Age of Charles XII.

VII. 1700—1721. *Great Northern Wars.*

Peaceful and flourishing.

Torn by civil faction.

1808. Bloody war

VIII. 1813. Flourishes. *(United* 1814.)

NORWAY.

I. Governed by a dynasty of Ynglings.

II. To the times of Christianity.

III. 1034. Governed by native princes.

IV. De-pendent upon Sweden.

V. 1397.

SWEDEN.

Inhabited by Fins and Germans; divided into clans and governed by a king.

I. Widfadnian kings. 800.

II. 1061. 1138. House of the Stenkills. Civil discord.

III. Dynasty of the Swerkers. Predominance of the clergy. 1210. Kings of the house of Folkunger, 1250.

V. 1397.

Armed Neutrality agreed upon by Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia.

1805. War against France.

1809. Civil commotions.

1810. New Dynasty.

RUSSIA.

I. Governed by seven chieftains.

II. Divided 1015–1238.

III. 1238. Enslaved by the Moguls.

IV. Recovers its liberty, and increases in power. 1462–77.

Iwan. 1533–1600. *Wars on account of Livonia*

V. 1689–1725, Flourishes. Peter the Great.

VI. 1762–96. vast power of Russia under Catharine II. 1799 to 1805

Russia, opposed to France. 1812–13—14 glorious wars with France. Agrandisement. Persian wars.

BOHEMIA.

I. 534. Migration of the Slavians, who become tributary in succession to the Avars, Franks, and Germans.

II. Kingdom 12th cent. finally dependent upon the emperors. Extinct. of reigning dyn. 1306.

III. 1306. John of Luxemberg, son of Henry VII. Emperor of Germany. Hussite war, 1419–33.

United to Austria 1527.

POLAND.

440. The Slavians are driven from the shores of the Danube, and migrate to the Vistula. I. 842. Piastus duke of Poland.

II. 965. Dependent upon Germany. Christianity about 1000.

III. Independent. 1200.

IV. Advances in power, 1309.

V. House of Jagellon, 1389.

Continued wars for the possession of Poland.

V.

VI. First partition, 1772.

Second, 1793

Third, 1795

Conquered by Russia 1832.

HUNGARY.

557 The Avares.

796 Submit to Charlemagne.

886

The Magyarians,

under the

family of Arpad,

to 1301.

Sigismd. 1392.

Foreign princes to the year 1527.

AFRICA.

Kingdom of the Vandals. 534.

639. Siege and conquest of Alexandria.

698–709. Conquest of Africa by the Saracens.

The Edrisites rule in West. Barbary, from 782 to 908.

Azlabites in Tunis & Tripoli to 912.

Cairo the seat of a new caliph. The Tonlonides 868–905.

The Ikshidites 934–968.

Fatimites in Egypt, 969.

The Hamadanites, 892–1001.

1269–1471, Merinides in Egypt

1517. Osmans in Egypt. 1533. Barbarossa. 1609. Moors from Spain. The states of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Fez, and Morocco, united and garrisoned by the Turks. The seas infested by pirates. 1766–73. The Mamelukes hold the sovereignty of Africa. 1798–99. Buonaparte seizes upon Egypt. Internal dissensions. Wars with the French and Americans. Ali Pacha. French in Algiers, 1830.

AMERICA.

1492. Discovered. 1500. Brazil. 1519. Mexico. 1526. Peru. 1583. First English colony. 1654. Portuguese in Brazil. 1681. Pensylvania. Philadelphia. 1713. Nova Scotia ceded to Gt. Britain. 1775–1783. Successful struggles of the Americans for independence. WASHINGTON. Confederation of the thirteen northern states. Hayti declared independent. Dessalines, emperor 1804. New constitution, Henry I., 1811. Confederation of Venezuela, 1810, 1820. Republic of Hayti. 1821. Mexico independent. 1822. Republic of Columbia. (Divided 1829–32.) 1822. Brazil independent. 1825. Republic of Bolivia. The United States rise rapidly in wealth and importance. Struggle between the monied and national interests. JACKSON president.

400

1517

1835

From the Creation of the world to the Deluge, 4004 to 2348 (5411 to 3155, Dr. Hales.) For this period of primeval history we are and civil history. The various though distorted traditions which have prevailed in almost every nation respecting the first ages on the supposition of their having originated from one common source. The idea of a chaos, and of the creation of all things his temptation, fall, and consequent depravation of human nature—the longevity of the antediluvian patriarchs, all these circumfragments which still remain; and further, the paucity of mankind, and the vast tracts of uninhabited lands in the first ages, as far as possible, the fabulous pretensions to antiquity claimed by the eastern nations.

ADAM, about 4000 years B. C. lived 930 years.

CAIN. — ABEL. — SETH. (lived 912 years.

METHUSELAH, 969 years; the oldest man.

NOAH, the first maker of wine, lived 950 years.

Cashmire has been regarded as the ancient Paradise, because the Himmalah mountain, being considered as the highest in the world, first arose out the waters. The four rivers which are mentioned in the sacred writing as flowing around it, would in this case be, the Ganges, the Indus, the Burhamputer and the Jihon.

The Flood, about 2350 years B. C. in the 600th year of Noah's life. The ark rested on mount Ararat in Armenia.

SONS OF NOAH, FROM SHEM.

ELAM.	ASSUR.	ARPHAXAD.	LUD.	ARAM.
Father of the Persians.	Father of the Assyrians. Founder of Nineveh.	ABRAHAM.	? The Lydians.	Father of the Syrians.

ISAAC. — ISHMAEL.

JACOB. — ESAU. — From whom the Arabs claim descent.

Father of the Israelites.

According to the Mohammedan accounts, Shem is the father of the *Eastern nations*, the Hebrews, Persians, Arabians, and also of the Greeks and Romans, (the two latter nations through Esau, etc.) From them, it is said, all good shall come, and that they shall be blest with the dominion of the world.

PRIMEVAL CONDITION OF SOCIETY,

INDIA.

Indian Chronology consists of fabulous periods of extravagant duration called *Kalpas*, *Manwantaras*, and *Yugas*. A *Kalpa* contains fourteen *Manwantaras*, and a *Manwantara* consists of seventy-one great ages, or aggregates of four *Yugas* or ages; the *Satya*, *Treta*, *Dwápara*, and *Kali*. The world is now in the year 4935 of the twenty-eighth *Kali* age of the seventh *Manwantara* of the present *Kalpa*.

The whole *Manwantara* is under the guidance of a *Menu*, who is present on earth in each first or *Satya Yuga*. In the second, or *Treta Yuga*, commence lists of mortal dynasties derived from the sun and the moon.

The first prince of the solar line is *Ikshwaku*, son of the actual Menu, *Vaivaswata*, the son of the sun; from him sixty-one princes are enumerated, to *Rama*, who is said to have reigned at the close of the second age. The first prince of the lunar dynasty is *Pururavas*, grandson of the moon.

In the third or *Dwápara* age thirty princes of the solar, and twenty-five of the lunar dynasty are specified. The period terminates with the *Mahabharata* or great war between the *Pandu* and *Kuru* princes: at this time also flourished the demigod and hero *Krishna*: according to *Hindu* computation these events date 3101 years B. C., or the beginning of the last or *Kali* age. *European* calculation places them about fifteen centuries B. C.

After the great war the kings of *Magadhá* or *South Behar* became powerful. The first was *Sahadeva*, B. C. 1400, whose descendants ruled for twenty generations.

Ripunjaya, the last of this family, was killed by *Pradyota*, who founded the *Sunaka* dynasty, B. C. 915.

To this succeeded the *Sisunagas*, B. C. 777, ten of whom reigned 362 years.

Nine princes of the *Nanda* dynasty reigned in *Magadhá* for 100 years: the last was killed by *Chandragupta*, the *Sandrakoptos*, who was the ally of *Seleucus*, B. C. 315. Various dynasties of *Magadha* kings continued to reign until A. C. 428.

B. C. 2300

2000

1500

1400

ASSYRIA AND BABYLON.

Building of the tower of *Babel*, confusion of languages, and dispersion of mankind, B.C. 2247 Usher, and 2614, Dr. Hales.

FIRST ASSYRIAN DYNASTY, which commenced with NIMROD, (*Ninus I.*, *Belus*, or *Maha-Bala*,) who founded BABYLON, and afterwards invaded ASSYRIA, where he built NINEVEH and other cities on the *Tigris*; (B. C. 2234, Usher, and 2554, Dr. H.)

Nimrod was the first who introduced the Zabian idolatry, or worship of the heavenly bodies.

After his death he was deified by his subjects, and supposed to be translated to the constellation *Orion*.

Early astronomical knowledge of the Babylonians.

1912, (2070, Dr. Hales.) CHEDORLAOMER, or HUSHANG, king of *Elam*, assisted by his confederates the kings of *Shinar*, *Ellasar*, and *Goun*, reduces the *Pentapolis*, and takes *Lot* prisoner.

Defeat of the *Assyrian* princes by *Abraham* at *Dan*, and rescue of *Lot*.

From the circumstance of the king of *Elam's* being at the head of this confederacy, many writers of eminence have supposed the dissolution of the first *Assyrian* dynasty, and the departure of the sceptre from *Assyria* to *Persia*.

INTERREGNUM of nearly 1000 years.

MESOPOTAMIA AND SYRIA.

This province, called in Hebrew *Aram Naharaim*, is celebrated in Scripture as being the first habitation of mankind after the Deluge. It gave birth to *Phaleg*, *Heber*, *Terah*, *Abraham*, *Nahor*, *Sarah*, *Rebekah*, *Rachel*, *Leah*, and the sons of *Jacob*.

1912 AMRAPHEL king of *Shinar* an ally of *Chedorlaomer*.

Syria, properly so called, was bounded on the east by the *Euphrates*, on the west by the *Mediterranean*, north by *Cilicia*, and south by *Phœnicia*, *Judæa*, and *Arabia Deserta*.

It was divided into nine cantons, and governed by petty kings, each of whom reigned in his own city and territories.

DAMASCUS and other *Syrian* cities are mentioned as early as the time of *Abraham*.

PHŒNICIA.

Phœnicia extended from the gulf of *Issus* to the termination of the ridges of *Libanus* and *Antilibanus*. Its principal cities were TYRE and SIDON, remarkable at a very early period for the enterprise and commerce of their inhabitants.

Tyre founded ab. 2267 B. C. according to Dr. Hales. SIDON at a still earlier period, but eclipsed by her daughter. The manufactures of *Sidon* are noticed by *Homer*, who styles the *Sidonians* πολυδαίδαλοι.

Confederacy of *Phœnician* states, of which *Tyre* was the chief.

Phœnician colonies in the Archipelago, Spain, Africa, Sicily, and probably in the Persian gulf.

PALESTINE AND THE ADJACENT COUNTRIES.

PALESTINE, or *the Holy Land*, was originally peopled by the descendants of *Canaan*, the son of *Ham*, and grandson of *Noah*.

In the time of *Abraham* it was inhabited by ten nations; the *Kenites*, the *Kenizites*, and the *Kadmonites*, to the east of *Jordan*; and the *Hittites*, *Perizzites*, *Rephaims*, *Amorites*, *Canaanites*, *Girgashites*, and *Jebusites* to the west.

Birth of *Abraham* 1996, (2153, Dr. H.)

First call of *Abraham* from *Ur* of the *Chaldees* to *Haran* in *Mesopotamia*, (2093, Dr. H.)

Second call of *Abraham* from *Haran*, 1921, (Dr. H. 2078.)

In consequence of a famine in the land of *Canaan*, *Abraham* goes down into *Egypt*, 1920, (Dr. H. 2077.)

Returns from *Egypt*.

He and *Lot* separate.

1912 *Abraham* wages war against *Chedorlaomer*, 2070 Dr. H.

1897 LOT commits incest with his daughters.

1896 Birth of ISAAC, 2053 Dr. H.

1836 ESAU AND JACOB born, 1993 Dr. H.

Abraham dies 1821, aged 175 years.

1706, (1863, Dr. Hales,) *Jacob's family* go down into *Egypt*, where *Joseph* assigns them the land of *Goshen* for their residence.

On the borders of *Palestine* dwelt several nations mentioned in the Bible:—

1. THE PHILISTINES, descended from *Mizraim*, and very early settled in the south-west of *Canaan*, after expelling the *Avites*.
2. THE AMALEKITES, descended from *Amalek* the grandson of *Noah*, and settled on the south coast westward of *Jordan*. They were destroyed by the *Israelites*.
3. THE MOABITES and AMMONITES, descendants of the incestuous offspring of *Lot*. The *Moabites* dwelt on the east of the *Jordan*, the *Ammonites* north-east of the *Moabites*.
4. THE MIDIANITES, descended from *Midian* the fourth son of *Abraham*, by *Keturah*. There were two divisions of this people, one settled on the north-east of the *Red Sea*, the other on the east of the *Dead Sea*.
5. THE EDOMITES, descended from *Esau*; they dwelt to the south of *Judæa*, in a mountainous tract of country, originally possessed by the *Horites*, who became blended with the conquerors.

Most of these nations were bitter enemies to the *Israelites*.

ASIA MINOR.

Inhabited from the earliest period by several distinct and independent tribes, of which the most important were the *Carians* to the west, the *Phrygians* in the centre, the *Syro-Cappadocians* beyond the *Halys*, and the *Thracians* in *Bithynia*.

Only three kingdoms deserve particular notice, the *Trojan*, the *Phrygian*, and the *Lydian*.

TROJANS.

Much difference of opinion prevails respecting the origin of this people. *Bochart* deduces their origin from *Ashkenaz*, the eldest son of *Gomer*, and imagines that there are traces of the name in the *Ascanian* lake, and in other places apparently named after the founder of the nation. Their early history consists of mere traditions, embellished by the fictions of poetry.

PHRYGIANS.

The PHRYGIANS considered themselves as the most ancient people in the world. *Josephus* and others have supposed them to be descended from *Togarmah*, a son of *Gomer*. Of their early history little is known. Almost all their kings were named MIDAS and GORDIUS, but their succession cannot be determined.

LYDIANS.

The LYDIANS deduced their origin from LUD, the grandson of *Noah*. But however this may be, they were undoubtedly a very ancient people, although from the few chronological data that remain their early history is exceedingly obscure.

ATYADÆ ab. 1750.

Ab. 1550 ADRYMETUS.

a b c d e f g h i

indebted solely to the Mosaic records, the truth and credibility of which are proved by the most striking testimonies of natural of the World, bear so close a resemblance to the facts mentioned by the great Hebrew annalist, that we can account for them only by the agency of a supreme Mind, the arbitrary division of Time into weeks—the formation of Man in the moral image of God—stances, and others of a kindred nature, are either expressly alluded to by ancient historians, or shadowed forth in the legendary together with the late invention of the arts and sciences, agree in confirming the accuracy of the Mosaic narrative, and disproving,

WHOM THE PRESENT RACE OF MANKIND DESCENDED.

HAM.

Chus. — Misraim. — Put. — Canaan.

Chus: Nimrod. Tower of Babel.

Misraim: Meso, father of the Egyptians.

Put: ? Libyans.

Canaan: Sidon, founder of the city of this name in Phœnicia.

According to the Mohammedan annals, Ham was the common founder of the *Southern nations*, the Moors, Africans, and Indians. To them fell the lot of slavery, for which they are said to be indemnified by the great consideration in which the Moors are held by their masters in the East.

JAPHET.

Gomer. — Magog. — Madai. — Javan. — Tubal. — Mesech. — Thiras.

Gomer: ? Germans.

Magog: Gog and Magog are the central nations north of the Caucasus, the Caspian sea, etc.

Madai: The Medes.

Javan: Elisa.—Tarsis.—Chittim.—Dodanim. ? ? ? Spaniards. Greeks and Romans.

Tubal: ? Tartars.

Mesech: Muscovites.

Thiras: Thracians.

The oriental historians, Mirkhond and Khondemir, differ from this genealogy of the Bible: they give to Japhet eight sons.

Turki. — Chin. — Seclab. — Mameluk. — Gomari. — Kozar. — Rus. — Bazag.

Turki: Father of the Turks, Tartars, Mongols. From him descended Alaenza, Chan of the eastern Turks: Osman, father of the Osmâns: Zinghis Khan, Tamerlane, etc.

Chin: Father of the Chinese.

Seclab: Of the Slavi.

Mameluk: Of the Mamelukes.

Gomari: ? Cimmerians Germans.

Kozar: ?

Rus: Father of the Russians.

Bazag: ?

According to the Mohammedans, Japhet is the father of the *Northern nations*, the Turks, Tartars, Chinese, Germans, Slavi, and also of the Americans. From them all evil is said to have come.

AND FIRST FORMATION OF STATES.

African States.

Libya and Ethiopia.

Libya.

The ancients divided the aboriginal tribes of *Africa* into two distinct classes, the *Libyans* and the *Ethiopians*, the former lying to the north, and the latter to the south. The Egyptians were not included in this division, as Egypt was sometimes considered as forming a part of southern *Asia*.

The foreign settlers were *Phœnicians* and *Greeks*, who dwelt chiefly on the sea coast.

To the Libyans belong the *Maxyes*, or *Maxytani*, and the *Zaucces*.

A third tribe, larger and more remarkable, was that of the *Gyzantes*, or *Byzantes*. It was subdivided into many branches, and occupied the finest and most fertile part of the *Carthaginian* territory.

Celebrated colony of Ammonium, which, with *Thebes*, became a link in the commercial intercourse between *Meroë*, *Thebes*, and *Egypt*.

Ethiopia.

Cush, or *Ethiopia*, had, in ancient times, a wide and extensive signification, comprehending the southern and eastern borders of Egypt, the coasts of the Persian gulf, and even southern India. The Ethiopians were celebrated from the earliest periods for their justice, religion, commerce, wealth, and civil polity.

Ethiopia Proper (the present *Abyssinia* and *Nubia*) was situated to the south of *Egypt*, and was bounded in that direction by a part of *Africa* unexplored by the ancients.

Aboriginal tribes (*Berbers*). *Nubians*, *Blemmyes*, *Megabari*, *Ichthyophagi*, *Troglodytæ*, *Elephantophagi*, *Macrobians*; but the most justly celebrated were those who inhabited the state of *Meroë*, the present province of *Atbar*, in the kingdom of *Sennaar*.

The people of this country were governed by *priest-kings*, elected by the caste of priests, and dependent upon that order.

The city of *Meroë* was situated between what are now the modern towns of *Gherri* and *Shendy*, and was in ancient times celebrated as being the seat of civilisation and commerce.

Connection between trade and religion at *Meroë*.

Colonies sent out, who establish factories and extend the influence of the priest-caste.

Thebais colonised from hence.

Egypt.

Egypt in its widest extent contains about 60,000 square English miles, or rather more than the whole of *England*. It appears to have been peopled by colonies from *Ethiopia*, perhaps *India*, which, descending the *Nile* by Upper Egypt, formed numerous little states on its banks; the central point of each being a temple.

The caste of priests is supposed to have been the first *civilised tribe*. They worshipped *Ammon*, *Osiris*, *Phtha*, and *Isis*, (conf. the *Jupiter*, *Bacchus*, *Vulcan*, and *Ceres* of the *Greeks*), and possessed all the offices of state.

I. *Dynasty of* Menes *and his successor; ending with* Timaus, *or* Concharis, 253 years; 2412–2159.

II. *Dynasty of the* Hyksos, *or* Shepherd Kings, 260 years; (2159–1899, Dr. Hales.)

Little more than the names of the kings are preserved, and even the accuracy of these seems very uncertain.

Expulsion of the Shepherds, 1899.

III. *Dynasty of the* Pharaohs; (1899–1648.)

Joseph, governor of Egypt, 1715; (Dr. Hales, 1872.) By purchase he makes all the land of Egypt, except what belongs to the priests, the property of the king.—The Scriptures prove that in his time the state of *Memphis* was highly civilised. Agriculture flourished; and it contained a numerous and brilliant court, castes of priests, of warriors, etc.

Jacob's family settle in *Goshen*, a province of Lower Egypt, 1706; (Dr. Hales, 1863.)

Death of *Joseph*, 1675; (1792, Dr. Hales.)

Exodus of the Israelites; (1648, Dr. Hales: 1491, Usher.)

Greece.

I. Mythic Period.

The history of the primitive ages consists almost entirely of fabulous traditions, embellished by the poets, particularly the early epic writers.

Greece was originally inhabited by several insignificant tribes, two of which, the Pelasgi and Hellenes, both probably of Asiatic origin, claim our attention at a very early period. The *Pelasgi* were the first who extended their dominion in Greece.

Inachus, according to some, about 1856, founds the kingdom of *Argos* and *Sicyon*. According to others Phoroneus founds *Argos* about 1753.

Settlement of the *Pelasgi* in *Thessaly*, under their leaders, Achæus, Phthius, and Pelasgus. They remain there 150 years.

Remains of the Cyclopean monuments usually attributed to the Pelasgi.

Deluge in the time of Ogyges, 1749; (1764, Blair: 1796, Africanus.)

The *Hellenes*, ab. 1550, or 1433, first appear in *Phocis*, under *Deucalion*, but are driven thence by a flood, and migrate into *Thessaly*, whence they expel the *Pelasgi*.

The *Hellenes* became from this time the most powerful race, and spread themselves over the greater part of Greece.

Cecrops conducts a colony from *Sais* in Egypt, into *Attica*; founds *Cecropia*, (afterwards *Acropolis*,) ab. 1550, or 1433.

Cadmus, from *Phœnicia*, settles in *Bœotia*: ab. 1550 founds *Thebes*, and introduces letters into Greece. About 1313 by other accounts.

Danaus arrives, ab. 1500, and settles in *Argos*.

Italy.

The sources of the ancient history of Italy are scanty and confused; scanty from the injuries of time, confused from the errors of the first historians.

The inhabitants of Italy were either aboriginal—namely, those who inhabited the north along the mountain ranges of the Alps and Apennines, or colonists from foreign countries; but chiefly from the *Peloponese*.

The name and extent of Italy varied at different periods.

I. Mythic Period.

Aboriginal Tribes:

A. Iberians (*in Upper and Middle Italy to the river Liris*), including 1. the *Umbrians*; 2. the *Etrarians*; 3. the *Ligarians*, the *Veneti*, *Sicali*, and *Sicani*. Of these the Umbrians were the most ancient.

B. Ausonians (*Opici*, *Osci*, *Volsci* or *Aurunci*), hence 1. the *Æqui*, *Hernici*, *Campanians*, *Apuli*, *Ratuli*; 2. the *Sabines* (*Sauwini*, *Sabelli*, *Sauniti*, *Samnites*), occupied a great part of ancient *Ausonia*, and the whole of *Œnotria*. From them were derived the *Frentani*, the *Picentes*, the *Lucani*, *Bruttii*, *Peligni*, *Marsi*, *Maruccini*, *Vestini*, and *Samnites*; each dominant in turn over the others.

II. Period of the Colonists.

The leaders of the first colonies are said to have been of the race of the *Argive* princes.

Ab. 1680, Œnotrus (from whom the southern part of Italy received the name of *Œnotria*), and Peucetus. Other accounts place Œnotrus and Peucetus in the time of Deucalion and Helen.

They occupy Lower Italy, and become identified with the aboriginal inhabitants.

They increase in power, and take the lead in the affairs of Italy.

Thrace, Cimbrians, and Scythians.

Thrace.

Inhabited by many different tribes.

The Thracians were the first European nation who attained any considerable degree of civilisation.

Cimbrians.

The *Cimmerians*, or *Cimbrians*, said to have descended from Gomer, dwelt near the *Palus Mæotis* and the *Euxine Sea*. Being a people of nomadic habits, they advanced as far as the *Danube*, and became famous for their migrations.

Scythians.

The name of *Scythians* was given by the ancients to all the nomad tribes settled in those immense tracts which extend from the north of the *Black* and *Caspian* seas to *Central Asia*.

Periodical migrations of these nations from east to west, and probable hypothesis that the whole of western Europe received its population from this quarter.

Various tribes comprehended under the general name of Scythians:—

1. The *Callipidæ*, a mixed race, partly *Greek* and partly *Scythian*.
2. *Alazones*, husbandmen.
3. *Scythian ploughmen*.
4. *Olbiopolitæ*, beginning at the confluence of the *Desna* and the *Dnieper*, and extending northward to *Mohilow* on the *Dnieper*.
5. *Nomad Scythians*.
6. *Royal Scythians*.
7. Related to these last by consanguinity, the *Sarmatians*. (*The Cossacks who lived near the Don.*)
8. *Scythian emigrants*, to the west, in the present province of *Casan*.
9. In manners and dress, the *Massagetæ*, (who seem identified with the *Issedones* and *Scrians*,) agree with the *Scythians*.

The *Scythians* called themselves *Scolotæ*.

About this time we hear of king Targitaus.

B. C.
2300

2000

1400

a b c d e

ASSYRIAN AND BABYLONIAN EMPIRES. FLOURISHING PERIOD OF THE JEWS.

B. C.

1500

1400

1300

1200

1100

1000

900

800

ASSYRIA & BABYLONIA.

The mighty empires of the East were, for the most part, erected by conquering nomad hordes, who gladly exchanged the sterility of their northern climes for the more fertile regions of southern Asia.

These empires attained in a very short period, their greatest splendour and extent. Their duration was however in general but brief: the hardy conquerors soon adopted the luxurious habits of the vanquished nations, and consequently were soon obliged to resign their dominions to fresh swarms of uncorrupted warriors, who also in their turn degenerated, and gave way to new invaders.

The *Babylonians* were a branch of the *Semetic* family of nations; but whether they came from *India* or from *Arabia* is unknown. *Babylon* was subjected to the *Assyrians* until the reign of *Nabonassar*.

The names of *Semiramis*, *Ninus*, and *Belus*, which occur so frequently in the *Babylonian* records, render it probable that conquerors had arisen long before the *Chaldæo-Babylonian* period, and founded empires of which traditionary legends alone remain, under the general name of the Assyrian empire.

SECOND ASSYRIAN DYNASTY, which lasts 431 years, according to Dr. Hales.

1252 MITHRÆUS, or *Ninus* II, renowned for his military achievements.

1215 TAUTANES, or *Teutamus*, who reigned during the siege and destruction of *Troy*.

1183 TEUTÆUS.

1139 THINÆUS.

1109 DERCYLUS, forty years.

The names of the kings who reigned during this period, and the dates of their reigns, are given by chronologers; but nothing is known of them.

1069 EUPALIS, or EMPACHMES, thirty-eight years.

1031 LAOSTHENES, forty-five years.

986 PERTIADES, thirty years.

956 OPHRATÆUS, 21 years.

935 EPECHERES, fifty-two years.

883 ACRAGANES, forty-two years.

841 THONUS CONCOLERUS.

THIRD ASSYRIAN DYNASTY, which lasts 215 years; (Dr. Hales.)

821 The king of *Nineveh* (name unknown) who reigned in the time of *Jonah*.

PHŒNICIA.

So great was the antiquity of the parent city, *Sidon*, that her eldest daughter, *Tyre*, is said to have been founded as early as 2267. In the days of *Joshua* it is spoken of as a strong city; and it was celebrated in the time of *Homer* for the excellency of its manufactures.

ARVATH, or *Aradus*, was a city of *Sidonian* origin, on the northern frontier of Phœnicia.

Further south stood and still stands *Tripolis*, and *Byblus*, famed for its temple to *Adonis*.

SIDON and TYRE succeed, the latter forming the southern boundary of Phœnicia. These cities formed a confederacy, at the head of which stood Tyre, from the reign of *Solomon* to *Cyrus*.

GOVERNMENT: *Republican city governments under limited kings, assisted by magistrates. The names of only a few of the kings are known.*

ABICAL, king of *Tyre*, contemporary with DAVID.

Navigation of the Phœnicians to *Spain* for silver; *Britain* for tin; to the Baltic for amber; to north *Africa*, *Arabia*, and *India*.

1050 HIRAM an ally of *David*.

Commercial treaty with David and Solomon.

1012 BALEAZAR.

1000–550 *Period of Phœnician colonisation.*

920 ETHBAAL I., king also of *Sidon*.

About 900, PYGMALION usurps the government, and by his tyrannical conduct causes his sister *Dido* to emigrate: (see *Carthage*.)

Flourishing period of Phœnicia; especially of Tyre.

SYRIA AND MESOPOTAMIA.

The petty kings of *Syria* fall from time to time under the dominion of foreign conquerors.

1413 or 1550 CUSHANRISHATHAIM, king of *Mesopotamia*, keeps the eastern *Israelites* in subjection 8 years.

Zoba, or *Nisibis*, a city of great antiquity and importance, about 1100.

Syria, in the time of *David*, a province of *Judæa*, 1040.

Liberated by REZON, 980, who seizes the whole of *Syria* with *Damascus*.

BEN-HADAD I., in the time of *Asa*.

Several cities are mentioned in the neighbourhood of the *Euphrates*, such as *Circesium* and *Anthemusias*, which were annexed in after times by the *Persians* to the satrapy of *Syria*.

886 HAZAEL.

840 BEN-HADAD II.

MEDIA.

By the Medes many writers have understood a ruling nation of eastern Asia, extending from the *Tigris* to the *Indus*, who, occasionally passing their western frontier, penetrated as far as the *Halys*. This empire was divided into satrapies, over each of which a Mede presided, who received the tribute collected from the more remote provinces, and handed it over to the neighbouring satrap, who passed it on in like manner until it arrived at the king's treasury.

The people of *Media Proper* were divided into six tribes, of which the chief was the tribe of the *Magians*.

On the overthrow of the Assyrian empire, they became the ruling nation of *Asia*, their boundaries being the *Tigris* and *Halys* westward, and unlimited or unknown eastward.

In the time of the *Persians* Media was highly cultivated, and exceedingly productive.

The civil polity, religion, and social habits of the Medes, coincided in almost every point with those of the *Persians*.

ISRAELITES.

1491 Exode of the Israelites under *Moses*; (1625, F. C.)

1451 Death of *Moses;* (1608, Dr. H.: 1585, F. C.)

1.) JOSHUA succeeds, and leads them into the promised land.

Fall of Jericho; (1608, Dr. H.)

First division of *Canaan* among the twelve tribes, by lot; (1602, Dr. H.)

Second division; (1596, Dr. H.)

PERIOD OF THE JUDGES.

First servitude under *Cushanrishathaim*, k. of *Mesopotamia*, 8 years; (1572, Dr. H.: 1550, F. C.)

2.) OTHNIEL delivers and judges the people 40 years; (1564, Dr. H.)

Second servitude of 18 years under *Eglon*, k. of *Moab;* (1524, Dr. H.)

3.) EHUD delivers the people, 1506.

Third servitude under *Jabin*, k. of *Hazor*, 20 years; (1426, Dr. H.)

4.) DEBORAH and BARAK, 40 years; (1406, Dr. H.)

Fourth servitude under *Midian*, 7 years; (1366, Dr. H.)

5.) GIDEON, 40 years; refuses to become king; (1359, Dr. H.)

6.) ABIMELECH, his natural son, 3 years; murders his seventy brethren, and usurps the title of king; (1319, Dr. H.)

7.) TOLA, 23 years; (1316, Dr. H.)

8.) JAIR, 22 years; (1293, Dr. H.)

Fifth servitude to the *Philistines* and *Ammonites*, 18 years, (1271, Dr. H.)

9.) JEPHTHA, 6 years; defeats the *Ammonites;* his rash vow; (1253, Dr. H.)

10.) IBZAN, 7 years; (1247, Dr. H.)

11.) ELON, 10 years; (1240, Dr. H.)

1128 (1148, Dr. H.) Death of *Eli*. The people demand a king of *Samuel*, the last judge.

The government of the children of Israel was, strictly speaking, a Theocracy, the supreme legislative power exclusively resting in God or in his oracle.

The Sanhedrim, or council, instituted by Moses in the wilderness, to determine trifling disputes among the people, consisted of seventy princes or elders; but all difficult cases were referred to Moses himself.

In the land of Canaan, republican patriarchal government prevailed, essentially founded upon agriculture and a rigid division of land. Judges, sometimes elected by the people, but more frequently appointed by God, stood at its head.

The authority of the judges, and that of the kings, was nearly equal. They commanded the army, summoned and presided over the council, and proposed matters for deliberation; the latter, however, required the ratification of the general assembly, or congregation of the people.

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

1096 (1110, Dr. H.) SAUL, the first king of Israel, strengthens himself by a victory over the *Ammonites*. *David's* victory over *Goliah*, and persecution by Saul, who, disobeying the commands of God, is rejected by him, and falls in battle.

1056 **David** reigns 40 years, and died 70 years old. He completes the conquest of the promised land. His kingdom extends from the *Euphrates* to the *Mediterranean*, and from *Phœnicia* to the *Red Sea;* capital Jerusalem. *Book of Psalms. Castle of Zion built.* Alliance with Phœnicia. Syria conquered. Absalom rebels and takes Jerusalem, but is defeated and slain by *Joab*.

1016 Solomon reigns 40 years, and dies 60 years old. His wisdom and magnificence. He builds the first temple, and a palace. Splendour of his court.

BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE KINGDOM.

A fleet; trade on the Red Sea with Ophir, Arabia Felix, and the East Indies.

Solomon falls into idolatry: his kingdom declines.

Loses Syria.

DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM.

KINGDOM OF JUDAH. Two tribes of Judah and Benjamin, with the Levites. Capital *Jerusalem;* 20 kgs. of the house of *David*.

1.) REHOBOAM, 976. 17 yrs.

972 *Shishak*, king of *Egpyt*, invades Judah, captures Jerusalem, and plunders the temple and palace.

2.) ABIJAH, 959. 3 yrs.

3.) ASA, 956. 41 yrs.

942 *Zerah*, the Ethiopian, with a million of men, is totally defeated by *Asa* in the valley of *Zephathan*.

941 League with *Ben-hadad*, king of *Syria*.

4.) JEHOSHAPHAT, 915. 25 yrs. Re-establishes the true worship. His good reign.

Army of almost a million.

898 *Jehoshaphat* assists *Ahab* against the *Syrians*.

894 War with *Moab*.

5.) JEHORAM, 891. 8 ys.

6.) ATHALIAH, 883. 6 ys.

7.) JOASH, 877. 40 ys.

Army of *Hazael*, k. of *Syria*, ravages part of Judæa.

8.) AMAZIAH, 837. 29 ys.

9.) UZZIAH, 808. 52 ys.

KINGDOM OF ISRAEL. The ten tribes. Capital, *Sichem;* and afterwards *Samaria*. 19 kgs.

1.) JEROBOAM, 976. 22 yrs. He sets up two golden calves, one at *Dan* and one at *Bethel*, to prevent his subjects going to worship at *Jerusalem*.

2.) NADAB, 955. 2 yrs.

3.) BAASHA, 953. 24 yrs.

4.) ELAH, 931. 2 yrs.

5.) ZIMRI, 930. 7 days.

6.) OMRI, 930. 12 yrs.

7.) AHAB, 919. 22 yrs. Marries *Jezebel*, d. of the king of *Sidon*.

Introduction of the Phœnician worship of Baal.

The Prophet Elijah.

Ahab falls in battle against the *Syrians*, 898.

The *Moabites* rebel.

8.) AHAZIAH, 896. 2 yrs.

9.) JORAM, 895. 12 yrs.

10.) JEHU, 883. 28 yrs.

11.) JEHOAHAZ, 855. 17 yrs.

12.) JEHOASH, 839. 16 yrs.

13.) JEROBOAM II., 823. 41 yrs. Restores the kingdom of Israel to its ancient extent.

ASIA MINOR.

TROY.

The chronological data of this period are extremely uncertain and defective.

1400 TEUCER, whence the people were named Teucri.

1380 DARDANUS, a *Pelasgian*, the son of *Electra* daughter of *Atlas*, and born in *Peloponnesus*.

Palladium.

Flourishing period.

1350 *Erichthonius*, amazingly rich.

1320 TROS, founder of *Troy*.

1310 ILUS, founder of *Ilium*.

1280 *Laomedon*.

1240 Troy taken by the *Argonauts*, (or 1225.)

1220 PRIAM.—*Paris.*

Rape of Helen.

Siege of Troy, which lasts ten years. It is then sacked by the *Greeks*, **1183,** (or 1127.)

Migrations of the *Heneti* and *Trojans* into Macedonia and Italy.

Æneas.

1124 ÆOLIC MIGRATIONS successively headed by *Penthilus*, a son of *Orestes*, *Archelaus* his grandson, and *Grais* his great grandson, who occupy the coasts of *Mysia* and *Caria*, the islands of *Lesbos*, *Tenedos*, and the *Hecatonnesi*. On the mainland they erected twelve cities, the most distinguished of which were *Cyme* and *Smyrna*. Their chief settlements, however, were in *Lesbos*. All their towns were independent, and possessed peculiar forms of government.

The *Dorian* colonies were planted at a later period than the *Ionian*, and were probably the result of successive migrations. They occupied the southern coast of *Caria*, and the islands of *Cos* and *Rhodes*. They built six cities, three in *Rhodes*, one in *Cos*, and two on the continent. These six cities had one common sanctuary, the temple of *Apollo Triopius*, where they celebrated their festivals and held their assemblies.

Halicarnassus was afterwards excluded from the confederacy, and became subject to the sovereigns of *Caria*.

The *Ionians* (headed by *Neleus* and other sons of *Codrus*) joined by some *Thebans*, *Phocians*, *Abantes*, and other *Greeks*, founded twelve cities on the southern coast of *Lydia*, and the northern coast of *Caria*, 1044. Of these the most remarkable were *Phocæa* and *Ephesus*.

Homer fl. among the Ionians 962–927, (or 1018–983.)

LYDIA.

Ab. 1500, TMOLUS.

Ab. 1490, THEOCLYMEUS.

1460 MARSYAS

Fabulous period.

Pelops, a *Lydian*, goes to *Argos*.

Dynasty of the *Atyadæ*, down to about 1225.

Agron, the first of the *Heraclidæ*, made king of *Sardis*, by the declaration of an oracle.

MELES and others, the dates of whose reigns are uncertain, and of whose exploits nothing is known.

PHRYGIA.

GORDIUS I., a king called from the plough; the inventor of the Gordian knot. Said to have been contemporary with *Orpheus*.

1280 MIDAS II., and GORDIUS II.

Ab. 1200, OTREUS, a chieftain, before the walls of *Troy*.

LITYERSES, an effeminate character.

MIDAS III.

a b c d e f g h i

FLOURISHING PERIOD OF EGYPT. RISE OF GRECIAN STATES.

PERSIANS.

The Persians, previous to the time of *Cyrus*, were a nomad race, divided into ten tribes, of which that of the *Pasargadæ* was the chief. To this last belonged the family of CYRUS, who seems to have been placed at the head of the collected tribes in much the same manner as *Ginghis-Khan* was at a later period.

The ancient history of the Persians, as given by native writers of the Mohammedan period, differs entirely from that of the Greeks. It is founded on popular traditions which have descended to the present day, and is closely interwoven with the cultnre, literature, and arts of this nation.

Dynasties according to Ferdusi and Khondemir:

I. Dynasty of the *Peshdadians.*

1.) KAIOMERS, (said to be the grandson of *Noah*,) the first king of the world. Capital: *Balkh.*

2.) HOSHENG, is said to have founded many cities, and introduced the worship of fire.

3.) TAHMURAS, introduced idolatry.

4.) JEMSHID, inventor of the solar year, and founder of *Persepolis*, called the *Takht*, or throne of Jemshid.

5.) ZOHAK, king of *Syria*, conquered *Persia*; conjectured to be the same with Nimrod.

6.) FERIDUN, descended from *Talmuras*; recovered the kingdom and put Zohak to death.

Division of the empire in the lifetime of Feridun.

TUR obtains *Turan*, i. e. *China*, and all the east as far as the *Oxus*; SELM, *Greece, Asia Minor*, and *Egypt*; ERIJ, *Iran*, the body of the Persian empire.

The wars between *Iran* and *Turan* begin.

7.) MANUCHEHER, grand nephew of Feridun, supposed to be contemporary with Moses. In his reign the hero *Rustem* was born.

8.) NAUZER, killed by *Afrasiab.*

9.) AFRASIAB, king of Turan, conqueror of Persia.

10.) ZU, or ZAV, descended from *Manuckeker.*

11.) KERSHASP.

II. Dynasty of the *Kaianians.*

1.) KAI KOBAD, descended from *Manuckeker*, expels the *Turani* invaders, with the aid of *Rustem.*

2.) KAI KAUS, contemporary of David, and Lokman the fabulist, builds two large observatories at Babel, afterwards Bagdad.

3.) KAI KHOSRU, grandson of the preceding, conquered Turan.

4.) LOHRASP, considered to be contemporary with Jeremiah and Daniel. His general, Guderz, called *Bakht al Nasser*, governor of Irak, apparently the Nebuchadnezzar of the Bible.

5.) GUSHTASP, in whose reign lived Zerdusht, or Zoroaster.

EGYPT.

DYNASTY OF THE PHARAOHS.

1327 MŒRIS, the best and wisest of the Egyptian kings. — *To Mœris is attributed the formation of Lake Mœris.*

SESOSTRIS, *the Great*, succeeds his father *Mœris*, 1308, and aims at universal empire. He first directs his arms against the *Ethiopians*, whom he compels to pay tribute. He next reduces the islands of the *Red Sea*, and is said to have penetrated by land as far as *India*. He then subdues the *Assyrians, Medes, Scythians*, and *Thracians;* but receiving a check at the *Tanais*, he returns home laden with booty, 1299. — *Great national works erected by Sesostris in the interior of the country.* — *Temple of Vulcan at Memphis.* — *Sepulchral temple at Thebes.* — *Canals.*

1275 RAMPSES, or PHERON, an indolent prince, who is unable to keep his father's more remote conquests. — *Wall of 1500 stadia across the desert from Pelusium to Heliopolis.* — *Division of the country into thirty-six nomes.*

1214 PROTEUS, or RAMESSES. During his reign *Paris* and *Helen* are driven by contrary winds upon the coast of Egypt, and *Helen* is said to have been detained by *Proteus* until the arrival of *Menelaus*, (1183,) when he honourably restored her together with all the treasures belonging to her husband.

1164 AMENOPHIS IV.

1124 RAMPSINITUS, a prince remarkable for his great wealth; said to have been a patron of the Elusinian mysteries.

1082 CHEOPS, or CHEMMIS, to whom the Egyptian priests attributed the building of the *first pyramid*, which appears to have been designed for a water temple.

Period of the

1032 CEPHRINES, CEPHRES, or SHISHAK, the reputed builder of the *second pyramid.*

pyramids and other

972 Invades *Judæa*, and plunders *Jerusalem.*

national monuments.

966 Death of MYCERINUS, the builder of the *third pyramid*, which, though inferior to the others in size, excelled them in workmanship and richness of materials.

Chasm of 151 years.

815 BOCCHORIS, or ASYCHIS, who, according to Diodorus, excels all his predecessors in wisdom and prudence.

CARTHAGE.

From the most remote antiquity the northern coast of *Africa* was covered with *Phœnician* colonies, established for the purposes of trade. At their first establishment these settlements were mere staples for the reception of merchandise; but in process of time they took advantage of their favourable situation, and secured to themselves the benefit of that trade which was intended to enrich the parent state.

Such, before the foundation of Carthage, appears to have been the condition of *Utica* and other *Tyrian* colonies.

Carthage, however, owed her origin *not* to commercial relations, but to civil dissensions; and hence it was that from the very first she asserted her independence of *Tyre*, although there always subsisted between them feelings of mutual kindness and regard.

The city was built in the bosom of a spacious bay, terminated on the east by the *Promontorium Hermæum* (or *Cape Bon*) and on the west by the *Promontorium Apollinis*, now called the *Cape of Zebid.*

Its foundation is much obscured by fable. It seems however sufficiently clear that the early *Tyrian* colonists came not as conquerors, but bought the land on which their city stood, and paid a yearly tribute for its territory to the inhabitants of the country, with whom they were extremely anxious to maintain a good understanding.

878
DIDO, the supposed founder of Carthage, whose history is almost wholly legendary.

GREECE.

1383 *Erechtheus*, a native chief of *Ionian* race, establishes or restores the worship of *Minerva* in *Attica.*

OLEN, the most ancient composer of hymns. — FIRST DAWN OF POESY.

1313 *Cadmus*, a *Phœnician*, the founder of *Thebes* in *Bœotia*, introduces letters into *Greece.*

1283 *Pelops*, a *Lydian* adventurer, gives his name to southern Greece.

Naval power and extended dominion of MINOS, the *Cretan* legislator.

ORPHEUS.—MUSÆUS.

1225 *Argonautic expedition.* — AGE OF CHIVALROUS ACHIEVEMENTS.

JASON.

1213 Confederation of the seven princes against *Thebes.*

Œdipus and his sons.

1209 Death of *Hercules.*

1200 Accession of AGAMEMNON.

1198 SECOND THEBAN WAR carried on by the *Epigoni*, or descendants of the first chieftains.

1183 Destruction of *Troy* by the combined efforts of the Greeks, or 1127.

Agamemnon, Menelaus, Achilles, Ajax, Ulysses, etc.

1180 Unsuccessful attempts of the *Heraclidæ*, under *Hyllus*, to obtain possession of *Peloponnesus.*

1176 *Orestes* reigns at *Argos.*

1104 (or according to others 1048) Return of the *Heraclidæ* under *Temenus* and *Cresphontes*, the grandsons of *Hyllus.*

Argos, Sparta, Messene, and *Corinth*, fall to the Dorians; *Elis* to the Ætolians.

1045 CODRUS, the last king of *Athens*, by the voluntary sacrifice of his life, rescues *Attica* from the inroads of the *Dorians.* — The *Achæans* being expelled from their country, in their turn expel the *Ionians*, who take refuge among the *Athenians.*

PERPETUAL ARCHONS AT ATHENS, 1045—683; the first was *Medon*, the last *Alcmæon.* — 1044 or 988 *Ionic migration.*

1040 (or 1080) Institution of the *Amphictyonic Council*, whose office it was to attend to the temple and oracle of *Delphi.*

From about 1000 the Grecian states became gradually formed into city republics, connected by national festivals and the assembling of the *Amphictyonic Council*, which gives rise to the first ideas of international law.

Repeated wars between the *Spartans* and the *Argives.*

Internal dissensions at *Sparta*, occasioned by the unequal division of property and the diminished power of the kings.

852 Regency of LYCURGUS, (884 according to Eratosthenes.)

828 Olympiad of IPHITUS, (884 Eratosth.)

817 Legislation of Lycurgus, to which *Sparta* is principally indebted for all her subsequent splendour.—

HIS CELEBRATED CONSTITUTION, (which lasted about six hundred years), was a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy; two kings; senate of twenty-eight nobles; five yearly-elected ephori; assemblies of the people, composed however only of the citizens of Sparta; equal division of lands among 39,000 families; no trade; iron money; public and equal education; no walls; no fleets; common tables; all luxury forbidden; no theatre; harsh treatment of the helots, who alone attended to agriculture and trade.

ITALY.

Long and bloody wars are, about this time, carried on between the aborigines and the *Sicels.* During the contest, a band of *Pelasgians* arrive from *Thessaly*, (whence they had been expelled by *Deucalion*,) and obtain a settlement in *Velia*, where, with the aid of the aborigines, they seize upon *Croton*, a town belonging to the *Umbrians*, and jointly occupy *Cora, Saturnia*, and a number of other places which they gradually take from the *Tuscans.*

Ab. 1293 The *Sicels* pass over into *Sicily.*

1253 EVANDER, (the son of *Carmenta*, a prophetess,) emigrates from *Arcadia* in consequence of an internal faction. He is favourably received by *Faunus*, king of the aborigines, and allowed to settle with his followers on the *Palatine Hill.*

PERIOD OF THE LATINS AND ALBANS.

1183 1.) The *Heneti* (*Antenor*) in Upper Italy.
2.) The *Trojans*, in Middle Italy.
3.) The *Argives.* (*Diomedes*) in Lower Italy.

ETRURIA flourishes.

ALBA-LONGA, a powerful, wealthy, and highly civilised state, (although at this time torn by internal faction,) became in after times the mother city of *Rome;* and hence it was that when *Romulus*, accompanied by the discontented, and perhaps exiled party, reared the walls of his new city, he introduced the laws, the religious rites, and civil polity which had prevailed among the people whom he had left. — GRÆCIA MAGNA.

1030 *Cumæ* a colony of *Chalcis*, in *Eubœa*, from which *Neapolis* and *Zancle* derived their origin.

The boundaries of *Magna Græcia* varied; the name was sometimes given to the whole of Italy; but more properly it was applied to that extent of country which lay between *Tarentum* and the *Sicilian Sea.* The shores of the *Tuscan Sea* and various places in *Campania*, received also the same name.

INDIA.

The great war, which is the subject of the Mahabhárat, took place about the fourteenth century B. C., between the sons of Pandu, or Yudhishrhira. Bhima, Arjuna, Nakula, and Sahadeva, the princes of Indraprastha, or ancient Delhi, and their cousins, the sons of Dhritaráshtra, Duryodhana and his brothers, princes of Hastinapura: the latter were destroyed, and the former became the paramount sovereigns of the Hindu princes.

At the same time flourished the hero and demigod *Krishna*, by whom Dwáraka was built.

At this time also the Vedas were arranged in their present form by Krishna Dwaipáyana, thence called Vyása; and the Puranas are said to have been compiled by him and his disciples.

1200—900

Hastinapur destroyed by an inundation, and the capital of the lunar dynasty transferred to Kausámbhi. These princes reigned at Palatiputra to B. C. 66., but their power was much reduced.

The kings of Magadhá afterwards became the most powerful princes in India, reigning at Pataliputra, or Palibothra.

B. C.
1500.
1400
1300
1200
1100
1000
900
800

a b c d e f

ASSYRIAN AND BABYLONIAN EMPIRES.

B. C.	India.	Assyria.	Babylonia.	Phœnicia.	Syria.	Media.	Palestine. Kings of Judah.	Palestine. Kings of Israel.	Asia Minor, Lydia, and the Greek colonies of Mysia and Caria.
800	A new dynasty, that of the *Sisunagas*, established on the throne of *Magadhá*, of which ten princes are said to have reigned.	Pul, (the first king of Assyria, mentioned in Scripture), before 769. (At Nineveh.)		The *Tyrians* defeat the combined *Assyrian* and *Phœnician* fleets a short time before the siege of *Tyre*.	Tiglath Pileser besieges and takes *Damascus*, slays *Rezin* king of *Syria*, 738, and carries the people away captive to *Kir*, or *Assyria* proper. At the same time the king of *Assyria* carried away the *Transjordanite* tribes of *Reaben*, *Gad*, and half *Manasseh*, and planted them in the cities of the *Medes*.	On the death of *Sennacherib*, the Median states, consisting of the *Busians*, *Paratacenians*, *Struchates*, *Arizantines*, *Budians*, and *Mages*, revolt from the king of *Assyria*, and after a severe struggle succeed in maintaining their independence. They were at first subject to district magistrates; but soon afterwards voluntarily submit to *Deioces*, whom they choose king.	10.) Uzziah, 808–756. The Prophets, *Jonah*, *Amos*, *Hosea*, *Isaiah*, *Joel*, *Micah*, *Nahum*, from about 856—698.	Jeroboam II. *Interregnum* of eleven years, from 782 to 771.	782 An irruption of the *Cimmerians*. *Miletus* and *Phocæa*, two *Greek* cities, flourish between 800–500. *Miletus* is said to have had a hundred colonies in the *Sea of Marmora*, the *Black Sea*, and the *Palus Mæotis*, and ranked next to *Tyre* and *Carthage*. The Phocæans had an extensive trade to the west, reaching as far as *Gades*; they founded a colony at Massilia in Gaul.
776 *Olymp.* I. 1.		769 Invades the kingdom of *Israel*, and exacts from *Menahem* 1000 talents of silver.						Zachariah, 770, is slain by Shallum, who also falls by the sword of Menahem.	
		Brilliant period of the Empire.	Nabonassar, (supposed by *Newton* to have been the younger son of *Pul*,) commenced his reign Feb. 26, 747, and from this date is computed the **Era of Nabonassar.**					Invasion of *Tiglath-pileser*.	
	An important revolution effected in India by the introduction of the *Baaddha* religion. The first *Buddha*, or teacher, of this system, *Gautama*, was the son of *Sudhodana*, a petty prince in the north of India; but who was especially encouraged by *Srenika*, king of *Magadha*. The new religion raised pious men, or *Baddhas*, above the gods, denied the divine inspiration of the *Vedas*, and abolished the distinction of castes. It seems to have prospered in India until the early ages of Christianity, when it declined and disappeared, becoming the national faith of the surrounding nations, or *Nepal*, *Tibet*, *China*, *Japan*, *Ava*, and *Ceylon*.	747 Tiglath-pileser						Pekaiah, 759–757, slain by Pekah, 757-738, slain by *Hoshea*.	
		738 takes *Damascus*, the capital of *Syria*.						Interregnum of nine years.	
		729 Shalmaneser captures *Samaria* after a three years' siege, 721.	733 Nadius.					Hoshea, 730—721.	
		714 Sennacherib invades *Judæa*, 713, but a pestilential blast destroys the greater part of his army, and he is compelled to return, 711.	731 Chinzirus and Porus.						Candaules, the last king of *Lydia*, of the house of the *Heraclidæ*, falls by the hand of *Gyges*, 716.
700			726 Jugæus.						
			721 Mardocempadus,						
			712 sends ambassadors to *Hezekiah*, and forms an alliance with him.					723 Siege of *Samaria*, by *Shalmaneser*, who takes the city, 721, and transplants the people into *Media*.	716 Gyges, the first of the *Mermuadæ*, attacks *Miletus* and *Smyrna*, and takes *Colophon*. Sends splendid offerings to the temple of *Delphi*; as does also
			709 Archianus.			709 Deioces, the founder of *Ecbatana*.			Midas IV. king of *Phrygia*.
			704 First Interregnum.						*Podalirius*, a *Greek* by birth, reigns in *Caria* about the year 700.
			702 Belibus.						
		711 Esarhaddon, or *Sardanapalas*, under whom the *Assyrian Empire* is lost, although the monarchy continues 105 years longer.					14.) Manesseh, 697–642, (fifty-five years,) an impious tyrannical prince.	After the captivity of Israel, new colonists from *Babylon*, *Cuthah*, *Ava*, *Hamath*, and *Sepharvaim*, were planted by *Esarhaddon* in the cities of *Samaria*, and from this time they are always called *Samaritans*.	
			699–693 Esarhaddon master of *Babylon*, during which time his son, *Apronadias*, is spoken of as king.				*Isaiah* sawn asunder by his order, 696.		
		693 Asordanes, or *Apronadius*.	693 Regibalus probably independent.						
		691 Adrameles, or *Sammughes*.	692 Mesesimordacus.						
		670 Axerdis, the brother of *Sammughes*. This king, or his immediate predecessor, is believed to have subjected *Babylon*.	688 Second Interregnum, of eight years.				675 Carried captive to *Babylon* by *Asaridinus*, but is released soon after and returns to *Jerusalem*, where he effects a thorough reformation of all abuses and disorders, having appointed *Eliakim*, a man renowned for his wisdom, justice, and integrity, his chief counsellor, and minister of state.		678 Ardys, king of *Lydia*, takes *Priene*.
			680 Asaridinus subdues the Babylonians, weakened by intestine divisions.						
			667 Saosduchinus.						
		650 Nabuchodonosor, or *Sardanapalus*.				656 Phraortes conquers *Persia* and *Armenia*.			
						634 *Phraortes* slain by the *Assyrians*.	15.) Amon, 642–640, (two years), slain in a conspiracy.		640 Midas V. king of *Phrygia*, at whose death Phrygia became a province of the *Lydian* empire about 560.
		Saracus, or *Sardanapalas* II. 630.	647 Chinaladanus.			Cyaxares.	16.) Josiah, 640–609. *Jeremiah the Prophet.*		
			Nabopolasser, 625, at *Babylon*.			The first siege of *Nineveh*, by *Cyaxares*, is interrupted by the *Scythian* invasion.	622 *Josiah* causes the book of the law, which had been found by *Hilkiah*, to be read before the people; keeps the Passover; destroys the altar at *Bethel*, and restores the worship of God.		635 The *Cimmerians* take *Sardis*.
			604 **Nebuchadnezzar** founds the *Chaldæo-Babylonian* empire, reaching from the *Nile* to beyond the *Tigris*. He defeats *Necho* at *Circesium*, and deprives him of all his conquests.						629 Sadyattes.
									617 *Alyattes* expels the *Cimmerians* from *Asia Minor*.
600		606 *Nineveh* taken by the Babylonians and Medes.				607 *Cyaxares*, the founder of the Median army, expels the *Scythians* from *Asia*. Supposed by some writers to be the *Kai Kaus* of the *Persians*.	609 *Josiah* is defeated and slain by *Pharaoh Necho* at *Magdolum*.	Implacable animosity between them and the *Jews*, arising chiefly from the idolatrous practices of the *Samaritans*, whom the *Jews* have always considered as the most impious of heretics.	603 Eclipse of *Thales*, (according to Dr. Hales.)
			587 Besieges and takes *Jerusalem*.				17.) Jehoahaz, (3 months.)		
		All Assyria subject to the Medes.	585 Besieges *Tyre*, which holds out thirteen years.				18.) Jehoakim, 609–598, (ten years and six months).		
			582 Invades *Elam*, and takes *Susa* or *Shashan*.			594 Astyages, or *Kai Kobad*.			
			Daniel in *Babylon*, who becomes chief minister in the court.				*Daniel* carried to *Babylon*, where he lives to the time of *Cyrus*.		
			Ezekiel in *Chaldæa*.	590 Ithobaal, or *Ethbaal*, in whose reign *Tyre* is sacked by *Nebuchadnezzar*.					
			570 Subdues *Egypt*.				*The seventy years' captivity are reckoned from B. C. 605.*		
			569 Sets up the Golden Image.				19.) Zedekiah, 598–587. Ezekiel *prophesies against Tyre and Egypt.*		
			561 Evil Merodach.						
			559 Neriglissar, or Belshazzar, killed in the night, as was foretold by the hand writing on the wall.				The Temple burnt.		560 CRŒSUS, during the first nine years of his reign, subjugates *Mysia*, *Troy*, and all the states of Asia Minor, except *Cilicia* and *Lycia*.
			555 Nabonadius.	572 Fall of *Old Tyre*. Foundation of the new city.			*End of the kingdom of Judah.*		
				Baal a cruel despot.			573 *Ezekiel's vision.*		
				Republican constitution under judges, or suffetes, seven years and three months.		559 Dethroned by *Cyrus* or *Kai Khosru*.	561 *Jehoiakin* released.		546 *Sardis* taken by *Cyrus*, which ends the Lydian Kingdom.
			Capture of *Babylon* by *Cyrus*, 538.	*Belator*, *Merbal*, and *Hiram*, reigu eighteen years.			536 *Edict of Cyrus for the return of the Jews.*		
							50,000 men.		
500		Forms, with *Media*, part of the Persian Empire.							
			Overthrow of the Babylonian empire by the Persians.	*Subject to Persia.*			*Building of the Temple.*		*Persian province.*

a b c d e f g h

To A. U. C. 254. RISE OF GRECIAN CIVILISATION. SOLON. PISISTRATUS.

EGYPT.

DYNASTY OF THE PHARAOHS.

771 ANYSIS, *the blind*, expelled 769 by So, or SABACO, an *Ethiopian* conqueror, probably from Meroë.

FIFTY YEARS'

During a prosperous reign of fifty years this monarch protects the inter-

SUBJECTION TO

ests of the national religion, and enacts many wise and beneficial laws for the regulation of his kingdom.

ETHIOPIA.

719 He resigns his throne in obedience to an oracle (or more probably from an apprehension of war with *Assyria*) and retires into *Ethiopia*.

Anysis now resumes the throne, and reigns till his death, six years.

THIRTY-THREE

713 SETHON, a priest of Vulcan, usurps the throne, and offends the warrior-caste by forcibly seizing their lands.

YEARS OF

Invasion of *Sennacherib* king of *Assyria*, who is miraculously repulsed.

ANARCHY.

DODECARCHY, 685–660, (or reign of twelve contemporary kings, one over every nome or district,) which lasts fifteen years.

PSAMMETICHUS, 660–617, one of the twelve, aided by Greek and Carian mercenaries, dissolves the dodecarchy, and makes himself sole sovereign of *Egypt*.

Standing Greek army.

Memphis becomes now the capital of the kingdom, but *Sais* the more general residence of the royal family.

From the reign of this prince the *Egyptian* annals assume a more regular and settled form.

Attempt to discover the primitive language of mankind.

PHARAOH NECHO, 616–600, an active and enterprising prince. He endeavours to connect the Mediterranean and Red Seas by means of a canal, but, after the loss of 120,000 men, is compelled to abandon the undertaking.

Formation of a Navy.

In another project, the circumnavigation of *Africa*, he was more successful; the *Phœnicians* whom he sent out on the voyage, having sailed through the straits of *Babelmandel*, and returned in the third year through the straits of *Gibraltar*.

609 Expedition into *Asia*. Defeats and slays *Josiah* at *Megiddo* or *Magdolum*; but

606 is himself defeated by *Nebuchadnezzar* at *Circesium* on the Euphrates.

PSAMMIS, 600–595.

APRIES, *Pharaoh Hophra*, 595–570, enjoys greater prosperity at first; but towards the close of his reign he was defeated by *Nebuchadnezzar*, and afterwards taken prisoner and put to death by *Amasis*, in a rebellion of his own subjects.

AMASIS, 569–526. (Maintains himself by the priest-caste, and marries a Greek.)

Naucratis is given to the Greek merchants as a factory, and a closer connection is thus formed between the *Greeks* and *Egyptians*. During the wise administration of *Amasis*, Egypt regains in a great measure her former prosperity, and could boast of 20,000 inhabited cities.

Solon visits the court of Amasis, about 554.

Monuments at Sais and Memphis.

Amasis gives offence to *Cyrus* king of *Persia*.

PSAMMENITUS, the last of the *Egyptian Pharaohs*, 525. Invasion of *Cambyses*, 525, who defeats the *Egyptians* at *Pelusium*, besieges and takes Memphis, and overthrows the kingdom.

Egypt a Persian province.

Egypt was divided into

1. UPPER, the country lying between *Syene* and the city of *Chemmis*: capital, *Thebes*.
2. CENTRAL, from *Chemmis* to *Cercasorus*: capital, *Memphis*.
3. LOWER, from where the Nile divides into two branches and forms the *Delta*: capital, *Sais*.

The country was further subdivided into *nomes*, each having its temple and separate colony of the priest-caste.

The people also were separated into different castes, the regulations of which placed an insuperable barrier between citizens of the same country, and entailed the honour or degradation of the father upon his latest descendants. The highest and most important of those in Egypt were the *sacerdotal* and *military* castes. Of the others which *Herodotus* mentions, it is difficult to say which had the precedence. It will therefore be sufficient merely to specify their names,—

1. *Trading Citizens*, comprising a great number of subdivisions. 2. *Interpreters*, instituted by *Psammetichus*, who caused a great number of *Egyptian* children to be instructed in the language and manners of *Greece*. 3. *Herdsmen*, subdivided into *neatherds* and *swineherds*.

The government of Egypt was a *theocratic aristocracy*, headed by a king chosen from the military caste, but dependent on the priests. Indeed the *high priest* shared in a great measure the royal prerogative, and the king was shackled by religious ceremonies both in public and in private.

CARTHAGE.

The geographical position of *Carthage* was admirably adapted for trade and the acquisition of foreign possessions. Built at the extremity of a continent whose warlike tribes supplied numerous mercenaries, she gradually extended her African dominions from lake *Tribonis* southward to the *turris Euprantus*, (near which stood the *Philænorum Aræ*) in the east. The western frontier probably ended where cultivation ceased, and the nomad tribes began, about 8° E long. Altogether, the extent of the fertile provinces subject to *Carthage* was nearly two hundred geographical miles, with a breadth in most parts of one hundred and fifty.

The foreign colonies of *Carthage*, chosen almost exclusively for the purposes of commerce, consisted principally of islands, which the policy of those times led them to consider as the most secure, and as best adapted for maritime exertions. *Sardinia*, the *Baleares*, *Corsica*, and *Malta*, were probably occupied before 509.

Malchus aims at supreme power.

About 550 *Mago* and his family (particularly his grandson HANNO) extend the territories of *Carthage* by important conquests in *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Africa*, 550—480.

GOVERNMENT: an aristocracy. Two Suffetes or kings for life, a senate, containing within itself a select council.

The highest military power was in the hands of the general of the republic, who was attended and controlled by a committee of the senate.

There was also a high court of judicature, and state tribunal of the hundred.

Powerful navy. Mercenary troops.

CIMMERIANS AND SCYTHIANS.

The *Cimmerians* make their first appearance in Asia about 876.

The *Scythians* expel the *Cimmerians* from Europe, and follow them into *Upper Asia*, 634.

Occupy *Palestine* 632.

607 Last year of the *Scythian* dominion in *Asia*.

They are expelled by *Cyaxares*.

508 expedition of DARIUS against the *Scythians*.

GREECE.

783 PHIDON, *tyrant of Argos*, fails in an attempt to seize *Corinth*.

Silver first coined at Ægina.

776 Victory of *Coræbus*, at the *Olympian games*, and commencement of the **OLYMPIADS.**

752–683 Decennial archons at *Athens*.

745 Oligarchy of the *Bacchiadæ* at Corinth, who choose out of their number an annual *Prytanis*, with regal authority.

743–723 *First Messenian war.*

728 *Philolaüs*, the *Corinthian*, legislates for the *Thebans*.

712 *Callinus. Archilochus.*

708 *Tarentum* founded by the *Partheniæ*.

700 Triremes and sea trade of *Corinth*.

693 *Simonides* flourishes.

683 *Creon* first annual archon at *Athens*.

Rise of an oppressive aristocracy.

679–662 *Second Messenian war.*

ARISTOMENES, the hero of the Messenians, is defeated by the Spartans, and the war is terminated by the siege and capture of Ira.

Tyrtæus the Athenian poet fl.

The Spartans divide among themselves the territories of the Messenians, and reduce the people to the condition of slaves or Helots.

621 Legislation of DRACO: his laws too severe to be carried into effect.

SPARTA GAINS THE ASCENDENCY AMONG THE GRECIAN STATES.

620 Insurrection of *Cylon*, which is put down by the aristocratical party; but not without its incurring the pollution of blood.

Sappho. Alcæus. Stesichorus.

596 *Epimenides* visits Athens.

594 LEGISLATION OF SOLON, the benefactor not only of *Athens*, but of the whole human race.

1. *Division of the people into four classes, according to property.*
2. *Offices of state to be filled only by citizens of the first three classes.*
3. *Nine annual archons at the head of affairs.*
4. *Council of four hundred chosen annually by lot to debate upon all matters previously to their being submitted to the commons.*
5. *To the people was left the right of confirming the laws, electing magistrates, and debating all matters referred to them by the council.*
6. *Restoration and renovation of the Areopagus.*

586 The *Isthmian* and *Pythian games* are computed from this year.

Æsop fl.

560–527 PISISTRATUS usurps the tyranny.

Thales.

Public library—collection of the Homeric poems.

Income tax of ten per cent.

ALCMÆONIDÆ.

527–514 HIPPARCHUS and HIPPIAS, sons of *Pisistratus*.

Pythagoras.

514 HIPPIAS alone.

510 Expulsion of the *Pisistratidæ* and return of the *Alcmæonidæ*.

507 CLISTHENES.—ISAGORAS.

War with Sparta, 507–504.

MACEDONIA.

Caranus, brother of *Phidon*, the seventh from *Temenus*, and eleventh from *Hercules*, laid the foundation of the Macedonian kingdom in *Emathia*.

Herodotus and *Thucydides* make PERDICCAS the first king, about 729.

This *Grecian* origin furnished *Philip* with a pretext in after times for asserting his claim to the sovereignty of *Greece*.

Of the early kings of Macedonia, *Caranus*, *Cœnus*, *Tyrmas*, *Perdiccas*, *Argæus*, *Philip*, *Aëropus*, and *Alcetas*, nothing is known except that they waged continual wars against the *Persians* and *Illyrians*.

540 AMYNTAS I. submits to the king of *Persia*, about 510.

ITALY.

ROME.

Although the early history of Rome and of its primitive institutions is wholly legendary, all are agreed that Rome was a *Latin* colony from *Alba Longa*.

753 ROME FOUNDED, according to Varro.

KINGLY GOVERNMENT. From 753 to 509.

1.) ROMULUS, 753–717, a warlike king, enlarges his territories by conquest.

Rape of the Sabine virgins.

The king not hereditary. A senate of 100, *and afterwards of* 200 *persons.*
300 *knights.*
300 *Prætorian guards.*
12 *Lictors.*
Patricians, Plebeians, (patrons & clients.)

The year of Romulus consisted of 304 days, with two anonymous months of thirty-three days each, making in all 360 days.

Division of Rome into three tribes and thirty curiæ.

The Patrician senate (a sacerdotal aristocracy with the king at their head) directed all public affairs, and would have referred us for their origin and combination to the earliest ages, even had no traditions avouched their antiquity and foreign origin.

2.) NUMA POMPILIUS, 716–679. The founder of the national religion. He substituted the lunar instead of the solar year of Romulus; and to make up the deficiency, he intercalated a month of twenty-two days (which he called February) at the end of every second year, after the end of the second anonymous month.

3.) TULLUS HOSTILIUS, 679—640.

Horatii and *Curiatii.*

Alba Longa destroyed, and its inhabitants brought to Rome.

4.) ANCUS MARTIUS, 640–618. Extends the territory of Rome to the sea, and founds the port of *Ostia*.

Occupation of *Dyrrhachium.*

5.) TARQUINIUS, 618–578, a Corinthian by birth, surrounds the city with stone walls, builds the *Cloacæ* and the *Circus Maximus*, and lays the foundation of the *Capitol*.

Sibylline books.

Rome takes the field against the *Etrurian* confederacy.

6.) SERVIUS TULLIUS, 578–534. He placed Rome at the head of the *Latin confederacy*, and instituted the *Communia Sacra*.

Division of the people into six classes according to property, and consequent aristocracy of wealth.

Comitia centuriata.

7.) TARQUINIUS II. *Superbus*, 534–509, asserts the supremacy of Rome over all the Latin towns.

Founds the colonies of *Signia*, *Circeii*, and *Cora*. Collects enormous spoils during his wars with the neighbouring nations, and increases the army to 70,000 men.

Lucretia.—Brutus.

509 Expulsion of *Tarquin*, with whom the regal government ends, after lasting 244 years.

MAGNA GRÆCIA.

Etrurian colonies in *Campania*.

Rhegium founded a few years before the first *Messenian* war, by the *Chalcidians*.

721 *Sybaris* founded by the *Achæans* and *Trœzenians*.

710 *Crotona* founded by the *Achæans*.

708 *Tarentum* founded by the *Partheniæ*.

710 *Locri Epizephyrii* by the *Locri Ozolæ*.

660 *Zaleucus* legislates for the *Locri Epizephyrii*.

600–550 *Sybaris* during this period reaches the height of its prosperity.

511 *Sybaris* is destroyed by the *Crotoniatæ*.

B. C. 800.

776 *Olymp.* I. 1.

753 OLYMP. VI. 4.

700 OLYMP. XX. 1.

650 OLYMP. XXXII. 3.

600 OLYMP. XLV. 1.

550 OLYMP. LVII. 3.

500 OLYMP. LXX. 1.

a b c d e f g

GREAT PERSIAN MONARCHY FOUNDED BY CYRUS.

PERSIAN EMPIRE.

CYRUS, 559–529.

559 *Cyrus*, having defeated *Astyages* at *Pasargada*, overthrows the kingdom of the *Medes* and founds the *Persian Empire;* comprising *Media, Persia, Assyria, Babylonia, Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia,* and *Palestine.* Residences: *Babylon, Susa, Ecbatana.* Burial-place: *Persepolis.*

Anaximander, Anaximenes (Clepsydra).

546 Victory over *Crœsus* near *Sardis*, after which *Cyrus* adds the *Lydian Empire* and all *Asia Minor* to his dominions.

The *Persians* become more polished by the introduction of the religion of *Zoroaster*, which is adopted by the nobler clans, particularly by the *Pasargadæ*. The vanquished countries are secured by large standing armies. Tribute exacted. Some nations are transplanted, and others weakened by being compelled to adopt a luxurious mode of living.

538 *Babylon*, and the provinces of *Babylonia* captured by *Cyrus*. The *Phœnician* states subjugated. The Persian empire extends from the *Mediterranean* to the *Indus* and *Oxus*.

529 *Cyrus* killed in a campaign against the *Massagetæ*. He is succeeded by his eldest son,

CAMBYSES, 529–521. *Smerdis* the younger brother, governor of *Bactria*, is murdered by order of *Cambyses*.

525 Conquest of *Egypt, Libya*, and *Cyrene*, to the frontiers of *Carthage*. Unsuccessful expedition against *Ammonium* and *Meroë*.

522 Usurpation of *Smerdis* the *Magian*, which lasts seven months. Death of *Polycrates*.

DARIUS I. HYSTASPES (*Gushtasp*), 521–485. He divides the empire into twenty satrapies, regulates the internal administration, and increases the army. *Darics* coined.

Darius reinstates *Syloson*, brother of *Polycrates*, and tyrant of *Samos*.

Hatred against the Greeks caused by the refugees at the court of Persia.

518 Revolt of *Babylon*, and destruction of that city after a twenty months' siege.

508–507 *Scythian* expedition. The *Persians*, though unsuccessful, establish themselves in *Europe*.

Macedonia and Thrace tributary.

Indian campaign, in which the countries north of the *Indus* become subject to *Persia*. *Indus* the boundary of the empire.

Scylax of Caria.

501 THE NAXIAN WAR. Naxos is besieged for four months by *Megabates* and *Aristagoras*. *Aristagoras* revolts.

The Ionian colonies rebel, and are assisted by the Athenians, which gives rise to the Perso-Grecian wars, and the national hatred between the two countries.

499 *Sardis* burnt by the *Ionians*.

GRECIAN WARS.

494 The *Greeks* and their allies defeated in a naval engagement at the island of *Lade*.

492 First expedition, under *Mardonius*, unsuccessful.

490 Second expedition, defeated at *Marathon* by *Miltiades*.

486 *Egypt* revolts; reduced 484.

XERXES, 485–464.

480 Third expedition, under *Xerxes*, after three years' preparation. His army, according to Herodotus, amounted to above five millions of men; drawn from the various nations subject to Persia, as well as *Arabia* and *Ethiopia*. He forms a bridge of boats across the Hellespont, which his army, 1,700,000 foot and 80,000 cavalry, are seven days and seven nights in crossing. The fleet of 1207 ships, sails to *Mount Athos*. *Xerxes* marches through *Thrace, Macedonia*, and *Thessaly*, to the *Pass of Thermopylæ*, where *Leonidas* awaits him. Heroic death of *Leonidas* with three hundred *Spartans*. *Xerxes* ravages *Bœotia* and *Attica*, and burns *Athens*. *Themistocles* gains a naval victory at *Artemisium* and *Salamis* (Sept. 23), and *Xerxes* retreats across the Hellespont. *Mardonius*, who remains with 350,000 chosen men, withdraws from *Attica* and *Bœotia* into *Thrace*, where he winters.

479 *Mardonius* a second time occupies *Athens;* retires to *Bœotia;* is routed by *Pausanias* and *Aristides* at *Platæa*, and on the same day the Persians are defeated by sea and land near *Mycale*, on the coast of *Asia Minor*, and finally retire from *Greece*.

466 Battles of the *Eurymedon*, and defeat of the *Persians* by sea and land. Loss of the *Hellespontine Chersonese*, which is occupied by *Cimon*.

465 *Xerxes* assassinated by *Artabanus* and the eunuch *Spamitres*.

ARTAXERXES I. *Longomanus*, 465–425.

Internal wars.

460 Revolt of *Inarus*, and commencement of the six years' *Egyptian* war.

449 The Persians defeated at *Salamis* in *Cyprus*.

PEACE WITH GREECE.

Independence of the *Asiatic Greeks* recognised by *Artaxerxes*.

447 *Megabyzus*, satrap of *Syria*, supported by *Amestris* the dowager and *Amytis* the reigning queen, rebels against the king, and is successful in several engagements with the royal forces. He at last prescribes the terms of reconciliation.

XERXES II. 425—, is slain after a reign of a year, or, according to others, of two months, by his bastard brother *Sogdianus;* who in his turn is deposed by another bastard brother.

DARIUS II. *Nothus*, 424–405. A weak prince, ruled by his wife *Parysates* and his eunuchs.

422 Revolt of *Arsites*, aided by the son of *Megabyzus*, quelled by treachery.

414 *Pisuthnes*, satrap of *Lydia*, revolts; but is circumvented by fraud.

411 League with *Sparta* against *Athens* (*Tissaphernes* and *Alcibiades*).

408 *Rhodes* a free state.

407 *Cyrus* the younger, by the persuasion of *Lysander*, espouses the cause of *Sparta*.

ARTAXERXES II. *Mnemon*, 405–359.

401 *Cyrus*, at the instigation of his mother *Parysates*, and aided by the *Greeks*, contends for the throne; but is defeated and slain at *Cunaxa*.

From this period symptoms of decay begin to manifest themselves in the Persian empire. The national character becomes gradually deteriorated; luxury corrupts and enfeebles the people, who now confide more in mercenary troops than in native valour and fidelity.

The kings submit to the control of their wives, or the creatures whom they raise to posts of distinction, and the satraps, from being civil functionaries, usurp military authority, after making war upon each other, and sometimes rebelling against the king.

THE GREEKS FROM THIS TIME ARE CONSTANTLY ENGAGED EITHER IN HOSTILITIES OR IN NEGOTIATIONS WITH PERSIA, CHIEFLY OWING TO THE ASSISTANCE WHICH THEY PRUDENTLY AND POLITICALLY LEND TO THE REVOLTED EGYPTIANS.

EGYPT.

Sphinx. Temple of *Isis* at *Memphis.* Temple of *Minerva* at *Sais.*

The kingdom flourishes.

PSAMMENITUS, 526.

525 *Egypt* conquered by *Cambyses:* see p. 9.

PERSIAN PROVINCE.

520 Capture of *Thebes* (*Luxor*), and transplantation of 6000 *Egyptians* to *Susiana*.

The Persian kings exact a large tribute. The fisheries of *Lake Mœris*, etc.

486 Revolts, but is again subdued by *Xerxes:*

The tribute increased.

Tyrannical conduct of ACHÆMENES, brother of *Xerxes*, and consequent revolt of (460) the *Egyptians* under *Inarus*, who is aided by the *Athenians*.

455 All Egypt reduced by the *Persians* under *Megabyzus*, except the *Marshes*, which still hold out under *Amyrtæus*.

414 *Amyrtæus* re-establishes himself in Egypt.

Sixty five years of independence.

408 Death of *Amyrtæus*, and succession of PAUSIRIS.

PHŒNICIA.

Subject to the *Persians*, but allowed to retain its kings.

New Tyre founded, about 520, and soon becomes celebrated for its vast commerce.

Through its influence the whole country is allowed to carry on its trade as usual, under the authority and protection of the kings of *Persia*.

JUDÆA.

The *Jews* experience the greatest kindness from *Cyrus*, who allows them to return to their own country, after the seventy years' captivity in *Babylon*, 525.

The rebuilding of the Temple commences the same year, and is completed, after many interruptions, in the year 515.

According to *Philo*, the history of *Judith* and *Holofernes* happened under the reign of *Artaxerxes*.

Under the same king lived *Esther* and *Haman*.

458 EZRA obtains a commission from *Artaxerxes*, authorising him to restore and reform the *Jewish* state and church.

He collects and publishes the Jewish Scriptures of the Old Testament.

445 NEHEMIAH rebuilds the walls of *Jerusalem*, and founds *Synagogues*, and *public schools*.

Sect of the *Samaritans*.

408 *Sanballat* persuades *Darius* to permit a temple to be built on *Mount Gerizzim*.

MANASSES.

Malachi, the last prophet, about 400.

CARTHAGE.

Continued wars for nearly two hundred and nineteen years with the *Syracusans*, for the possession of *Sicily*.

539 Unsuccessful sea fight against the *Phoeæans*.

533 First *African* war to enforce the payment of tribute.

480 Victory of *Himeru*, in which *Gelon* defeats the *Carthaginians*.

Hamilcar killed in battle.

Disgraceful peace, which lasts seventy years, during which little is known of *Carthage*, except that she extended her dominions in *Africa*.

Voyage to the *British Islands* for tin.

508 First commercial treaty with *Rome*.

500 Trade with the *Greeks*.

Alliance with the *Persians* against *Sicily*.

On the accession of *Dionysius* I. in 406 the Carthaginians again struggle for the entire possession of *Sicily*. The contest lasts without intermission and with varied success until 368.

405 Defeat of the *Sicani*.

INDIA.

Division of the people into *Castes*.

1. The sacerdotal caste of the Brahmins, the most powerful of all, entirely independent of the rest.

2. Caste of warriors, or *Chatriya Ketri*, dependent on the first. The king was chosen from this caste.

3. Caste of the Vaisyas, or husbandmen, including artisans of every description.

These three castes were called *regenerate*, and exercised authority over all below them.

4. The caste of Sudras, or the *unregenerate*, were slaves, distinguished from the other three by their dress and manner of living.

From the mixture of all these there arose a great number of impure or mixed castes, all however having some religious connection.

About the year 456 the kingdom of *Magada* is overthrown, and nothing further can be stated with any certainty concerning it.

It is probable, however, that the *Prasii*, a warlike people in the time of *Alexander*, whose chief cities were *Palibothra*, (the modern *Patel-Puther*,) and *Canoge*, occupied the country, and continued the kingdom.

City of *Delhi* founded, 400.

CHINA.

About the year 551, or perhaps 584, CONFUCIUS (*Con-futsee*) the Chinese philosopher, introduces a new religion, opposed to that of *Fohi*, and boldly inveighs against the vice and immorality of the times.

478 Death of *Confucius*.

Schuking.

At this time the empire was distracted by internal faction, and divided into as many kingdoms as there are provinces in the present day.

Confusion and anarchy and revolution succeed one another in rapid succession, and there is consequently a blank in the history of China until the year 254.

426 Period of TSHENKUE.

a b c d e f g

A. U. C. 194—354. FLOURISHING PERIOD OF GREECE. PERICLES.

GREECE.

560 *Pisistratus* tyrant of Athens, who is expelled 554. — *Anacreon. Sappho. Alcæus. Pherecydes of Scyros. Thespis.*

GEOGRAPHICAL OUTLINE OF GREECE.

I. Boundaries: *Macedonia* and the *Ægean* and *Ionian* seas.
II. Chief rivers: the *Peneus* and *Achelous*.
III. The soil is fertile and varied, well adapted for commerce from its situation in the vicinity of three continents.
IV. Divisions:
A. *Northern Greece:* comprising *Thessaly* E., and *Epirus* W.
B. *Central* (or *Hellas*): containing *Attica, Megaris, Bœotia, Phocis*, the two countries called *Locris, Doris, Ætolia*, and *Acarnania*.
C. *Peloponnesus:* comprising *Arcadia, Laconia, Messenia, Elis, Argolis, Achaia, Sicyonia, Corinth*.
D. *Islands: a.* Off the W. coast, *Corcyra, Leucania, Same, Ithaca, Zacynthus*. Off the southern coast, *Cythera*. Off the E. coast, *Ægina, Salamis, Eubœa, Scyathus, Halonesus*. Further north, *Thasos, Imbrus, Samothrace, Lemnos*.
b. In the *Ægean* sea, the *Cyclades* and the *Sporades, Andros, Delos, Paros, Naxos, Melos*.
c. Larger islands, *Crete* and *Cyprus*.
d. On the coast of *Asia Minor, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Cos*, and *Rhodes*.

548–7 Second tyranny of *Pisistratus*.

537–527 Third tyranny, which lasts to the death of *Pisistratus*.

514 d. of *Hipparchas*.

510 *Hippias* finally withdraws from Athens.

In the midst of their struggles for the ascendency, the *Greeks*, and particularly the *Athenians*, send succour to their *Ionian* brethren, who under the command of *Aristagoras*, and at the instigation of *Histiæus*, had revolted from *Persia*.

Up to this period SPARTA had been the leading state in Greece; but ATHENS, having now assumed the form of a free republic, becomes daily more powerful, and is recognised as the head of the Ionian states.

499 *Sardis* burnt by the *Ionians*.

FIRST PERSIAN WAR.

497 Death of *Pythagoras*. — Commercial relations with *Carthage*.
494 Defeat of the confederates at *Lade*. — Fall of *Miletus*.
492 *First expedition of Mardonius unsuccessful*.
491 *Athens* and *Sparta* alone resist the demands of *Persia*.
War of *Athens* with *Ægina*. *Demaratus* king of *Sparta* is deposed, and succeeded by *Leotychides*.
490 *Second expedition, under Datis and Artaphernes*.
The *Persians* defeated at MARATHON by *Miltiades*.

ATHENS MISTRESS OF THE SEA. THEMISTOCLES.

484 War of *Athens* with *Ægina*, and appropriation of the income derived from the mines to the formation of a navy.
ARISTIDES exiled by *Ostracism* 483.
480 *Invasion of* XERXES. Gallant death of LEONIDAS at THERMOPYLÆ, July 6. *Athens* taken and burnt by *Xerxes*. Naval victories of *Artemisium* and *Salamis*.
479 Defeat of the *Persians* at PLATÆA and MYCALE on the same day (Sept. 25), upon which *Xerxes* flees across the Hellespont.
PAUSANIAS. ARISTIDES.
478 *Themistocles* rebuilds and fortifies *Athens*, in despite of the jealousy of *Sparta*.
477 *Piræeus* built. — COMMENCEMENT OF THE ATHENIAN ASCENDENCY.
476 *Scyros* taken by *Cimon*. — *Phrynicus* the tragedian.
471 *Ostracism* of THEMISTOCLES.
469 *Pericles* begins to take part in public affairs.
468 *Mycenæ* destroyed by the *Argives*. — Death of *Aristides*. — SOPHOCLES
466 *Naxos* reduced. Battles at the *Eurymedon*, and defeat of the *Persians* by *Cimon*. — *Athens beautified. Garden of the Academy*.
465 Revolt of *Thasos*, reduced, 463, by *Cimon*.
464 Revolt of the *Helots*. The *Athenians* send *Cimon* with 4000 men to assist the *Spartans*. The Messenian war lasts ten years.
461 The *Athenians* called a second time to the aid of *Lacedæmon*.
Ostracism of CIMON. Diminution of the power of the *Arcopagus* by *Ephialtes*.
Transfer of the treasury from *Delos* to *Athens*. *Pericles* rises to great power as leader of the democrats.
457 Battle of *Tanagra*, in which the *Spartans* defeat the *Athenians*.
456 Battle of *Œnophyta*, in which the *Athenians* defeat the *Bœotians*.
Recal of CIMON. Completion of the long walls.
455 Termination of the *Messenian war*. Surrender of *Ithome*, and removal of the inhabitants to *Naupactas*.
454 Campaign of *Pericles* at *Sicyon* and in *Acarnania*.
450 Five years' truce negotiated by *Cimon*.
449 The *Athenians* defeat the *Persian* army and fleet at *Cyprus*. *Cimon* dies.
447 The *Athenians* are defeated by the *Bœotians* at *Coronea*.
445 Revolt of *Eubœa* and *Megara*, which are reduced by *Pericles*.
Thirty years' truce.
444 *Pericles* begins to have the sole management of affairs. — *Euripides*.
440 *Samos* besieged and taken by *Pericles*.
436 War between *Corinth* and *Corcyra* on account of *Epidamnus*.
435 The *Corcyræans* victorious at sea. Occupation of *Epidamnus*.
433 *Corcyræan* embassy to *Athens*.
431–404 PELOPONNESIAN WAR. The *Thebans* attempt *Platæa*.
Invasion of *Attica*.

ATHENIAN ALLIES.

430 Plague at *Athens*. — *Chios, Samos, Lesbos*, all the islands of the *Ægean*, (except *Thera* and *Melos*,) *Corcyra, Zacynthus*; the Grecian colonies in *Asia Minor* and on the coast of *Thrace* and *Macedonia*; the cities of *Naupactus, Platæa*, and those of *Acarnania*.
429 Death of *Pericles*.
428 Siege of *Mitylene*.
427 Sedition at *Corcyra*. Surrender of *Platæa*.

ALLIES OF SPARTA.

425 Occupation of *Pylos*. *Sphacteria* surrenders to *Cleon*. — *Peloponnesus*, (except *Argos* and *Achaia*, which stood neuter,) *Megara, Ambracia* and *Anactonum, Locris, Phocis, Bœotia*, and the island of *Leucas*.
424 *Cythera* occupied by the *Athenians*. Campaign of *Brasidas* in *Thrace*. — Exile of *Thucydides*. Fall of *Amphipolis*. Truce for a year, 423.
422 Deaths of *Cleon* and *Brasidas*. — Citizens of Athens 20,000.
421 Truce for fifty years. *Nicias*.
420 *Alcibiades* at the head of affairs; effects a treaty between the *Athenians* and *Argives*.
418 Battle of *Mantinea* and defeat of the *Athenians*.
416 *Melos* surrenders to the *Athenians*.
415 The *Athenian* expedition sails for *Sicily*, under *Nicias, Lamachus*, and *Alcibiades*. The latter is recalled.
413 The *Spartans* fortify *Decelea*. *Demosthenes* sent out to the aid of *Nicias*. Failure of the expedition, and total annihilation of the *Athenian* fleet and army.
412 Alliance of *Sparta* with *Persia*.
411 *Alcibiades* takes refuge at the court of *Tissaphernes*, and endeavours to gain him over to the interest of *Athens*. Intrigues with the chiefs of the *Athenian* army, and causes a revolution at *Athens*. Constitution of 400, who are deposed after holding office four months.
410 *Alcibiades* defeats the *Spartans* under *Mindarus*.
408 Capture of *Byzantium*. *Alcibiades* returns to *Athens*, 407, but is deposed the same year, and goes into voluntary exile.
407 Victory of *Lysander* over the *Athenians* at *Notium*.
406 Sea fight off *Arginusæ*, in which *Callicratidas* is defeated and slain.
405 Decisive victory won by *Lysander* at *Ægospotami*: *Athens* besieged and taken by *Lysander* 404. — Thirty tyrants. — Death of *Alcibiades*.
400 Expulsion of the tyrants, and restoration of the old constitution.

MACEDONIA.

The form of government in *Macedonia* was always monarchical, but the chief power resided in the landholders, who regarded the king as their military leader and political head.

540. AMYNTAS I.

Their constant wars with the *Illyrians* and *Thracians* contributed to render them a brave and warlike people; but little is known of their history before the *Persian* invasion.

500 ALEXANDER I. pays tribute to *Persia*, and is obliged to join the expedition against *Greece*.

479 Freed by the victory of the Greeks at *Platæa*.

454 PERDICCAS II. joins the *Spartans* against the *Athenians*.

Amphipolis planted by the *Athenians* 437.

431 Alliance of SITALCES with the *Athenians*.

424 Death of *Sitalces*, who is succeeded by SEUTHES.

432 Revolt of *Potidæa*, a *Corinthian* colony, which had previously belonged to the *Athenian* confederacy.
429 *Sitalces* marches against *Perdiccas*, 424.

Alliance of *Perdiccas* with *Sparta*.

423 Conclusion of a peace with *Athens*.
413 ARCHELAUS introduces agriculture and the arts into Macedonia.

His kingdom comprised *Emathia, Mygdonia*, and *Pelagonia*, besides some of the neighbouring tribes.

THRACE.

Divided into several small states very little known.

528 ZAMOLXIS.

A Greek colony is founded on the *Thracian Chersonese*. Cities of *Scstos, Candia, Ægospotami*.

Tributary to *Persia*.

479 Throws off the Persian yoke.

Powerful kingdom of the ODRYSÆ, extending over the greater part of *Thrace*.

Division of the kingdom. State of the *Odrysæ* and the *Sapæi*.

Scuthes receives the *Cyrean* Greeks, 400.

SICILY. (SYRACUSE.)

Migration of the *Sicels*, 1293, from *Italy*.

The Grecian settlements occupied the eastern and southern shores of the island, and belonged partly to the *Ionians*, partly to the *Dorians*. *Naxos* was founded by the *Ionians* B.C. 735, the year before *Syracuse*, a Corinthian colony.

730 *Leontium* and *Catana*; *Megara Hyblæa* 728; *Gela* 690; *Agrigentum* 582.

From the foundation of *Syracuse* 734, to *Gelon* 485, she sent out the colonies of *Acræ* and *Enna* 664, *Casmenæ* 644, and *Camarina* 599.

505 CLEANDER tyrant of *Gela*.

498 HIPPOCRATES obliges *Syracuse* to cede *Camarina* 497.

485 Expulsion of the Γαμόροι by the democratic faction; they are restored by *Gelon*, tyrant of *Syracuse*, 485–478.
480 *Gelon* defeats the allied forces of the *Carthaginians* and *Persians* at *Himera*. *Syracuse* flour.

HIERO I. 478–467 *Gelon's* brother. *Pindar, Æschylus, Simonides*, and *Bacchylides*, grace the *Sicilian* court.

THRASYBULUS, brother of *Hiero*, 467–466, expelled for his cruelty.

Democracy.

Syracuse becomes the head of the Greek cities in *Sicily*.

451 *Ducetius* heads the *Sicels* against *Syracuse*.

446 *Syracuse* reduces *Agrigentum*.

417 The *Athenians* send assistance to the *Leontines* against *Syracuse*.

415 First campaign of the *Athenians* in *Sicily*.

Siege of *Syracuse*.

413 Defeat of the *Athenians*.

412 Legislation of *Diocles*.

409 The *Carthaginians* take *Selinus* and *Himera*; and *Agrigentum*, 406.

DIONYSIUS I. 406–367 tyrant of *Syracuse*.

ITALY.

ROMANS.

Roman Republic, 509–30, *an aristocracy, under two consuls, the first being Brutus and Collatinus*.

The abolition of the monarchy did not at first add much to the liberties of the people. For though the despotic power of the kings, who reigned for life, was exchanged for that of two yearly consuls, yet the tyranny of the patricians, together with the imperfect state of the laws, particularly with respect to debtors, were so galling to the plebeians, that dissensions soon broke out between them and the patricians, which could be appeased by an equalisation of rights.

508 First commercial treaty with *Carthage*.

Lex de Provocatione of *V. Poplicola*.

About 500–300 *a succession of struggles between the* PLEBEIANS *and* PATRICIANS.

498 First Dictator. — 256
Citizens 150,700.

First struggle, on account of the oppression of the debtors.

493 Tribunes of the people. — 261
Ediles.
491 *Comitia Tributa*, in which the people have the preponderance — 263

CORIOLANUS.

Second struggle, respecting the division of lands.

486 First Agrarian law. — 268
Ambitious attempts of *Cassius*.

Continual wars against the neighbouring states.

479 Heroic death of 300 Fabii.
Extension of the prerogatives of the *Comitia Tributa* brought about by *Volero*, 472.
465 134,214 citizens capable of bearing arms.
Third struggle, for the introduction of public laws.
460 The people desire, by their tribune *Terentillus*, to circumscribe the power of the consuls, which leads to the idea of a fixed code of laws.

451–447 DECEMVIRI.

CINCINNATUS.

Laws of the Twelve Tables compiled, chiefly from those of *Athens*.

447 The law commission of ten patricians (*Decemviri*) expelled. — 307
446 Renewal of the *tribunitia potestas*. — 309
445 Marriages allowed between plebeians and patricians. *Lex Camilla*.

Military tribunes, with consular power. — 309

443 *Censors* appointed for the purpose of taking the census. They afterwards assume the *Censura morum*. — 311

Rome engaged in petty wars with her neighbours, which cause an immense sacrifice of life, compensated however by the admission of the conquered nations to the rights of citizenship. But these wars, though trifling in their immediate results, fostered and encouraged the warlike energies of the people, while the discipline and skill of the army became daily more efficient and formidable.

Siege of *Veii*, which lasts ten years, 405–395. — 349

A. U. C.

ETRURIA.

The *Etrurians* were remarkable for a high state of civilisation at a period of remote antiquity. They formerly inhabited upper *Italy*, whence they were expelled on the invasion of the Gauls. (Hence *Gallia Cisalpina*.)

Etruria consisted of 12 federal towns, each constituting a state of itself: on any critical emergency a priest-king was elected for a certain time as head of the confederacy.

508 *Porsenna* invests *Rome*, but a disastrous war with *Aricia* compels him to forego the advantages he had gained.

Frequent incursions of the *Gauls* in upper Italy.

The *Etrurians* defeated at sea by the *Carthaginians*.

474
The *Etrurians* about this time far exceed the *Romans* in civilisation and refinement. They excelled in music, the drama, architecture, and the fine arts in general.

417 The *Etrurians* lose their colonies in *Campania*, in a war against the *Samnites*.

Siege of *Veii*.

B. C. 560 OLYMP. LV. 1.
530 OLYMP. LXII. 3.
500 OLYMP. LXX. 1.
475 OLYMP. LXXVI. 2.
450 OLYMP. LXXXII. 3.
425 OLYMP. LXXXVIII. 4.
400 OLYMP. XCV. 1.

a b c d e f

DOMINION OF THE PERSIANS CONTINUED.

ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ.

B. C.	PERSIAN EMPIRE.		EGYPT.	JUDÆA. PHŒNICIA.	THRACE.	MACEDONIA.
400.	ARTAXERXES MNEMON. *War with Sparta.*	*From the time of Darius II. the Satraps of the distant Provinces paid only a nominal obedience to the king: many of them were in fact sovereigns of the countries over which they presided, and carried on wars against each other.*	395 NEPHEREUS. Continued struggles of the Egyptians in defence of their civil rights.		COTYS. Wars with the kings of Macedonia.	399 ORESTES. *Aëropus* as guardian to the young prince usurps the royal authority. 395 *Aëropus* alone, not quite two years. 393 AMYNTAS II. experiences many vicissitudes of fortune. After reigning one year, he is expelled by the Illyrians, but recovers his kingdom in the year 383. (*The assassination of Archelaus in* 399, *was followed by a stormy period, in which many pretenders successively asserted their claims to the throne.*)
	396-94 *Agesilaus* penetrates into the heart of Asia, and plans the dismemberment of the Persian empire. Recalled 394.					
	394 *Conon* victorious at Cnidus, (fortunate for the Persians).					
	387 *Peace of Antalcidas,* by which Persia regains the Grecian colonies of Asia, together with Cyprus and Clazomenæ.					
	385 Great sea fight between *Evagoras* and the Persians, and commencement of the ten years' Cyprian war.					
	384 Unsuccessful war against the Cadusians of mount Caucasus.					
	Greek mercenaries form the flower of the Persian army, and mainly contribute to the success of their fortunate expeditions.					
375	376 Tenth and last year of the war between *Evagoras* and *Artaxerxes.*		375 NECTANEBUS I.			369 ALEXANDER II., who after a reign of two years is murdered by *Ptolemy Alorites. Philip* at Thebes.
	374 Invasion of Egypt. Dissensions between *Pharnabazus* and *Iphicrates,* and consequent failure of the enterprise. Death of *Evagoras.*	*The internal regulations of the kingdom controlled by female influence, while military leaders of experience (foreigners in particular) met with the most ungrateful treatment from the court party.*	374 Repulse of *Iphicrates.*	366 *Jeshua* slain by *Johanan* in the inner court of the Temple, for which a heavy fine is imposed upon the daily sacrifices.		367 *Ptolemy Alorites* probably Regent: he afterwards abuses his trust, and is cut off by *Perdiccas* III. (364) who is supported by *Iphicrates.*
	ARTAXERXES III. *Ochus,* 349-338, the murderer of his whole family. Revolt of Asia Minor, Syria, and Phœnicia, which however is quelled by the treachery of *Orontes,* the leader of the confederates.		361 NECTANEBUS II. the last native king of Egypt is established on the throne by *Agesilaus,* but is conquered by *Ochus,* and Egypt becomes, 350, a Persian Province.		360 *Cotys* assassinated.	The king is slain in battle by the Illyrians, 359. Upon his death the aspect of affairs becomes entirely changed. PHILIP II. from the moment of his accession, in 359, actively encounters the difficulties by which he finds himself surrounded. The defeat of *Argæus,* and of the Athenians, and the expedition into Pæonia and Illyria are the work of one campaign. He occupies Amphipolis, Pydna, and Potidæa in 358, Methone 353.
	356 Revolt of *Artabazus,* who at first is assisted by *Chares* the Athenian, who, however, is recalled. *Artabazus* applies to the Thebans, 354, who send him 5000 men, by whose aid he gains two great victories over the king's forces.					
	351 The Cyprians and Phœnicians revolt from *Ochus,* but are reduced. Sidon taken and destroyed.			351 Revolt of Phœnicia, and alliance with Egypt. Siege and destruction of Sidon.		
350	350 *Ochus* invades Egypt, expels *Nectanebus,* and reduces the whole country.					
	349 *Artabazus* and *Memnon,* who had both been in arms against the king, are reconciled to him by the mediation of *Mentor,* to whom the success of the invasion of Egypt was mainly owing.				Although humbled, Thrace retains her kings; dependent however, from the year 343, upon Macedonia.	*From this year may be dated the hostile projects of Philip against Greece.* *Birth of Alexander the Great,* 356.
	Bagoas and Mentor at the head of affairs. *Diogenes of Sinope.*					
	338 The king is poisoned by *Bagoas,* who places *Arses* upon the throne, but soon afterwards deposes and murders him, 336. He then bestows the crown upon					352 Onomarchus defeated and slain by Philip, who thus becomes master of Thessaly.
	DARIUS III., *Codomannus,* 336-330, who commences his reign by the traitor's execution.	*Hence it was that, after two victories gained by Alexander, the* PERSIAN EMPIRE WAS OVERTHROWN.		The Jews maintain their allegiance to Persia, 332.		347 Fall of Olynthus, and expulsion of the Athenians from Eubœa. 340 Philip besieges Byzantium and Perinthus. 338 Chosen general of the Amphictyons. 336 Murdered by Pausanias at Ægæ. **ALEXANDER III., THE GREAT,** by his Thracian victories gives early proof of his military talents.
333	Disastrous battles of *Granicus,* 334, Issus, 333, *Arbela,* 331. Treachery of *Bessus* and death of *Darius.*	a	ALEXANDRIA FOUNDED, 332. b	c	Tyre taken by Alexander, 332. d	e

334—323 *IMMENSE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT, EXTENDING OVER THE GREATEST PART OF*

334 *Alexander* crosses the Hellespont. Defeats the king's generals on the Granicus. Subdues the southern and western provinces of Asia Minor. 333 *Defeats* DARIUS *in person at* takes Tyre. Occupies Palestine and Egypt. Founds Alexandria (henceforward a mart of commerce.) 331 Penetrates into the interior of Asia in pursuit of Darius, defeats him a second and Media, finds Darius dead, and buries him in the sepulchre of his fathers. Reduces Parthia, Hyrcania, 329, the Mardians, and Zarangians. 328 Crosses the Paropamisus, Jaxartes. Overtakes and puts to death the traitor Bessus, who had aspired to the kingdom of Bactria. Claims divine honours. 327 Invades Northern India—passes the Indus at the Acesines and Hydraotis in his march, and conquered Porus. Is prevented from advancing further by the mutiny of his soldiers. He therefore sails down the Indus to the nia, and Persis.

Thus the whole Persian empire falls into the hands of Alexander, who treats his eastern subjects with kindness, protects their religion, founds colonies, and promotes intermarriages. brought on by fatigue or exposure to malaria, carries him off in the prime of life and in the midst of his ambitious projects, April 21, 323.

Alexander's mother and sister, half brother and bastard son, survived him, as did also his widow Roxana, who was pregnant at his death, and gave birth named after his father. *The first partition of Alexander's empire was made* 322, *but twenty-two years elapsed before peace was concluded*

KINGDOMS AND STATES which arose upon the DISMEMBERMENT OF THE MACEDONIAN EMPIRE AT

	EGYPT.	MYSIA.	BITHYNIA.	PAPHLAGON.	PONTUS.	PHRYGIA, LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA.	CAPPADOCIA.	JUDÆA.	SYRIA.	THRACE.	MACEDONIA.
323	323 PTOLEMY I. *Soter,* the son of *Lagus,* 321, is attacked by *Perdiccas,* but maintains his position, and adds successively Cyrene and Libya, Cœle-syria, 320, and Phœnicia to his dominions.	Assigned to *Leonatus* 323, who leaves it and passes over into Europe, with the view of marrying *Cleopatra,* but soon afterwards falls in the Lamian war.	*Dydalsus* and *Botciras* reigned in Bithynia before the conquest of Asia by Alexander. BAS, the son of *Boteiras,* made head against *Caranus,* one of Alexander's generals. ZIPÆTES, 326, carried on war against Astacus and Chalcedon, 315.	To the year 323 governed by kings nominally subject to Persia. It then fell into the hands of the kings of Pontus, but was subsequently ruled by its own monarchs.	MITHRIDATES II., *Ctistes,* submits to Alexander. (The kings of this dynasty, *Ariobarzanes* I., *Mithridates* I., *Ariobarzanes* II., 363–337, were descended from the royal family of Persia.) *Ctistes* is murdered by *Antigonus* his faithless ally, 302. MITHRIDATES III.	Fell to the share of ANTIGONUS, who, 320, defeats *Eumenes,* and makes himself master of all Asia Minor. 315 Puts *Eumenes* to death. 314 Seizes Phœnicia, but loses it after the defeat of his son at Gaza, 312. 307 *Demetrius* defeats *Ptolemy* in a sea fight off Cyprus. 304 Visits Greece. 301 *Antigonus* killed at *Ipsus,* aged 81.	*Ariarathes* II. contemporary of Alexander, falls in battle against *Perdiccas* and *Eumenes,* 322. EUMENES king, 315, betrayed by the Argyraspidæ to *Antigonus.* 312 *Ariarathes* III. supported by the Armenians. *Until the time of Alexander this country was a Persian province, under governors of the Royal house.*	323 Annexed with Phœnicia and Cœle-syria to the kingdom of Syria. Capture of Jerusalem and transplantation of a Jewish colony to Alexandria by *Ptolemy.* 312 311-301 Subject to *Antigonus.* After the overthrow of his kingdom the Jews remained under the dominion of the *Ptolemies,* 301-203.	The kingdom of the Seleucidæ founded by SELEUCUS NICATOR, who received Babylon as his province, 321, from which he was driven on the defeat of *Eumenes* 315 After the battle of Gaza he returns to Babylon, 312; and from this year commences *The Era of the Seleucidæ.* 307 The kingdom of Seleucus bounded by the Euphrates, Indus, and Oxus. 305 War in India against *Sandracottus.* LEAGUE WITH INDIA. 301 After the battle of Ipsus, *Seleucus* gains the provinces of Syria, Cappadocia, Mesopotamia, and Armenia.	323 LYSIMACHUS is appointed governor of Thrace; but, after expelling the king of the Odrysæ, 307, he seizes the vacant throne. 302 Invades Asia.	323 PH. ARIDÆUS and ALEX. ÆGUS, proclaimed kings. *Perdiccas* appointed Regent: slain 321. *Antipater* succeeds him in the regency, but dying, 319, names *Polysperchon* as his successor. *Aridæus* murdered by *Olympias,* 317, who is put to death by *Cassander,* 315. 313 *Cassander* wages war against the Ætolians. Peace of 311, by which the freedom of Greece is guaranteed. Murder of *Alexander* and *Hercules.* 302 CASSANDER king of Macedonia.
	313 *Ptolemy* reduces Cyprus, and recovers Phœnicia after defeating *Demetrius* at Gaza, 312, but cedes it to *Antigonus* at the peace of 311. Phœnicia lost to *Antigonus,* 314, who besieges and takes Tyre, 313.										
	After the battle of Ipsus, 301, he finally regains his Phœnician possessions.										
300											
	b	g	h	i	k	l	m	c	n	e	f

A. U. C. 354—454. IMMENSE EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. DECLINE OF GREECE.

GREECE.

400 Return of the 10,000. Hostility of Persia, and commencement of the Spartano-Persian war. DEATH OF SOCRATES, 399.
399-7 Campaigns of *Thimbron* and *Dercyllidas* in Asia concluded by an armistice with *Tissaphernes*.
398 AGIS II. succeeded by his brother AGESILAUS II. PLATO.
ARISTOTLE.
396-94 *Agesilaus* in Asia.
395 Mission of *Timocrates* into Greece, and coalition of the Corinthians, Thebans, Argives, Athenians, and Thessalians against Sparta. Invasion of Bœotia by the Spartans, and death of *Lysander* at *Haliartus*.
394 *Agesilaus* victorious at *Coronea*; but the booty gained by *Conon* at *Cnidus* enables him to rebuild the walls of Athens.
393 *Battle of Lechæum*, and victory of the Lacedæmonians.

387 PEACE OF ANTALCIDAS. *Predominance of Sparta.*
385 Siege of Mantinea by *Agesipolis*. Hard conditions imposed upon them.
382 1st campaign of the Olynthian war, which is finished in 379 by *Polybiades*. The *Cadmea* seized by *Phœbidas*.
381 Siege of *Phlius* by *Agesilaus*. Surrenders 379.
379 The Cadmea recovered by *Pelopidas* and the Theban exiles.
378 Campaigns of *Cleombrotus* and *Agesilaus* in Bœotia. Attempt of Sphodrias on the Piræus, and hostility of Athens to Sparta.
377 2nd campaign of *Agesilaus*. 376 2nd of *Cleombrotus*. 375 *Cleombrotus* in Phocis. Nothing decisive results from these expeditions.
374 Peace between Athens and Sparta; but renewal of the war the same year, in consequence of *Timotheus* restoring some *Zacynthian* exiles. Interference of Sparta in the affairs of Corcyra. Ill success of the expedition. Successes of *Iphicrates*, 373. EPAMINONDAS.
371 Peace negotiated by Athens. Congress at Sparta. Thebes excluded from the treaty. BATTLE OF LEUCTRA. *Predominance of Thebes.*
370 Death of *Jason* the *Tagus of Thessaly*. *Agesilaus* in Arcadia.
369 Theban invasion of Laconia, and restoration of the Messenians.
368 The Thebans a second time enter Peloponnesus. Obliged to retire in consequence of the ambitious projects of *Alexander of Pheræ*. *Philiscus* sent to negotiate a peace on behalf of the king of Persia. Congress at Delphi; and refusal of the Thebans that Messenia should be restored to Sparta. Both sides prepare for war.
367 Tearless victory won by *Archidamus* over the united forces of Argos, Arcadia, and Messenia. *Pelopidas* a prisoner in Thessaly.
362 BATTLE OF MANTINEA and death of *Epaminondas*. *Decline of the Theban supremacy.*
361 General pacification, in which the Messenians are included, mediated by Persia.

CORRUPTION OF MANNERS. DECLINE OF GREECE.

357 Commencement of the Social War. Unsuccessful siege of *Chios*, before which *Chabrias* falls. The Phocians seize Delphi.
356-55 Second and third campaigns of the social war. Peace concluded, by which Athens is obliged to acknowledge the freedom of her confederates.
357-46 FIRST SACRED OR PHOCIAN WAR. *Philomelus*, leader of the Phocians, falls 353, and is succeeded by his brother, *Onomarchus*.
Philip attempts to enter Greece through Thermopylæ.
Onomarchus is killed, 352, and succeeded by his brother, *Phayllus*. DEMOSTHENES.
346 *Philip* having concluded a peace with Athens, and procured the expulsion of the Phocians from the Amphictyonic council, causes their place and right of voting to be transferred to himself.
344 *Philip* humbles Sparta, and invades Thrace, 342, chiefly with a view of seizing the Greek settlements on the Hellespont. *Macedonian supremacy.* PHOCION.
339 LOCRIAN, OR SECOND SACRED WAR.
338 *Philip* appointed general of the Amphictyons. Occupation of *Elatea*. Alliance between Athens and Thebes against him. BATTLE OF CHÆRONEA, the death-blow of Grecian liberty.
Macedonian phalanx.
336 Death of *Philip* at Ægæ.
335 Revolt of Thebes, which is taken and destroyed by *Alexander*.

EPIRUS.

384 ALCETAS II.

NEOPTOLEMUS, by the marriage of his daughter OLYMPIAS to PHILIP, becomes connected with the royal house of Macedon, 358.

ALEXANDER, son of NEOPTOLEMUS, and brother-in-law of ALEXANDER the Great, whose fame he emulates, invades Lower Italy, 337, but falls in Lucania, 332.

He is succeeded by ÆACIDES, son of ARYMBAS.

312 PYRRHUS II. the greatest hero of his time.

SICILY.

399 *War against Rhegium, which is taken*, 387.
398 War with *Hannibal* and *Himilco*, in which *Dionysius* loses all that he had before conquered.
392 Peace.
383 Third war with the Carthaginians under *Mago*, which is terminated by a peace.

TYRANNY OF THE DIONYSII TO THE YEAR 343.

368 Fourth war with the Carthaginians ended by treaties of peace.
367 Death of DIONYSIUS I. by poison.
DIONYSIUS II., Plato's worst disciple.
360 DION banished.
357 Returns and seizes Syracuse.
356 *Dionysius* is expelled. *Dion* murdered by *Callippus*, 353.
353 *Callippus* expelled by HIPPARINUS.
347 *Dionysius* II. becomes once more master of Syracuse.
Horrible tyranny of his government.
344 *Timoleon* defeats *Hicetas* and his Carthaginian allies, gains Syracuse and sends *Dionysius* to Corinth, 343.
339 Defeats the Carthaginians at the Crimisus.
337 Dies.

SOSIS- DEMO- CRACY TRATUS. WARS TO WITH THE AGRI- GEN- TUM. YEAR

317-289 317.
Usurpation of AGATHOCLES.
War with Carthage 310, in which AGATHOCLES is defeated and besieged in Syracuse.
During the siege he passes over into Africa, and there prosecutes the war until 307.
Peace, 306.

ITALY.

ETRURIA.	ROMANS.	A. U. C.
	Ten years' siege of Veii, 404—395. Winter campaigns first made by the Romans during the siege. Pay given to the soldiers, and taxes levied to defray the increased expenses.	358
395 The city of Veii taken by the Romans after a ten years' siege.	390 Rome burnt by the Gauls under BRENNUS. CAMILLUS, the deliverer of his country, dissuades the people from removing to Veii.	364
	384 Attempt of *Manlius*.	370
	376 The three Licinian rogations are brought forward and passed into a law.	387
	366 *Plebeian Consuls.* The question is carried by SEXTIUS and LICINIUS, whose tribunate had been protracted ten years. A *Prætor* and *Curule Ediles* nominated by the Patricians alone.	388
	363 MARCUS CURTIUS.	
	353 *First Plebeian Dictator.*	401
	348 *First Plebeian Censor.*	
The remaining cantons of Etruria offer a most vigorous and determined resistance to the progress of the Roman arms. For some time the contest is maintained with varied success; but at last, after repeated defeats, particularly at the *Lacus Vadimonis* (now *Bassano*) 308 they are compelled to yield to the discipline and valour of their haughty conquerors. Finally subdued, 283.	343-290 411-464 Samnite wars. HEROIC AGE. *Devotion of Decius Mus, father and son.* 339 The laws made by the general assembly of the people no longer require the confirmation of the senate.	
	338 Defeat of the Latins and Campanians. *Pap. Cursor, Q. F. Maximus, and others distinguished for patriotism and valour.*	416
	335-302 Peace with the Gauls.	419-452
	334 *Plebeian Prætor.*	420
	327 New Samnite war.	427
	AN EQUALITY OF RIGHTS BETWEEN	
	323 League with the Lucanians and Apulians.	431
	321 *Caudine Forks.*	433
	THE NOBLES AND COMMONS TOWARDS	
	312 New war with the Etruscans. *Via Appia.—Aqueduct. Gnomon.*	442
	THE CLOSE OF THIS CENTURY.	
	308 League with the Umbrians. Defeat of the Etruscans.	446
	303 Establishment of the *Tribus Urbanæ*, with the view of checking the popular interest at the *Comitia Tributa*.	451
	300 *Plebeian High Priest.*	454

CARTHAGE.

Acquires territory in Sicily.
368 Peace with the Syracusans.
Commercial treaties with Rome, 348.
344 Unsuccessful war with DIONYSIUS II.
339 Defeated in Sicily by *Timoleon*, with whom they conclude a peace.
337 HANNO aspires to sovereign power.
317 War with the Syracusans in Sicily.
Agathocles, defeated in Sicily, makes
311 Africa the seat of war.
BOMILCAR attempts to revolutionise his country.
307 Defeat of *Agathocles*,
306 Peace.

B. C.

400 OLYMP. XCV. 1.
375 OLYMP. CI. 2.
350 OLYMP. CVII. 3.
334 OLYMP. CXI. 3.
Olymp. III. 4. **333**
323 OLYMP. CXIV. 2.
300 OLYMP. CXX. 1.

THE THEN KNOWN WORLD.

Issus, reduces Syria and Phœnicia. 332 Besieges and time at Arbela. Giving up the pursuit, he seizes Persia and subdues Bactria and Sogdiana as far as the Taxila, and advances to the Hyphasis, having crossed ocean, and returns to Susa through Gedrosia, Carma-

He now returns to Babylon where a disease, probably

three months afterwards to a son and heir, between the contending parties.

331 *Agis* defeated and slain by *Antipater*.

Pacification of Greece by *Antipater*, 330.

Sparta maintains her independence till about 220.

THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

INDIA.

On the death of *Alexander*, while his successors were engaged in mutual hostilities, SANDROCOTTUS, an Indian of low extraction, expelled the Macedonians from the provinces which *Alexander* had conquered, and seized them himself. To recover these dominions, *Seleucus* crosses the Indus, 305; but soon after relinquishing his claims, he forms a close alliance with the Indian sovereign, from whom he receives five-hundred elephants, and permanently re-establishes an intercourse with the east.

GREECE.

Athens still mistress of the sea.
323 *Lamian War.* (Demosthenes, Hyperides.) LEOSTHENES falls before Lamia.
Death of Demosthenes, 322. *Phocion* at the head of affairs.
322 Termination of the Lamian war and submission of Athens.
318 NICANOR seizes the Piræeus; opposed by Polysperchon. *Death of Phocion*, 317.
317-307 DEMETRIUS PHALEREUS governor of Athens.
Census at Athens:—Total free population, 127,660; Slaves, 400,000.
307 DEMETRIUS POLIORCETES liberates Athens, restores the Democracy, and expels Demetrius Phalereus.
304 Siege of Rhodes by Demetrius.
303 Peace concluded with the Rhodians. Demetrius returns to Greece, and opposes *Cassander*.
301 Is recalled by his father into Asia; and at the battle of Ipsus loses all his Asiatic possessions.

RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY AT ATHENS.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g.

MACEDONIAN MONARCHY IN SEPARATE STATES. ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ, 13—113.

a. B. C.

300

275

250

225

200

b. SYRIAN EMPIRE OF THE SELEUCIDÆ.

1.) SELEUCUS *Nicator*. 312–280.

299 *Seleucus* enters into a league with *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, and marries his daughter. His object was to counteract a similar alliance formed by *Ptolemy*, who had given two of his daughters in marriage to *Lysimachus* and his son *Agathocles*.

Seleucus built or improved a great number of cities, the most remarkable of which were Antioch in Syria, Seleucia on the Orontes, Seleucia on the Tigris, Apamea, and Laodicea. He encouraged literature and commerce, particularly the eastern trade. Division of the kingdom into seventy-two satrapies.

294 Cedes Upper Asia to his son *Antiochus*, with the approbation of the army.

288 Colossus of Rhodes finished.

283 Death of *Demetrius*, three years after his surrender to *Seleucus*.

281 *Lysimachus* defeated and slain at Cyropedium.

280 *Seleucus* murdered by *Ptolemy Ceraunus*, and succeeded by his son

2.) ANTIOCHUS I. *Soter*. 280–261.

278 The invasion of Bithynia frustrated by *Nicomedes*, aided by the Gauls.

276 *Antiochus* cedes Macedonia to *Antigonus*.

264 Rashly espouses the cause of *Magas*, who had revolted from *Ptolemy*.

261 Falls in an action with the Gauls.

3.) ANTIOCHUS II. *Theus*. 250–248.

Female influence predominant at the Syrian court—disastrous measures adopted at home and abroad, and *consequent decline of the kingdom.*

249 The king puts away his wife *Laodice*, and marries *Berenice* daughter of *Ptolemy* k. of Egypt.

246 *Berenice* put away after *Ptolemy's* death. Antiochus poisoned by *Laodice*.

4.) SELEUCUS II. *Callinicus*. 246–226.

Assassination of *Bereniee*, which leads to a most disastrous war with *Ptolemy Evergetes* king of Egypt.

243 *Antiochus Hierax* cooperates with his brother *Seleucus*, and induces *Ptolemy* to grant a ten years' truce.

242 War between the brothers to 240.

Eumenes increases his territories at the expense of *Syria*.

238 First campaign of *Seleucus* against *Arsaces* unsuccessful.

236 Second campaign, in which he is taken prisoner and detained until his death.

5.) SELEUCUS III. *Ceraunus*. 226–223. Takes the field against *Attalus*, but falls a victim to the treachery of *Apaturius* and *Nicanor*, 223.

6.) ANTIOCHUS III. *the Great*. 223–187.

222 Insurrection of *Molo* and *Alexander*, satraps of Media and Persis, which is quelled by their death, 220.

218 War with *Ptolemy Philopater* for Cœle-Syria.

217 *Antiochus* is defeated at Raphia.

214 Capture of *Achæus*, after sustaining a two years' siege at Sardis.

212–206 Campaigns in Upper Asia against the Parthians and Bactrians, to whom *Antiochus* grants advantageous terms of peace.

Indian expedition to procure elephants. He obtains 150.

205 Resumption of operations against Egypt on the death of *Ptolemy Philopater*.

c. PERGAMUS.

These provinces formed part of the kingdom of ANTIGONUS until his defeat and death at Ipsus, when *Seleucus* and *Lysimachus* divided his dominions between them.

283 PHILETÆRUS asserts his independence.

A munificent patron of the arts and sciences, particularly architecture.

263 EUMENES I. defeats *Antiochus* at Sardis, and makes himself master of Æolis and the adjacent country.

He was the first *king* of Pergamus, and so firmly did he establish his authority, that his kingdom descended unimpaired to the third generation.

d. BITHYNIA.

286 ZIPÆTES makes head against *Lysimachus*.

278 *Nicomedes* invites the Gauls into Asia to aid him against the Syrians, and assigns them Galatia for their residence. And from this time they became formidable as mercenary soldiers.

e. PONTUS.

MITHRIDATES III. seizes Cappadocia and Paphlagonia.

266 ARIOBARZANES III. wages an unsuccessful war against Sinope.

f. CAPPADOCIA.

ARIAMNES forms a connection with the Seleucidæ by the marriage of his son ARIARATHES IV. with *Stratonice*, d. of *Antiochus Theus*.

ARIARATHES V. is associated by his father in the government.

The name of *Mithridates* was given to the kings of Pontus on superstitious grounds.

g. GALATIA.

In the beginning of the year 279, the Gauls sent out a vast colony of their people to seek new habitations. They divided themselves into three companies, the first of which invaded Pannonia, the second Thrace, the third Illyrium and Macedonia, and by these last *Ptolemy Ceraunus* was slain.

278. They receive an almost total overthrow at Delphi, but after uniting their forces by a new confederacy, they enter the service of *Nicomedes* king of Bithynia, from whom they obtain a settlement in Asia, afterwards called Gallogræcia, or Galatia.

Most of the kings bore the name of *Ariarathes*.

h. PARTHIA.

1.) ARSACES I. 250–248. ARSACES founds the kingdom of Parthia,

250, having killed *Agathocles* and expelled the Macedonians.

2.) ARSACES II. *Tiridates I.* 248–216. *The kingdom of Parthia arose out of the conquests made by the Scythian mountaineers of*

244 Occupation of Hyrcania. *Central Asia, and increased at the expense of the Syrians in the west, and the Bactrians in the east.*

238 Defeat of *Seleucus Callinicus*, who is taken prisoner 236. *It was divided into eighteen satrapies, and comprised also several small kingdoms, which, though tributary and dependent, were allowed to retain their own rulers.*

The form of government was monarchal-aristocratic. The senate, (or the megistanes) and the surenas or field-marshals, were invested with authority exceeded only by that of the kings.

The succession to the throne

3.) ARSACES III. *Artabanus I.* 216–196. *was confined to the house of the Arsacidæ, but*

210 *Antiochus* renounces all claims on Parthia and Hyrcania. *not to any particular branch of it.*

i. BACTRIA.

Revolt of THEODOTUS (250) who founds the kingdom of Bactria.

Revolt of several eastern provinces, and rise of the two kingdoms of

243 THEODOTUS II. forms a league with *Arsaces* II.

The history of this empire, which at one time extended as far as the Ganges, is much involved from the loss of almost every record respecting it.

221 *Theodotus* is deprived of his crown by *Euthydemus*

Commercial relations with India to 126.

206 *Menander*, who extends his conquests as far as Serica.

k. PALESTINE.

Under the *Ptolemies*. SIMON *the Just*, high-priest, 300, completes the canon of the Old Testament.

d. 292.

291 Eleazar high-priest.

The Jews who had been transplanted to Alexandria by *Ptolemy* make great progress in Grecian literature, and complete about this time the Septuagint version of the Scriptures.

N. B. The story of Aristeas respecting this translation, is generally considered fabulous.

ONIAS the high-priest, by refusing to pay tribute to *Ptolemy*, exposes Judæa to imminent danger.

d. 218.

l. CHINA.

About 300, the CHINESE WALL, one of the greatest works ever accomplished, was built on the frontiers of Tartary, to check the incursions of that restless and unsettled people. Whether the founder of the subsequent dynasty added anything to it is uncertain; for, from a mad ambition of being considered the founder of the Chinese empire, he caused every record of antiquity to be destroyed.

Dynasty of TSIN founded 254, by TSHING-WANG who 247, composes all differences, and raises up a vast empire under the name of CHI-HOANG-TI.

There was likewise a warlike and powerful nation inhabiting the countries between the Danube and the Mediterranean, who by serving as mercenaries in almost every war became formidable throughout Asia.

214 China is distracted by internal dissensions.

207 Dynasty of HAN, under whose dominion the empire flourishes.

m. HUNS.

The warlike nations of the *Huns* were about this time first heard of by the Europeans, powers, at which time they are governed by TEUMAN

214.

213. METE subjects the neighbouring nations, attacks China, and extends his conquests to Captschak.

n. EGYPT.

THE PTOLEMIES.

1.) PTOLEMY *Soter*, 323–283.

EUCLID of *Alexandria*.

The empire of the *Ptolemies* extended over Egypt, Libya, Cyrene, Arabia Petræa, Judæa, Phœnicia, Damascus, and Cyprus. Alexandria the seat of government, the resort of the learned, and the centre of trade.

Golden age of the Ptolemies.

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2.) PTOLEMY II. *Philadelphus*, 283–247; the most magnificent of the Egyptian kings, is associated by his father in the kingdom.

283 d. of *Ptolemy Soter*.

Canal of Arsinöe. Obelisk.

ARATUS. CALLIMACHUS. LYCOPHRON. THEOCRITUS.

Alexandria is inhabited by three classes of people: a. *Egyptians*; b. *Alexandrines, or foreigners of all nations, particularly Jews*; c. *Mercenary soldiers.*

The whole country divided into nomes, and subject to the despotic power of the king.

273 Ambassadors sent to Rome.

272 Roman embassy sent to Egypt.

The provinces governed by satraps. All offices of trust given to Macedonians or Greeks, but the national religion is respected, and the priest-caste allowed to continue.

Memphis the capital of the kingdom, remarkable for its temples; the pyramids in its neighbourhood are still the wonder and admiration of travellers.

MANETHO.

EGYPT

Marmor Adulitanum.

FLOURISHES.

3.) PTOLEMY III. *Evergetes*. 247–222.

247–40 War with *Seleucus Callinicus* caused by the murder of *Berenice*.

GREAT CONQUESTS:

in Syria, and on the coasts of Asia Minor, from Cilicia to the Hellespont.

242–30 *Ptolemy* further enlarges his empire by conquests in Mesopotamia, Babylonia, Persis, Susiana, and Media, and extends his influence as far as Thrace and Macedonia.

INTESTINE TROUBLES.

His conquests in Ethiopia and on the western coasts of Arabia, were effected during the last period of his reign.

ERATOSTHENES of Cyrene.

4.) PTOLEMY IV. *Philopater*, 222–205, (profligate and cruel,) under the tutelage of *Sosibius*, and after his death of *Agathocles* and his sister *Agathoclea*.

DECLINE OF THE

217 Victory gained over *Antiochus* at Raphia.

KINGDOM.

5.) PTOLEMY V. *Epiphanes*. 205–182.

203 The attack upon Syria induces Egypt to seek succour from Rome, which undertakes its protection.

LOSS OF JUDÆA.

201 M. Lepidus regent.

A. U. C. 454—554. EXTENSION OF THE DOMINIONS OF ROME.

CARTHAGE.

Carthage rises in wealth and political importance; but the internal tranquillity of the state is disturbed by the factions of a few noble families, who endeavour to advance their interests at the expense of the general good.

278 *Pyrrhus* lands in *Sicily*, and makes himself master of all the *Carthaginian* towns.
275 Quarrels with the petty *Sicilian* chiefs, finds himself unable to prosecute the war, and re-embarks for *Italy*.

264-241 First Roman war.
263 Defection of *Hiero*, and consequent decline of the power of *Carthage*.
260 Loss of *Corsica*, *Lipara*, and *Melita* (*Malta*).

256 *Regulus* in *Africa*.
255 Defeated by *Xanthippus*, a Spartan general.

GREAT INFLUENCE OF THE BARCINE FAMILY.

Hamilcar Barcas is appointed general of the *Carthaginians*, 247, and undertakes the defence of *Lilybæum* and *Drepanum*.

241 Defeated in a naval battle by the consul *Lutatius*. Peace with Rome.
Mutiny of the troops, and dreadful civil war, which lasts for three years and four months.
237 Loss of *Sardinia*, which the *Romans* treacherously take possession of, contrary to the terms of peace.

Endeavour to make up for the loss of *Sicily* and *Sardinia* by the conquest of *Spain*.

Hamilcar and *Asdrubal*, during the seventeen years that they have the command of the army, subjugate all the south of Spain.
Carthagena built.
226 Treaty with the *Romans*, by which the *Ebro* is made the boundary of their possessions in *Spain*.

Saguntum declared free.

221 *Hannibal* succeeds *Asdrubal* in the command;
219 takes *Saguntum*, and invades *Italy* in the autumn of 218. Defeats the *Romans* at *Ticinus* and *Trebia*, 218, *Thrasymene*, 217. Battle of *Cannæ*, 216, followed by the reduction of *Lower Italy*.
215 Treaty of *Philip*, king of *Macedon*, with *Hannibal*.
214 Fabius '*qui cunctando restituit rem.*'

207 Defeat and death of *Asdrubal* at the Metaurus.

203 Recal of *Hannibal*.
201 Battle of *Zama*.

ROME. A. U. C.

300 Continuation of the *Samnite* wars, which are carried on with vigorous exertion and varied success till 290.
They pave the way to the subjugation of Italy, and the future greatness of Rome.

(See page 13, year 300.)

293 Census 272,300 citizens.
Up to this period neither literature nor the arts met with any encouragement at *Rome*, whose citizens were too much engaged with the practical details of war and peace, to spare any time for the cultivation of science; and hence the useful and real predominated over works of taste and imagination.

290 Subjection of the *Samnites*. 464

283 The *Gauls* and *Etrurians* subdued.
282 War with the *Tarentines*, who, 280, call in *Pyrrhus*, king of Epirus, to their assistance.

Battles of *Pandosia*, 280, and *Asculum* 279, in both of which *Pyrrhus* is victorious.

275 *Pyrrhus* returns from *Sicily*, is defeated at *Beneventum*, 479 and compelled to evacuate *Italy*,
274 leaving a garrison at *Tarentum*.

272 Fall of *Tarentum*. 482

COLONIAL SYSTEM. MILITARY ROADS.

Geographical outline:

I. Boundaries. N. *Alps*; S. *Mediterranean*; E. *Adriatic*.
II. Mountain Ranges. The *Apennines*.
III. Rivers. The *Po*; the *Adige*; the *Tiber*.
IV. The soil. The most fertile in Europe.
V. Division into a. *Upper Italy*, comprising *Gallia Cisalpina* or *Togata*, and *Liguria*. b. *Central*, containing six countries, *Etruria*, *Latium*, and *Campania*, on the west; *Umbria*, *Picenum*, and *Samnium*, on the east. c. *Lower*, or *Magna Græcia*, comprising *Lucania*, *Bruttium*, west; *Apulia* and *Calabria*, east. d. Islands, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Corsica*.

266 Occupation of *Lower Italy*. 488
264-241 FIRST PUNIC WAR. Occupation of *Messina*, 490
Gladiators first exhibited.
263 *Hiero* makes peace with the Romans.
262 Siege and capture of *Agrigentum*.
Columna rostra.
260 Naval victory of *Duilius*.

257 Second naval victory of the Romans.
256 *Regulus* invades Africa,
255 is defeated and taken prisoner.

252 Census 297,797 citizens (males of military age). The result of the African expedition restores the balance of power between the belligerents, and renders the issue of the contest doubtful.

GREAT NAVAL POWER OF ROME.

LUTATIUS CATULUS, the Roman admiral, gains a complete victory over the Carthaginian fleet, and terminates the war, 241. Conditions of peace, 1. The Carthaginians to evacuate Sicily and the adjacent islands; 2. to pay 2,200 talents (the expenses of the war); and 3. to desist from further war against *Hiero*.

240 *Livius* begins to exhibit. 514
239 Birth of *Ennius*. 515

237 Occupation of Sardinia. 517
PROVINCES:
Sardinia, Corsica, and part of Sicily.
THE ROMAN SENATE IN ITS GREATEST POWER AND MAJESTY.

236 Irruption of the *Transalpine Gauls*.

229 The first *Illyrian* war, which terminates by the submission of queen *Teuta*, 228.

The forces of *Roman Italy* amount at this period to 770,000.

Dreadful war with the Gauls, who are defeated by *Æmilius* at *Clusium*, 225, and driven across the Po, where in 222 they are a second time defeated by *Marcellus*, and obliged to sue for peace.

Colonies of Placentia and Cremona.
VIA FLAMINIA.

219 *Æmilius* defeats *Demetrius Pharius*.

Rome appears in this war as the deliverer of the Grecian states, who vie with each other in showing their gratitude.
218-201. SECOND PUNIC WAR.

Disastrous battles of *Ticinus*, *Trebia*, *Thrasymene*, and *Cannæ*, 218-216.

216-206 The two brothers, *Cn.* and *P. C. Scipio*, carry on the war in Spain. Victorious near the *Ebro*, 216; the *Illiberis*, 215; but are both slain, 212.
214 *Marcellus* besieges and
212 takes *Syracuse*.
ALL SICILY SUBMITS TO ROME.
214 *First Macedonian war.*
210-206 *P. N. Scipio* changes the aspect of affairs, by gaining over the Spaniards and defeating the Carthaginians;

206 Gains over *Syphax*, and reduces all *Carthaginian Spain*.
205 Elected consul; and 204 passes into Africa. Desertion of *Syphax*, who with *Asdrubal* is defeated in two battles.

202 Battle of *Zama*. The war concluded by a peace disgraceful and disastrous to Carthage. 553
Death of *Archimedes*.

SICILY.

289 *Agathocles* poisoned by MÆNON, who seizes the government; but is expelled by *Hicetas*, who rules as prætor till 278.

Usurpation of *Thynion* and *Sostratus*.

After defeating the Mamertines, *Hiero* (II.) is called to the throne, 270.

263 *Hiero* forsakes his alliance with Carthage, and passing over to the Romans, thereby purchases a long and tranquil reign.

Death of *Hiero*.
HIERONYMUS succeeds him, 216, and reigns thirteen months.
Hippocrates and *Epicydes* entangle Syracuse in a war with Rome. Syracuse falls, 212.

EPIRUS.

295 *Pyrrhus* is called in to the aid of *Alexander*, king of Macedonia.

287 Drives *Demetrius* from Macedonia, and seizes his kingdom.
286 Expelled by *Lysimachus*.
280 Crosses into Italy and gains two battles.
278 Aids the *Syracusans* against the *Carthaginians*.
275 Returns to Italy, where he stays but a short time.
272 Falls at the storming of *Argos*.

ALEXANDER II.

DECLINE OF THE KINGDOM.

Default of male issue on the death of *Pyrrhus* III. in 219.

LAUDAMIA queen of Epirus.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

GREECE.

Death of *Theophrastus* (287.)
299 *Demetrius* recovers Athens.
The ACHÆANS were originally divided into twelve republics, united by a common league for their mutual defence and protection. This league was dissolved by the policy of the Macedonian kings; but soon afterwards renewed.

The Ætolian league is formed in consequence of the oppression of the Macedonian kings, about 284.

280 *Patræ*, *Dyme*, *Tritæa*, and *Pharæ* renew their ancient federation.
279 Irruption of the *Gauls* into Greece.
278 They are repulsed, and pass over into *Asia*.
276 The *Achæans* gradually joined by other cities.

272 *Pyrrhus* besieges Sparta and Argos.
Theocritus.
268 *Antigonus Gonatas* takes Athens.

252 Birth of *Philopæmen*.
251 *Aratus* liberates *Sicyon*, which joins the Achæan league.

AGIS III. attempts the reformation of Sparta, 244. He is at first partially successful, but eventually frustrated by *Leonidas*, and cut off with his family, 240.
243 *Aratus* surprises the *Acrocorinthus*, expels the Macedonians, and brings over *Corinth* to the Achæan league. *Megara*, *Trœzen*, and *Epidaurus* follow the example of Corinth.
PTOLEMY II. joins the league.
236 CLEOMENES III. king of Sparta.

229 Athens joins the league.
227 *Cleomenes* defeats the plans of *Aratus*, who would have forced Sparta to accede to the Achæan league.
226 Revolution effected at Sparta by *Cleomenes*, who overthrows the *Ephori*, increases the number of Spartans, and enforces the laws of Lycurgus.
224 He attacks the Achæans, who, aided by *Antigonus*, *defeat him at* SELLASIA, 222.
He flies to *Egypt*.
220 War of the two leagues.
Philip an ally of the *Achæans*.
ARATUS chief of the confederacy until
213 when he dies by poison.
PHILOPŒMEN succeeds him.
The quarrels between the Ephori and the kings of Sparta end, 207, in the usurpation of *Nabis*, who destroys the ancient form of government.

MACEDONIA.

Death of *Cassander*. 296
Quarrels of his two sons, *Antipater* and *Alexander*. The former murders his mother, and then takes refuge at the court of *Lysimachus*, by whom he is put to death. *Alexander* calls in *Pyrrhus* and *Demetrius*, the latter of whom cuts the young prince off, and, 294, seizes the throne.
287 *Demetrius* expelled by *Pyrrhus*.
Lysimachus drives *Pyrrhus* out of Macedonia, after seven months' possession.
283 Death of *Demetrius*.
281 *Lysimachus* defeated and slain by *Seleucus*.
280 *Seleucus* falls by the hand of *Ptolemy Ceraunus*.

CERAUNUS is slain by the Gauls, under *Belgius*.
280 *Sosthenes* ascends the throne and liberates his country; but falls, 278.
(*Meleager* and *Antiputer*, who preceded *Sosthenes*, had been both deposed on account of their incapacity.)
266 *Alexander*, the son and successor of *Pyrrhus*, is, after a violent contest, expelled from Macedonia by *Antigonus Gonatas*.

Supremacy in Greece the object of Macedonian policy.

239 DEMETRIUS II. makes war upon the *Ætolians*, who are supported by the *Achæans*.

229 ANTIGONUS DOSON aids the Achæans,

DECLINE OF THE MACEDONIAN POWER IN GREECE.

and after defeating *Cleomenes* at *Sellasia*, puts an end to the war, 222.
PHILIP V. joins the *Achæans* against the *Ætolians*, but his progress is for some time impeded by the faction of *Apellas* who wished to overthrow *Aratus*.
215 Alliance of *Philip* with *Hannibal*.
211 Alliance of Rome with the *Ætolians*, *Spartans*, *Eleans*, *Attalus* king of *Pergamus*, and *Scerdelaidas* and *Pleuratus*, kings of *Illyria*.
204 General peace.
203 *Philip* wages war against *Attalus* and the Rhodians.
202 Defeated at sea, off *Chios*.
200 Besieges Athens.

THRACE.

296 Death of *Lysimachus* is defeated and slain at *Cyropedium*.
Ptolemy Ceraunus to 280.

279 The *Gauls*, under *Ceretrius*, penetrate into Thrace, which is consequently for the most part lost to Macedonia.

B. C.	Olymp.
300	cxx. 1.
275	cxxvi. 2.
250	cxxxii. 3.
225	cxxxviii. 4.
200	cxlv. 1.

MACEDONIAN MONARCHY IN SEPARATE STATES. ERA OF THE SELEUCIDÆ, 113—213.

	SYRIAN EMPIRE. SELEUCIDÆ.	PARTHIA.	BACTRIA.	PERGAMUS.	BITHYNIA.	PONTUS.	PAPHLAGONIA.	CAPPADOCIA.	GALATIA.	PALESTINE.	ARMENIA.	CHINA.	HUNS.
B. C. 200	6.) ANTIOCHUS *the Great*. 223–187.	ARSACIDÆ.		200 Flattering reception of *Attalus* at Athens.						198 The Jews assist *Antiochus* in expelling *Scopas* and the Egyptian troops from Jerusalem.	A province of Syria until the defeat of *Antiochus* the Great, 190, when the satraps, *Artaxias* and *Zariadras*, raise the standard of revolt.	200 LIEU-PANG, emperor of China.	
	198 ANTIOCHUS, after defeating *Scopas* and the forces of Ptolemy at *Panium*, reduces Cœle-Syria, Palestine, and Phœnicia. Consequent hostility of Rome.				PRUSIAS I. 196, directs his arms against Heraclea.		Governed about this time by native princes.	ARIARATHES IV. marries 192 *Antiochis*, daughter of *Antiochus* the Great, and joins him in his war against the Romans.	Governed by native princes, dependent upon Rome.				
	196 *Hannibal* joins *Antiochus*, who seizes the *Thracian Chersonese*, together with several cities of Asia Minor. Conference at *Lysimachia*.	4.) ARSACES IV. *Priapatius*. 196–181.		197 *Eumenes* an ally of Rome, against *Antiochus*.						*First mention of a Senate or Sanhedrim.*			
	192–190 War with Rome. 191 *Acilius* defeats *Antiochus* at Thermopylæ. 190 Battle of Magnesia, in which *Antiochus* is totally defeated by *L. C. Scipio*. Loss of '*Asia cis Taurum*.' Revolt of *Armenia*.			191 Sea fight, in which *Eumenes* and the Romans defeat *Antiochus*.		190 PHARNACES I.				Sale of the priesthood by *Antiochus Epiphanes*, who also attempts to plunder the temple; consequent insurrections at *Jerusalem*.			
	187 Death of *Antiochus*; after which Syria is dependent upon Rome. 7.) SELEUCUS IV. *Philopator*. 187–175.			188 The king receives great accessions of territory from the Romans at the conclusion of peace with *Antiochus*.	184 Engages in war with *Eumenes* at the instigation of *Hannibal*, who had taken refuge at his court. *Death of Hannibal*, 183 or 2.								
	180 Exchanges his son for his brother, detained as a hostage at Rome.	5.) ARSACES V. *Phraates* I. 181–174, conquers the Mardians on the Caspian.	About 181 EUCRATIDAS, under whose reign the Bactrian empire attained its greatest splendour and extent. After defeating *Demetrius*, king of India, he annexes the dominions of his rival to his own empire. On his return he is assassinated by his son, 143, whom he had associated in the government.		PRUSIAS II. 180.	183 Conquers *Sinope*.		183—179 An ally of *Eumenes* against *Pharnaces*.			{ MAJOR. MINOR.	180 WEN-TI.	
175	175 Murdered by *Heliodorus*. 8.) ANTIOCHUS IV. *Epiphanes*. 175–164. Universally hated and despised.	6.) ARSACES VI. *Mithridates* I. 174—136, raises Parthia to an exalted rank in the scale of empires. After the death of *Antiochus*, 164, he extends its frontiers westward to the Euphrates, and eastward to the Hydaspes, beyond the Indus.		169 Secret correspondence between *Eumenes* and *Perseus*, which loses him the favour of the Romans.			179 MORZES.	182—179 Carries on a war against *Eumenes* II.		175 Deposition of the high priest *Onias*. Jason, his brother, who had purchased the office, is in his turn supplanted by Menelaus *his* brother.	The family of *Artaxias* keep possession of the throne under eight successive kings, until B. C. 5. The descendants of *Zariadras*, dependent upon Rome.	176 SCHU-KING II.	
	171 Invades Egypt, and gains a victory at *Pelusium*. 170 Another victory. Subjugation of Egypt as far as *Alexandria*. 169 Siege of *Alexandria*, unattended with success. 168 *Popilius*, the Roman ambassador, obliges *Antiochus* to purchase peace, by the surrender of *Cyprus and Pelusium*. 167 The king's intolerance towards the Jews provokes a rebellion. 165 Expedition into Upper Asia for the purpose of rifling the temples of the gods. 164 Dies on his way to Babylon. Loss of Babylonia, Persia, and all the countries between the Euphrates and Indus.										Civil commotions. Tyranny of *Antiochus*, 170, and revolt of *Mattathias*, 167, which proves remarkably successful.		174 The emperor pays tribute to the Huns until the year 161.	174 LAOS-CHANG.
	9.) ANTIOCHUS V. *Eupator*, 164–162, to the exclusion of the lawful heir *Demetrias*, at that time a hostage at Rome. 10.) DEMETRIUS I. *Soter*, 161–150, escaping from Rome, takes possession of the kingdom, and puts *Eupator* and *Lysias* to death.									*Judas Maccabæus*, 166—161. JONATHAN, II. P. 161—142, joins the party of *Alex. Bala*, and becomes the leading man in Judæa. Having attached himself, however, to *Antiochas*, the son of *Bala*, he is betrayed 142, by *Trypho*, and put to death.			Long protracted wars between the Huns and Chinese.
	11.) ALEXANDER BALA, 153. Occupies Ptolemais, 152.												
150	150 *Demetrias* killed in battle. 12.) DEMETRIUS II. *Nicator*, 150–125, regains his father's kingdom by the aid of *Ptolemy Philometor*.												
	146 Disbands his mercenaries, and thus materially weakens his influence in Syria.	The invasion of *Demetrius* II. of Syria, aided by an insurrection of the provinces, ends 138, in the capture of the agressor.		159 ATTALUS II. 156 engages in war with *Prusias*. This king was a munificent patron of literature, but effeminate in his manners.	156—154 War between *Prasias* and *Attalus*. Peace mediated by Rome.	156 MITHRIDATES V. *Evergetes*, an ally of the Romans, from whom on the defeat of *Aristonicus*, he receives a grant of *Phrygia Magna*, as a reward for his services, 130.		162 ARIARATHES V. driven from his kingdom by *Holophernes*, (158) a supposititious son of *Ariarathes* IV.		CONTINUED STRUGGLES OF THE JEWS, IN DEFENCE OF THEIR CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS RIGHTS, TO 130.		Uninterrupted peace with the kingdoms of *Mawrennahar*, *Persia*, and *Indostan*, from the year 124.	Consequent revolts of their tributary provinces.
	142 DIODOTUS *Trypho* rebels, and seizes the crown of *Syria*. 140 *Demetrius* takes part with the revolted provinces of *Parthia*, and, though victorious at first, he is soon afterwards taken prisoner (138) and detained ten years in captivity. 139 Death of *Trypho*. 13.) ANTIOCHUS VI. *Sidetes*, 137–128, marries Cleopatra.												
	134 Invades *Judæa*, but soon (133) concludes a peace.	7.) ARSACES VII. *Phraates* II. Invasion of *Antiochus*, who being cut off with his whole army, 128, the Parthian empire is henceforward freed from the attacks of the Syrian kings.	Defeat of the confederates. *Eucratidas* is despoiled of several provinces by the *Parthians*, and soon after overpowered by the nomad hordes of central Asia.	169 Secret correspondence between *Eamenes* and *Perseus*, which loses him the favour of the Romans.						135 *Simon* the *Ethnarch*, murdered by his son-in-law *Ptolemy*.			
	129 War with *Parthia*, in which *Antiochus* is slain 128. DEMETRIUS II. *Nicator*, returns from captivity, and regains his kingdom.			*Great discoveries made at Pergamas.* PARCHMENT. *Library.* *Museum.*	133 After his death *Aristonicas* lays claim to the kingdom; but 129, is taken prisoner by the Romans, and put to death.	MITHRIDATES VI. *Eupator*, 120 inherits *Phrygia*, which, however, the Romans deprive him of during his minority.	131 PILÆMENES I. assists the Romans against *Aristonicus*.	130 ARIARATHES VI. a minor at his succession. He married Laodice, the sister of *Mithridates Eupator*, by whom he was afterwards murdered.		130 *John Hyrcanus*, aided by the *Parthians*, asserts his entire independence. 129 Enters into a league with the *Romans*. Reduces *Samaria* and *Idamæa*.			
125	125 Defeated and slain by *Alexander Zebina*, a supposititious son of *Alexander Bala*. 14.) SELEUCUS, a few months. 15.) ANTIOCHUS VII. *Grypas*, 125–96, compelled to secure his own life by the murder of his mother, 121. *The succeeding history of the Seleucidæ is a horrid picture of civil wars, family feuds, and deeds of violence, unparalleled in the annals of any people.*	The eastern wars begun after the fall of the Bactrian empire, (Heeren, p. 301), which subsisted until 130 or 120, (see F. C. p. 316). The king is slain in the eastern nomad wars.	Fall of *Bactria*, 130 or 120, which, with the other countries on this side of the *Oxus*, becomes a prey to the *Parthians*.							*The Pharisees and Sadducees, who had hitherto been religious sects, now become violent political partisans.*			Extension of territory to *Pegu*, *Siam*, *Kamskatcha*, and *Bengal*, 104.
	114 *Antiochus Grypus* is involved in war with his half brother, *Antiochus Cyzicenus*.	8.) ARSACES VIII. *Artabanus* II. shares the same fate, about 129.								The laxity of principle which manifests itself in the Jewish rulers, is followed by a decline of power.			
	111 Conclusion of the war by a partition of territory. *The Euphrates is now the boundary of the kingdom; all Upper Asia submits to Parthia; and, the Jews having asserted their independence, Syria and Phœnicia are the only provinces that acknowledge the sway of the king of Syria.*	9.) ARSACES IX. *Mithridates* II. restores tranquillity to the east, after a long succession of bloody wars. He meets with a powerful rival in *Tigranes* I. king of *Armenia*.		Pergamus is annexed as a province to the Roman empire, under the designation of ASIA PROPRIA.		112—110 Expels the *Scythians* from the *Tauric Chersonese*, reduces several of their petty kings, and forms an alliance with the *Sarmatians* and *Germans*, 108 Seizes Paphlagonia.				*Hyrcanus* joins the Sadducees, 110. KINGS. 107 ARISTOBULUS the Cruel dies, 106. 106 ALEXANDER JANNÆUS. Insignificant wars with neighbouring states.			
100													

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o.

EXTENSION OF THE ROMAN ARMS. FALL OF GREECE AND CARTHAGE.

ROMANS.

SECOND WAR WITH PHILIP OF MACEDON, 200–197.

Commencement of the Spanish wars, which last with little intermission until 133. *Ennius.—Plautus.*

198 T. Q. FLAMININUS gains over the *Achæans*, and turns the balance of power in favour of the Romans.

197 Victory of *Flamininus* over *Philip* at *Cynoscephalæ*:—Peace 196. *Conditions*:—Greece to be free; *Philip* to withdraw his garrisons; to surrender his navy; to reduce his army to five hundred soldiers; to pay a thousand talents; and to deliver up his son *Demetrius* as a hostage.

195 Successful war with *Nabis*. Liberation of *Argos*.

Cato in Spain.

192–190 War with *Antiochus* of *Syria*, who is totally defeated at *Magnesia* by *Scipio Asiaticus*. *Conditions of peace* (concluded 188):—*Antiochus* to cede *Asia Minor*; to pay down 15,400 talents; to deliver up *Hannibal*; and to give his younger son *Antiochus* as a hostage.

ROME THE ARBITRESS OF NATIONS, FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE EUPHRATES.

Political system of guardianship, and of supporting the weaker states against the stronger.

187 Voluntary exile of *Scipio Africanus*: dies 183.

186 Introduction and suppression of the Bacchanalia.

185–179 The *Celtiberi* are attacked in their native territory.

Cato censor, 184.

184 *Philip* is summoned by the Roman ambassadors to plead his cause before them.

177 *Istria* subdued. *Sempronius* successful in *Sardinia*.

The luxury of Asia encrvates the moral energies of the Romans.

First sumptuary law.

THIRD MACEDONIAN WAR, WITH PERSEUS, 171–168.

168 *P. Æmilius* gains the decisive battle of *Pydna*, and overthrows the kingdom of *Macedon*.

168 *Anicius* puts an end to the *Illyrian* war.

Republican constitution given to the Illyrians.

The treasury so rich that the citizens no longer pay taxes.

164–2 The Romans exercise a fatal influence over *Syria*, by detaining the lawful heir to the crown. They also promote disputes in *Egypt* in order to weaken the power of that kingdom.

The Romans begin to aspire at universal empire.

Increased patronage of literature and the arts. Grecian system of education adopted at Rome, followed by the visible deterioration of every moral and religious principle.

155–150 SPANISH WAR. The Roman arms unsuccessful in *Spain*. 152 *Marcellus* conducts the war. Cruelty of *Lucullus* in his war with a *Celtiberian* tribe. 151 Defeat of *Galba*, who, 150, treacherously destroys the *Lusitanians*, after they had voluntarily surrendered.

THIRD PUNIC WAR, 149–146.

Cato's continual harangue, "Delenda est Carthago."

149 *First law at Rome against bribery at elections.*

TERENCE.

FOURTH MACEDONIAN WAR, 149–8. ACHÆAN WAR.

a

GREECE.

200 Allies of *Rome* in the war with *Philip*: the *Ætolians*, *Athenians*, *Dardanians*, *Athamanes*, and *Pergamians*. The *Achæans* at first attach themselves to the cause of *Philip*, but afterwards join the *Romans*.

196 Greece declared free by *Flamininus* at the Isthmian Games.

195 *Flamininus* obliges *Nabis* to sue for peace.

192 *Philopœmen* defeats *Nabis*, who is slain by the *Ætolians*.

Accession of *Sparta* to the *Achæan* league.

188 *Philopœmen* abrogates the laws of *Lycurgus*.

184 *Lycortas*, *Achæan Prætor*.

183 *Philopœmen* is taken prisoner and put to death by the *Messenians*.

Bion, Moschus. DECLINE OF THE ACHÆAN LEAGUE.

177 The *Achæans* espouse the *Roman* interest.

172 The *Romans* effect the dissolution of the *Bœotian* confederacy.

167 More than 1000 *Achæans* arrested and sent to *Rome*.

The traitor *Callicrates* at the head of the league.

155 Embassy of *Diogenes*, *Carniades*, and *Critolaus* to *Rome*.

151 Return of the *Achæan* exiles.

150 Dissensions between the *Spartans* and *Achæans*. *Rome* interferes with the design of wholly dissolving the league. A war ensues, which ends in the

FALL OF CORINTH, 146.

POLYBIUS.

Roman province of Achæa.

b

MACEDONIA.

198 Revolt of the *Greeks*.

197 Total rout of the king's forces in *Thessaly*.

Philip increases his territories at the expense of the *Athamanes*, *Thessalians*, and *Thracians* 191.

190 Meditates a war against *Rome*.

184 Insolence of the *Roman* ambassadors.

181 *Demetrius* is put to death by his father.

179 Death of *Philip*.

PERSEUS.

168 *Perseus* is defeated at *Pydna*, taken prisoner at *Samothrace*, and perishes miserably at *Rome*, 166.

167 *Macedon reduced to a province.*

149 A pseudo-*Philippus* appears in *Macedonia*, and reigns one year. He is then conquered by *Metellus*, 148.

A Roman province.

c

EPIRUS.

Stormy period of anarchy and confusion.

189 Declared free by the *Romans*.

179 The Macedonian party obtains the ascendency.

167 Devastation of Epirus by the *Romans*.

Destruction of seventy towns.

Finally subdued, 146.

d

THRACE.

New kingdom of the *Odrysæ*.

The maritime cities dependent upon the *Macedonians*, *Syrians*, and *Egyptians*.

179 The *Odrysæ* join *Perseus* against the *Romans*.

(*Sadales* leaves his kingdom to the *Romans*, B.C. 37; but kings of *Thrace* are still heard of until A. C. 47, when the whole country becomes a *Roman province*.)

e

CARTHAGE.

199 Disadvantageous treaty with *Masinissa*, king of *Numidia*.

196 *Hannibal* joins *Antiochus*, whom he urges to carry on war against the *Romans*.

Poisons himself to prevent his being delivered up to the *Romans*, 183.

193 *Masinissa* harasses the *Carthaginians*, seizes the province of *Emporia*, and materially injures their commerce.

182 *Masinissa* seizes another province with impunity.

174 Seizure of the province of *Tysca*, with fifty cities.

Cato's embassy to Carthage.

The dangers which threaten Carthage are much increased by the rising jealousy of *Rome*, the daring hostilities of *Masinissa*, and the factious spirit of her own citizens.

152 *Masinissa's* party expelled from *Carthage*, which leads to a war. *Masinissa* defeats the *Carthaginians*, whose army is nearly exterminated.

Carthage at this time contained 700,000 inhabitants.

146 *P. Scipio Æmilianus* takes and destroys *Carthage*.

A Roman province.

f

EGYPT.

198 Egypt loses her *Syrian* possessions.

197 Coronation of *Ptolemy Epiphanes*, at *Memphis*.

INSCRIPTIO ROSETTANA.

Roman influence prevails from this time.

193 *Ptolemy* marries the daughter of *Antiochus the Great*.

187 *Ptolemy* renews his alliance with the *Achæans*.

184 *Ptolemy* murders his guardian, *Aristomenes*. His cruelty causes an insurrection, which is quelled by *Polycrates*, 183.

6.) PTOLEMY VI. (*Philometor*) 181–146, under the guardianship of his mother until her death, 173. Regency of *Eulæus*. War with *Antiochus Epiphanes*, 171–168. Joint reign of *Ptolemy* and his brother, 169. 164 Partition of the kingdom. *Physcon* receives *Cyrene* and *Libya*. 154 Supported by *Rome*, *Physcon* makes war against his brother; but being taken prisoner, he is forgiven by *Philometor*, and reinstated in his former possessions.

150 Gives his daughter in marriage to *Alexander Bala*, whom he supports against *Demetrius*.

146 Having espoused the cause of *Demetrius*, he falls in battle against *Bala*.

7.) PTOLEMY VII. (*Evergetes* II.) 146–117, a cruel and odious tyrant, commences his reign by the murder of his nephew.

143 Embassy of *Scipio Africanus* to *Alexandria*.

130 The *Alexandrines* rebel. The king flees to *Cyprus*, but succeeds in regaining his crown by the assistance of his mercenaries.

117 Separation of *Cyrenaica* from Egypt.

8.) PTOLEMY VIII. (*Soter II.*) 117–81.

107 Is compelled by his mother to exchange Egypt for *Cyprus*.

Cleopatra and her younger son, *Alexander*, jointly reign in Egypt.

k

B. C. 200. OLYMP. CXLV. 1.

175 OLYMP. CLI. 2.

150 OLYMP. CLVII. 3.

OLYMP. CLVIII. 3.

146 A.U.C. 608.

125 OLYMP. CLXIII. 4.

100 OLYMP CLXX. 1.

146 Extension of the Roman power by the conquest of Greece, Macedon, Epirus, and Carthage.

Affairs in the East.

133 *Pergamus* bequeathed to Rome by *Attalus III.*

Affairs and Civil Wars in Rome.

A struggle arises between the aristocracy (the *nobiles* and *optimates*, or rich families of senators and magistrates) and the *plebs*, or common people.

Equites publicani in the provinces.

Affairs in the West.

146–140 *War with Viriathus*, the gallant leader of the *Lusitani*, who maintains a six years' war with *Rome*. *Æmilianus* is sent against him, 145. *Viriathus* is treacherously murdered and *Lusitania* becomes a *Roman* province, 140.

143–133 NUMANTINE WAR of ten years.

DOMINIONS OF ROME AT THE CLOSE OF THE NUMANTINE WAR, 133.

IN EUROPE:—All *Italy*, *Sicily*, *Sardinia* and *Corsica*, *Liguria* and *Cisalpine Gaul*, *Illyria*, *Epirus*, *Macedonia*, *Greece*, and (133) the two *Spains*. IN ASIA:—Part of *Asia Minor* (or territory of *Pergamus*.) IN AFRICA:—*Carthage*, etc. These Roman provinces were governed by magistrates who had discharged the consular office, and who were invested with the highest civil and military powers.

Revenue of the Republic:—1. Tribute paid by the Roman citizens, Italian allies, and provinces. 2. Income from public lands. 3. Customs. 4. Mines. 5. Duty on enfranchised slaves.

CIVIL TROUBLES UNDER THE GRACCHI, 133–121.

133 *Tiberius Gracchus* proposes to relieve the lower orders by a more equitable division of lands, (a revival of the *Lex Licinia*), which leads to a struggle with the aristocracy. *Gracchus* and three hundred citizens are killed in a tumult raised by the aristocratic party, headed by *Scipio Nasica*.

130 The *Tribunes* obtain a seat and the right of voting in the senate.

Increased power and influence of the Roman knights, upon whom is conferred the right of administering justice. They form a middle order between the senate and people.

123 *Tribunate of Caius Gracchus*. Renewal of the Agrarian law. 122 Extension of his plans, which become not only dangerous to the aristocracy, but to the state itself. Distributions of corn to the poor. Project for admitting the Italian allies to the rights of citizenship, and for establishing colonies beyond Italy. 121 General struggle in the city, *C. Gracchus* and 3000 citizens killed.

Triumph of the aristocracy. Evasion of the Agrarian law: 1st. by a repeal of the law prohibiting the transfer of lands already divided; 2dly. by stopping all further divisions. *Lex Thoria.*

CORRUPTION OF ROMAN MANNERS.

As Rome advanced in power, the habits of the people suffered materially from the contagion of Asiatic luxury and Grecian manners. The stern virtue and loftiness of purpose which so eminently distinguished the old Roman character, were now exchanged for every species of vice and profligacy that a corrupt imagination could suggest; and thus the conquered nations of the East, by sapping the foundations of public principle and individual worth at Rome, executed in the end a most fearful vengeance upon their conquerors.

107–100 *Marius* six times consul.

106 *Birth of Cicero* and *Pompey*.

ARCHIAS AT ROME.

100 Birth of JULIUS CÆSAR.

118 Death of *Micipsa*, king of *Numidia*, and assassination of *Hiempsal* by *Jugurtha*. 117 *Adherbal*, son of *Micipsa*, takes refuge in *Rome*. 112 is taken at *Cirta* and murdered by *Jugurtha*.

Jugurthine war, 111–106.

C. Mummius, and *Q. Metellas*, take part in it; and *Marius* ends it by the capture of *Jugurtha*, 106.

Numidia divided between *Bocchus*, *Hiempsal*, and *Hiarbas*, grandsons of *Masinissa*.

134–132 Servile war in *Sicily*; 70,000 slaves revolt.

128 *Marcus Ful. Flaccus* reduces the Transalpine *Ligurians*.

INCREASE OF THE ROMAN POWER IN TRANSALPINE GAUL.

128–5 Quæstorship of *C. Graechus* in *Sicily*.

123 *Metellus* reduces the *Balearic* isles.

122 *Aix*, the first Roman colony in *Gaul*.

Gaul a Roman province.

113–101 CIMBRIAN WAR.

The *Cimbrians* and *Teutones* migrate along the *Danube* to the boundaries of *Illyria*,—defeat, 113, the consul, *P. Carbo*, in *Styria*,—cross *Helvetia*, where they are joined by *Celtic* and *Helvetic* tribes, and, desiring settlements, attack *Roman Gaul*. They defeat the consul, *Junius Silanus*, 109, *Longinas* and *Scaurus* 107, and, 105, the consuls *Manlius* and *Cæpio* (in consequence of their disagreement) very severely,—they march upon *Spain*, but are driven back by the *Celtiberians*, and threaten *Italy*.

VICTORY OF MARIUS OVER THE TEUTONES, near *Aix* in *Provence*, 102—GENERAL DEFEAT OF THE CIMBRIANS, near *Verona*, by MARIUS, 101.

102 Second servile war in *Sicily*.

GERMANS.

First great migration of the German nations.

113–101 *Cimbrians* and *Teutones*, 500,000 men migrate towards *Rome*.

g h i

AGE OF MITHRIDATES.

BIRTH OF CHRIST.

B. C.	PARTHIA.	ARMENIA MAJOR AND MINOR.	PALESTINE.	SYRIA.	ASIA MINOR, BITHYNIA, PONTUS, CAPPADOCIA, AND GALATIA.	EGYPT.
100	THE ARSACIDÆ. (ARSACES IX.) First public transactions between *Rome* and *Parthia*. 92 The ambassadors of *Arsaces* are received by *Sylla* the proprætor of *Cilicia*.	97 ARDUASDES I. 96 TIGRANES I. king of both *Armenias*, *Cappadocia*, and *Syria*, son-in-law and ally of *Mithridates the Great*.	98 JANNÆUS besieges and 97 takes *Gaza*. Irritates the *Pharisees*. 95 Sedition of the *Jews* at the feast of tabernacles, quelled by a massacre of six thousand. 92 *Jannæus* is defeated by *Obodas*, king of *Arabia*, with the loss of the greatest part of his army. 91 The *Jews* seize the opportunity of *Alexander's* defeat and break out into open rebellion.	Renewal of the war between the brothers, and murder of *Grypus*, 96. 16.) ANTIOCHUS CYZICENUS defeated and slain by *Seleucus*, the eldest son of *Grypus*, 95. 17.) SELEUCUS, engaged in continual warfare with the sons of *Cyzicenus*. 18.) ANTIOCHUS EUSEBES, 94. 19.) PHILIPPUS, son of *Grypus*. 20.) DEMETRIUS EUCÆRUS. 21.) ANTIOCHUS MINOR. 83 TIGRANES, king of *Armenia*, is invited by the *Syrians* to assume the crown. 69 He is expelled by *Lucullus*. 22.) ANTIOCHUS ASIATICUS is expelled by *Pompey*, 65, who reduces *Syria* into the form of a *Roman* province, 62.	(MITHRIDATES THE GREAT.) 94 *Mithridates* puts a son of *Ariarathes*, king of *Pontus*, to death, and places his own son upon the throne. 93 He expels ARIOBARZANES from *Cappadocia*, and, 92, subdues *Galatia*. 91 NICOMEDES II., king of *Bithynia*, murdered by his son *Socrates*. NICOMEDES III. expelled by *Mithridates*, who supports his half brother *Socrates*, 88. Restored at the peace in 84. At his death in 74 he bequeathed his kingdom to the *Romans*. 88 *First Mithridatic war with the Romans*. Massacre in one day of 80,000 Roman citizens, resident in *Asia Minor*. Concluded by *Sylla*, 84, who, after repeated victories over the generals of *Mithridates* in *Greece*, compels him to restore *Bithynia*, *Cappadocia*, and *Paphlagonia*.	89 *Cleopatra* plots against her son *Alexander's* life, but, falling into his hands, is herself put to death. Banishment of *Alexander*, who falls in an attempt to recover his kingdom, 88. 88 Restoration of *Lathyrus*. 82 Revolt and three years' siege of *Thebes*, which is captured and destroyed. 81 Death of *Soter*. CLEOPATRA, six months. ALEXANDER II., 19 days. PTOLEMY IX. DIONYSUS. ALEXANDER III., a competitor of *Ptolemy*, dies 65. This period of Egyptian history is so obscure and contradictory, that it is almost impossible to clear up the difficulties in which it is involved.
75	87 ARSACES X. (*Muasciras*) wages a long war for the succession with *Sinatroces*, by whom he is deposed. ARSACES XI. (*Sinatroces*), 76–68. Unsuccessful war with *Tigranes* I. Civil commotions. ARSACES XII. (*Phraates* III.) 68–60, contemporary with the third *Mithridatic* war, whose alliance was courted while his power was dreaded by the contending parties. 60 ARSACES XIII. (*Mithridates* II.) deposed and put to death by his brother, *Orodes*, 54.	*Lucullus* crosses the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, and obtains the victories of *Tigranocerta*, 69, and *Artaxata*, 68, over the allies; but a mutiny in his army enables *Mithridates* to regain nearly all his dominions. 66 Victory of *Pompey* at night near the *Euphrates*. Subjection of *Tigranes*, who, at the peace, 63, loses all his territories except Armenia, which he still holds dependent upon *Rome*. 64 DEJOTARUS, king of *Galatia*, seizes *Armenia Minor*.	86 *Alexander* quells the seditions of the people with great cruelty. 79 ALEXANDRA, the widow of *Jannæus*, is reconciled to the *Pharisees*, and reigns peaceably to the close of her days. 70 ARISTOBULUS usurps the government in opposition to his brother *Hyrcanus*, whom his mother had nominated her successor. *Hyrcanus* makes war upon his brother, 65. 63 POMPEY, as arbiter, decides for HYRCANUS, and removes *Aristobulus* and his sons to *Rome*. *Judæa dependent upon the Romans.*		74 Renewal of the war. *Mithridates* driven into *Armenia*, 72. 64 DEJOTARUS, a prince of *Galatia*, who experiences great vicissitudes of fortune, embraces under his dominion many countries of the east. 63 Treachery of *Pharnaces*. Death of *Mithridates*. PHARNACES II. receives the kingdom of *Bosporus* as the reward of his infamous services in behalf of *Rome*. ARIOBARZANES II., *Eusebes*, supports *Pompey* against *Cæsar*, who forgives him and enlarges his territories.	58 *Ptolemy* goes to *Rome*. BERENICE AND TRYPHÆNA in the absence of *Ptolemy*, one year. *Berenice* alone, two years, 57–55. 55 Restoration of *Auletes* by *Gabinius*. 51 Dies (beginning of May.) *Cleopatra and Ptolemy.* Feuds between them, excited by the eunuch *Pothinus*.
50	ARSACES XIV. (*Orodes* I.) 54–37. 54 *First war with Rome*, caused by the invasion of *Crassus*, who is cut off with his whole army, 53. 52–51 The *Parthians* invade *Syria*. 42 *Arsaces* aids *Brutus* and *Cassius*. After their defeat he joins *Labienus* and invades, 40, *Syria* and *Asia Minor*, but is driven back by *Ventidius*, 38. 38 ARSACES XV. (*Phraates* IV.) establishes himself by the murder of his brothers and their dependents.		54 *Crassus* pillages the Temple. 48 ANTIPATER, the founder of the HERODIAN family, a devoted partisan of the *Romans*. By the influence of *Julius Cæsar* he is appointed procurator of *Judæa*. *Herod*, his second son, rises to power by the friendship of *Antony*; but incurs the hatred of the *Jews*, who raise *Antigonus* to the throne. *Herod* is forced to take refuge with the Triumviri, by whom he is graciously received, and appointed king, 38. 37 He takes possession of *Jerusalem* and *Judæa*. 31 He obtains from *Augustus Samaria*, *Galilee*, *Petræa*, *Ituræa*, *Trachonitis*, and *Idumæa*.	On the death of *Antiochus Asiaticus*, 49, and his brother *Seleucus Cybiosactes*, who was murdered by his wife *Berenice*, queen of *Egypt*, THE RACE OF THE SELEUCIDÆ BECAME EXTINCT.	42 *Ariobarzanes* is slain by *Cassius*. 39 DARIUS, a son of *Pharnaces*, appointed king of *Pontus* by *Antony*, who, 36, removes him, and raises up POLEMO in his stead. During his reign the whole kingdom was reduced to the form of a *Roman* province. 36 ARCHELAUS, king of *Cappadocia*, appointed by *Antony*. (A. C. 17 this king was enticed to *Rome*, and there assassinated). *The whole of Asia Minor subject to Rome.*	44 *Cleopatra* removes her brother by poison. 41 Connection of *Cleopatra* with *Antony*. Murder of *Arsinoë*. 36 *Cleopatra* obtains from *Antony* a grant of *Phœnicia*, *Cyrene*, and *Cyprus*. 34 Receives all *Asia*, from the Mediterranean to the Indus. 30 Dies by her own hands. *A Roman province.*
25	36 Defeats *Antony*, who narrowly escapes the fate of *Crassus*. *Tiridates* aspires to the sovereignty, but is defeated, 25, and takes refuge at the court of *Augustus*. 20 *Phraates* restores the standards taken from *Crassus*. 18 Sends his sons as hostages to *Rome*. In return for the trophies which *Phraates* had restored, *Augustus* sent him a female slave named *Thermusa*, who succeeded in governing the king and his kingdom according to the wishes of the *Romans*.	36 ARCHELAUS is made king of *Cappadocia* by *Augustus*. From this time *Armenia Minor* is altogether dependent upon the *Romans*, though governed by its own kings; and in this state it continued until the reign of *Vespasian*, when it was reduced to the form of a *Roman* province. 34 *Armenia Major* at war with the *Romans*. ARTAXIAS II. 20 TIGRANES III. 10 ARDUASDES III. From this period *Armenia* becomes a fruitful source of contention between the *Parthians* and the *Romans*, who, whenever an opportunity offers, appoint or depose its kings.	DEPENDENT KINGS. From the above-named countries *Herod* derived his income, and by the special favour of *Augustus* was himself exempted from the payment of tribute. 17 After two years' preparation *Herod* commences the rebuilding of the Temple. He likewise built the cities of *Cypron*, *Antipatris*, *Phasaelis*, and the tower of *Phasael* at *Jerusalem*. Extinction of the *Asmonean* family. Frequent wars with the *Arabs* and hordes of banditti. The country is at last tranquilised. **4 Birth of the Saviour** of mankind, four years before the vulgar era.	LAST PERIOD OF THE JEWISH POWER. GREAT DEFERENCE PAID TO ROME BY HEROD, THE RESULT OF SOUND POLICY.		
A. C. 1						

ROMAN EMPIRE EXTENDING OVER A GREAT

The *Roman* empire, or world, comprised at this period a considerable part of the terraqueous globe. It stretched, in the time of *Trajan*, when it had acquired its largest extent, from the Atlantic to the Tigris—from the wall of Antoninus, the Danube, the Carpathian mountains and the Black sea, to the African and Arabian deserts; thus embracing the fairest portion of the earth surrounding the Mediterranean. Except the extreme east and the unexplored parts of Africa, all was subject to the eternal city.

Countries subject to Roman dominion.

IN EUROPE:—*Spain, Gaul, Britain, Italy, Rhætia, Vindelicia, Noricum, Pannonia, Illyria, Grecce, Macedonia, Thrace, Mœsia, Dacia.*

IN ASIA:—*Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, the northern and eastern coasts of the Black sea, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Assyria.*

IN AFRICA:—*Egypt, and the whole of the northern coast.*

Its distant territories were *Scandia, Sarmatia, India, Æthiopia,* and *Galatia;* Rome itself being the common centre of the whole.

Army—400,000 men. Thirty legions of 12,500 men: eleven on the *Danube*, five on the *Rhine*, three in *Britain*, one in *Spain*, eight on the *Euphrates*, one in *Egypt*, one in *Africa*. 20,000 prætorian guards in *Italy*.

Navy—50,000 men. Two fleets at *Ravenna* and *Naples*. Stations at *Frejus*, in the *Black* sea, in the *British Channel*, *Rhine*, & *Danube*.

a b c d e f

ROME MISTRESS OF THE WORLD. SYLLA. CÆSAR. POMPEY. AUGUSTUS.

Roman Republic.

Affairs in the East.

96 *Cyrene* bequeathed to the Romans by *Apion.*

92 *Sylla* settles the affairs of *Asia Minor.*

88–84 First War with *Mithridates the Great.*

87 *Sylla* takes the command, repeatedly defeats *Mithridates'* generals, and deprives him of all his conquests.

83–81 Second Mithridatic War, to the advantage of Rome.

80 African War, against *Cn. Domitius* and king *Hiarbas*, successfully concluded by *Pompey.*

74 *Bithynia* bequeathed to Rome by king *Nicomedes III.*

74–63 Third Mithridatic War in *Asia Minor*, under *Lucullus* to 66, afterwards under *Pompey.*

69–67 The *Cretan* war finished by *Metellus.*

66 *Pompey* in *Asia*, about the Caucasus, 65, in *Syria*, 64. Settles the affairs of Asia, 63.

54–53 Parthian War, in which *Crassus* is slain, 53

Affairs and Civil Wars in Rome.

100 *Marius* buys his sixth consulate. New Agrarian law. Banishment of *Metellus* (returns 99.)

Saturnius and *Glaucias.*

98 Eloquence of *M. Antonius* and *L. Cassias* against the oppressors of the provinces.

88–82 Civil War of Marius and Sylla. *Sylla* obtains the command against *Mithridates* from the *optimates; Marius* by an alliance with *Sulpicius* and the people. *Sylla* marches upon Rome with six legions—flight of *Marius* to *Carthage. Sylla*, in the Mithridatic war, exacts the most enormous sums from the conquered provinces, for the support of his army and the prosecution of the civil war. 87 *Marius* returns and joins *Cinna*—capture and pillage of Rome—proscriptions—Death of *Marius*, 86, but his party still lives (death of *Cinna*, 84) till the return of *Sylla*, 83, who, 82, entirely defeats them, as well as the *Samnites* under *Telisinus*, and captures Rome. Horrid proscriptions, in which upwards of 150,000 Roman citizens are slain. *Sylla* is created perpetual dictator, he rewards his veterans with the confiscated lands of his enemies, restores the power of the senate, and limits that of the tribunes.

75–71 *Danger of Rome from the combined efforts of Mithridates, Sertorius, and Spartacus.*

79 Abdication, and 78, death of *Sylla.*

Rising splendour of Rome. Marble theatre of Scaurus for 80,000 spectators. Magnificent houses of the Roman nobles. Library of Lucullus.

Catiline's conspiracy 65–62, suppressed by the vigilance of *Cicero*—his Catiline orations - *Catiline* defeated and slain in *Etruria* 62, by *Antonius.*

62 *Pompey's* return. 61 obtains two triumphs, as conqueror of fifteen kingdoms and four hundred cities.

60 First Triumvirate: *Cæsar, Pompey*, and *Crassus.* Cæsar obtains the *two Gauls* and *Illyria* for five years. 58 *Cicero* banished by *Clodius*, goes to *Athens*, returns, 57, through *Pompey.* Jealousy between the triumvirate accommodated at *Lucca*, 56, which *Cæsar*, in order to maintain his connection with Rome, makes his winter quarters. 55 Cæsar obtains the *Gauls* for another five years; Pompey and Crassus the consulship, and the provinces of *Spain* and *Syria.* Pompey remains in Rome, and governs *Spain* by his lieutenants—He becomes sole consul, and defender of the republic, 52.

Jealousy between *Cæsar* and *Pompey.* The latter, endeavours to compel *Cæsar* to disband his army, and obtains, 49, a decree from the senate to that effect.

49 *Civil war between Cæsar and Pompey*: Cæsar crosses the Rubicon with 6,000 men, and in sixty days makes himself master of *Italy.* Pompey with the senate retires to *Capua* and *Brundusium*, and afterwards to *Dyrrhachium. Cæsar* marches into *Spain*, and forces *Pompey's* troops to surrender. 48 Disastrous battle of *Dyrrhachium;* after which *Cæsar* makes *Thessaly* the seat of war. Gains the decisive victory of *Pharsalia* over *Pompey*, who flees into *Egypt* and is there slain.

Pompey's Pillar, near Alexandria.

47 *Cæsar* in *Asia.* War with *Pharnaces*, king of *Bosporus, (veni, vidi, vici.)* Returns to Rome. Again dictator.

46 African War: defeat of *Scipio* and *Juba* at *Thapsus. Cato* kills himself at *Utica. Cæsar* returns to Rome. Dictator for ten years. Reformation of the Calendar.

45 War in *Spain;* defeat of *Pompey's* two sons at *Munda—Cæsar* returns to Rome—*Perpetual Dictator, and Consul for ten years.*

44 Plans an expedition against the *Parthians*, but is assassinated in the senate house by *Bratus, Cassius*, and other conspirators, on the ides of March. *Antony* and *Octavianus* (Cæsar's heir) obtain the upper hand in Rome.

43 *The Matine War*, Dec., 44, close with the defeat of *Antony*, April, 43.

Second Triumvirate: *Antony, Octavianus*, and *Lepidus.* Horrid proscriptions. *Death of Cicero.*

42 Civil war of the triumvirate against the republicans—*Philippi*—death of *Brutus* and *Cassius.*

C. Nepos.

41—30 *Quarrels of the Oligarchy: Perusian* war, till April 40—defeat and death of *Pompey*, 36—*Lepidus* rejected from the triumvirate. Jealousy and, 33—30, *civil war between Octavianus and Antony.* Defeat of *Antony* at *Actium*, 31. *Cæsar* gains his fleet and army—death of *Antony.*

Vitravias.

Asinius Pollio.

Octavianus Cæsar sole master of the republic.

Death of Atticus.

Affairs in the West.

91–88 *Marsian or Social War*, which costs the lives of 300,000 men; and ends in the concession of the rights and privileges of Roman citizenship to the Italian states, which are divided into eight new tribes.—Plan for forming *Italy* into a republic, with *Corfinium* for its capital instead of *Rome.*

83–72 *Sertorius*, the opponent of *Sylla*, goes into *Spain*, becomes general of the *Lusitani*—War with *Rome*, 78—he is opposed by *Metellus* and *Pompey*, 76—and falls by the treachery of *Perpenna*, 72.—*Pompey* conquers all *Spain.*

73–71 *War with Spartacas* the gladiator, at the head of 70,000 slaves in *Italy.* Concluded by *Crassus* and *Pompey.*

67 *The War of the Pirates* of *Sicily* and *Isauria*, is brought to a close by *Pompey* in forty days.

58–50 *Cæsar's eight campaigns in Gaul*—he arrests the invasion of the *Helvetii* and expels the *Germans.* 57 subdues the *Belgæ*—56 the *Aquitani*—**55 First invasion of Britain,** and expedition into *Germany*—54 Second invasion of *Britain*—53–51 Quells the revolt in *Gaul (Vercingetorix)* which he entirely subdues.

Germany.

Mithridates receives into his pay the remnant of the defeated German tribes, and by their aid gains several advantages over the Roman forces.

72 The *Helvetii* and other tribes, under *Ariovistus*, advance into *Gaul*, but

58 are defeated by *C. Julius Cæsar.*

54–53 *Cæsar* crosses the Rhine, but is unsuccessful in his attempt upon the liberties of the Germans.

From this time mercenary *Gauls* and *Germans* contribute towards the efficiency of the Roman armies.

48 Victory of *Pharsalia*, owing in great measure to the exertions of German auxiliaries.

39 *Agrippa* crosses the Rhine, and removes the *Ubii* into *Gaal.*

German Nations.

Tacitus enumerates fifty various German tribes, of whom twenty belonged to the race of the Suevi. This great nation was especially distinguished for its bravery. No fixed division of lands existed among them, and they had nothing more than a kind of democratical family and clan government. The *Suevi* were spread from the Upper Rhine over all Germany.

The principal tribes were: the *Marcomanni* on the Upper Rhine and Maine; the *Longobards* on the Elbe; the *Goths* on the Vistula and Oder; the *Sacones* in southern Sweden. The *Batavi, Frisii*, and some others were in alliance with *Rome;* but the greater part were hostile.

9 *Arminius*, or *Herman*, a leader of the *Cherusci*, a confederation between the Rhine and Weser, defeats *Varus* at the head of three legions.

12–9 Expedition of *Drusus* into Germany. He subdues the *Cherusci, Catti*, and other clans, and penetrates to the Elbe. Foundation of nearly fifty forts on the Rhine, etc.; among them *Bonn* and *Mayence. Drusus* dies on his return, and obtains the name of *Germanicus.*

China.

97 Sematzin. China still submits to the dynasty of Han.

About this time Sihau.

25 Tschin-ti occupies *Samarcand.*

India.

During the two preceding centuries the western provinces had fallen under the authority of the Bactrian Greeks, and after them under the dominion of Scythian or Saka princes—the latter now attempted to extend their power to the east, but were successfully opposed by *Vikramáditya*, king of *Ozene* or *Ougein*, a kingdom which had risen on the decline of that of *Magadha. Vikramáditya* is also celebrated as the patron of literature—nine distinguished writers, commonly called 'the nine gems,' are said to have flourished at his court: the principal of whom are, *Amera Siuka*, author of the lexicon called after him the Amera Kosha; *Vararachi* a grammarian, and *Kálidása*, a poet and dramatic writer, author of Sakuntalá Vikramur Vasi, the Raghu vansa, Megha dúta, etc.

In consequence of the celebrity of *Vikramáditya*, one of the current eras in India, that of the Samvat, dates from his death B. C. 56.

Some accounts state that he was succeeded by his brother *Bhartrihari*, also a poet; but after his death the Sakas appear to have advanced into Central India, and to have been the origin of the *Rajput* tribes still existing.

B. C. 100. Olymp. clxx. 1.

75 Olymp. clxxvi. 2.

50 Olymp. clxxxii. 3.

25 Olymp. clxxxviii 4.

A. C. 1.

PART OF THE KNOWN WORLD.

29 Temple of *Janas* shut.

28 The total number of Roman citizens, including women and children, throughout the whole empire, amounts to 16,500,000 persons.

27 The name of *Augustus* conferred on *Octavianus* on the ides of January.

Augustas accepts the government for ten years.

25 Subjugation of *Northern Spain* and *Western Gaal.* Temple of *Janus* closed a *second* time.

24 Failure of an expedition into *Arabia.*

21 Restitution of the standards taken from *Crassus* by the *Parthians.*

18 *Augustus* accepts the cares of the empire for five years.

15 Reduction of *Rhætia.*

8 *Augustus* accepts the empire a third time.

Death of Mæcenas and Horace.

6 *Tiberius* receives the *Tribunitian power* for five years.

7–2 *D. Ænobarbus* commands against the *Marcomanni.*

1) Augustus Cæsar emperor, B. C. 30—14 A. C. (*Augustus*, 27 B. C.)

Government; *A monarchy with republican forms. The dignities of consul, tribune, imperator, and pontifex maximus, are united in his person. The senate continues the great council of state, besides which there was a privy council of the Cæsars.*

During a period of forty-four years, *Octavianus Cæsar* (on whom the senate confer the title of *Augustus*) possesses the sole dominion of the empire. Subtle, reserved, and calculating, he showed himself enterprising in the field and cautious in the cabinet. To avoid the appearance of usurpation, he at first accepted the sovereign power only for ten years, and afterwards had it renewed from time to time, for five or ten years; and, by this apparently disinterested conduct, he gained the respect of the great, the esteem of the good, and the love of his subjects. Devoted to the society of the learned, he lived in an age distinguished for the successful pursuit of literature—himself truly ennobled by the protection of whatever was good and honourable. Cautious in the selection of his friends, he was able to choose from the immediate circle of his acquaintance, persons to whom he could safely intrust the weightier offices of the state. With the view of preserving the peace of the capital, he made permanent the offices of city præfect and præfect of provisions—the former of which became the principal office of the government. To guard the frontiers, and preserve the newly-acquired conquests, he introduced standing armies, and provided also for the security of his person and throne by the establishment of prætorian guards and *urban militia.*

He was more anxious to protect the boundaries of the empire than to extend them, and for this purpose distributed the legions over the provinces, in fixed camps, which soon grew into cities, especially along the Rhine, the Danube, and the Euphrates.

The provinces were divided between the emperor and the senate. *Legates* were appointed over those belonging to the former, *Proconsuls* with civil authority over the latter.

Changes in the system of taxation: 1. The tithes hitherto collected in the provinces were changed into a fixed sum paid by each individual. 2. Customs and excise rendered more important by the possession of *Egypt.* 3. The state lands in the provinces are changed into crown lands. Of the new taxes the most important was the *vicesima hereditatum*, the twentieth of inheritances, and the fines upon celibacy, under the *Lex Julia Poppæa.* The character of *Augustus* was more ennobled by the forbearance which he showed while in power, than by all his victories; and if we could except his proscriptions, and the defeat of *Varus*, we might say, that he only wanted a son to succeed him to render him completely happy.

a b c d e f

RISE OF CHRISTIANITY. — DISPERSION OF THE JEWS.

A. C. 1.

CHINA.

24 TONG-NAN, in whose reign new conquests were effected.

57 MING-TI.

60 CHO-TEN conquered.

65 Religion of FOHI.

Pan-tshao traverses *Buccharia* with a vast army.

72–97 (*Jews in China.*)

78 Conquers *Kaptschak.*

93 Overthrows the kingdom of the *Huns*, and becomes formidable to *Buccharia Minor.*

107 The first credible historian among the *Chinese.*

125 Occupation of *Buccharia.*

150

166 Embassy sent by *Antoninus.*

Commercial relations with *Europe.*

Tschang-Heng, the astronomer.

200

INDIA.

The south of India, at the commencement of the Christian era, was divided between three principal states:—*Pandya*, of which the capital was *Madura*, occupying the southernmost part of the peninsula; *Cheva*, with its capital, *Karura*, comprehending the southern part of the *Malabar Coast*; and *Chola*, comprising that of *Coromandel.* A Pandya raja sent an embassy to Augustus.

The upper part of the *Dekhin*, and the country along the *Narmadá* subdued by *Sálivahana*, king of *Pratishthána*, from whom also an era in common use in India, called *Saka*, is derived, commencing A. D. 78.

HUNS.

[The original seat of the Huns was an extensive though barren tract of country to the north of the great wall of *China.* Their valour, however, extended the narrow limits of their dominions; and they gradually became the conquerors of a formidable empire. Matchless on horseback and in the management of the bow, patient in supporting fatigue, and incredibly swift in their marches, their progress was seldom checked by torrents or precipices, by the deepest rivers or the most lofty mountains.

201–51, B.C.

Wars with the *Chinese*, attended at first with the most brilliant success; but ending in the dismemberment of the empire.

A. C. 48.

The monarchy of the Huns is divided into two separate and hostile kingdoms:

SOUTHERN.	NORTHERN.
Subject to the *Chinese*, who allow them to retain their *Tanjous.*	Oppressed on all sides by foreign and domestic enemies.
The southern Huns coalesce with the *Sienpi.*	Hostility of the *Sienpi*, a tribe of oriental *Tartars*, who finally extinguish the power of the *Tanjous*, 93.

100 Emigrations westward.

The white Huns of *Sogdiana*, whose vicinity to the provinces of *Persia* involves them in frequent and bloody contests with that power.	Huns of the *Volga*, effect the conquest of the *Alani.*
	Probable hypothesis that the Huns of the north received considerable reinforcements from the ruin of the southern dynasty.

PARTHIA.

The Parthians put to death, 4, PHRAATACES (*Arsaces* XVI.) son of *Thermusa*, who had been placed upon the throne by his mother after the murder of the king.

ORODES II. (*Arsaces* XVII.) almost immediately put to death for his cruelty.

VONONES I. (*Arsaces* XVIII.) recalled from *Rome*, and invested with the royal dignity, but 14 expelled by ARTABANUS III. (*Arsaces* XIX.)

GRADUAL DECLINE OF THE PARTHIAN KINGDOM.

44 Stormy period of anarchy preceding the death of *Artabanus.*

VARDANES (*Arsaces* XX.) seizes *Atropatene.*

47 GOTARZES (*Arsaces* XXI).

50 VONONES II. (*Arsaces* XXII.)

VOLOGESES I. (*Arsaces* XXIII.)

52 War against *Rome* for the possession of *Armenia Minor.*

65 Terminated at the death of *Tigranes*, when *Tiridates* accepts the crown of *Armenia* from *Nero.*

90 Death of *Vologeses.* PACORUS II. (*Arsaces* XXIV.) in alliance with the *Romans*, embellishes *Ctesiphon.*

107 COSROES (*Arsaces* XXV.) implicated in a war with *Trajan* on account of *Armenia.*

115–116 Invasion of *Parthia* followed by the capture of *Ctesiphon*, and the appointment of *Parthamaspates* as king.

117 *Cosroes* restored.

121 VOLOGESES II. (*Arsaces* XXVI.)

149 VOLOGESES III. (*Arsaces* XXVII.)

Renewal of the war with *Rome.*

165 *Cassius* destroys *Seleucia.*

191 VOLOGESES IV. (*Arsaces* XXVIII.),

197 defeated by *Septimius Severus*, who sacks the chief towns of *Parthia.*

ARMENIA MINOR AND MAJOR.

From the time of *Augustus* Armenia Minor was dependent upon *Rome.*

14 VENONES I. (in Armenia Major) soon expelled.

39 COTYS nominated to the throne of Armenia Minor by *Caligula.*

54 ARISTOBULUS, of Jewish descent and royal ancestry. At his death Armenia Minor is annexed to Armenia Major, or rather reduced to a *Roman* province.

65 TIRIDATES placed upon the throne by *Nero*, whose cause he espouses with great fidelity.

114 Armenia Major a *Roman* province.

117 Armenia Major again governed by its own kings, dependent upon *Rome*, until 412, when the two Armenias form part of the new *Persian* empire.

PALESTINE.

On the death of HEROD THE GREAT (B. C. 4.) the kingdom is divided among his three surviving sons:—ARCHELAUS, as ethnarch, receives *Judæa*, *Samaria*, and *Idumæa*; PHILIP is made tetrarch of *Galilee* and *Trachonitis*; and ANTIPAS, as tetrarch, receives the remainder of *Galilee* and *Trachonitis*, together with *Ituræa* and *Peræa.*

6 Banishment of *Archelaus* in the tenth year of his government.

7 *Judæa* and *Samaria* are annexed to *Syria* under procurators subordinate to the *Syrian* governors.

Coponius, the first procurator, followed by *Ambivius* 9, *Rufus* 13, *Gratus* 14.

25 PONTIUS PILATE.

26 Ministry of *John the Baptist*; he is imprisoned, 28, and, 29, beheaded by *Antipas.*

Crucifixion of our Saviour.

31 Foundation of the Christian church at *Pentecost.*

34 Martyrdom of *Stephen.*

35 *Conversion of St. Paul.* Exile of *Pilate.*

49 First council at *Jerusalem.*

33 Death of *Philip*, tetrarch of *Galilee*, and (37) his province is given to *Herod Agrippa* (grandson of *Herod the Great*) with the title of king, by *Caligula*; and (39) *Antipas* is deposed, and his dominions are annexed to *Herod's* kingdom.

41 The emperor *Claudius* restores to *Agrippa* all the dominions of his grandfather.

44 Death of *Agrippa.*

A Roman province under the procousuls of Syria.

49 AGRIPPA II. receives *Chalcis*, as also
53 the former tetrarchy of *Philip*, with the title of king.

Publication of St. Paul's Epistles, 50–65. *Catholic Epistles*, 61–95. *Gospels*, 63–97.

52 FELIX, the brother of *Pallas*, procurator.

59 *Imprisonment of St. Paul.*

61 P. PORCIUS FESTUS, who sends *Paul* to *Rome.*
63 P. ALBINUS, removed for maladministration, and succeeded
64 by GESSIUS FLORUS.

65 *Martyrdom of St. Paul and St. Peter.*

The Jewish war breaks out; attributed by *Josephus* to the rapacity and cruelty of the governor *Florus.*

68 VESPASIAN invades *Judæa.*

69 Oct. 18, Destruction of *Jerusalem* by TITUS.

THE WHOLE OF JUDÆA SUBJECT TO ROME.

Notwithstanding its conquest by the Romans, Jerusalem continued to exist as a city, though its power had fled, and its glory had departed. It was still regarded by the dispersed exiles as a point of union for the whole people; and from those days to the present they have cherished the never dying hope of being one day restored to the city of their fathers. Their extinction, however, as a political body is a standing attestation of the authenticity of the Mosaic Law, as well as of the divine mission of the great Hebrew lawgiver.

The CABBALA written by AKIBHA, who dies 120.

115 Revolt of the *Jews* of *Cyprus* and *Cyrene.*

118 Jerusalem again desolated. *Adrian* attempts to establish upon its site the colony of *Ælia Capitolina*, and to introduce the worship of the Roman gods.

132–135 A fearful rebellion excited by *Barcochab* ('son of the star'), a false Christ, who is cut off by *Julius Severus* with 580,000 of his followers. Temples raised to *Venus*, etc., in all the holy places, which continue about 180 years.

THE WHOLE OF JUDÆA IS NOW BEREFT OF ITS INHABITANTS, AND CONVERTED INTO A DESERT.

From this last desolation of their country, the Jews have continued to be an oppressed and despised race, scattered abroad over every country from the rising to the setting sun.

Their religious rites and peculiar form of worship were preserved by the appointment of two patriarchs, resident at *Tiberias* and *Babylon*, to superintend the moral and religious instruction of the younger branches of the community.

The western school flourished under a succession of learned Rabbis until A. C. 415; the eastern until the eleventh century.

CHURCH HISTORY AND BISHOPS OF ROME.

I. PERIOD to 150. *Episcopal government of the church in Apostolic purity and simplicity.*

(Great uncertainty in this column for about 100 years.)

Name of CHRISTIAN first used at *Antioch.*

ST. PETER the Apostle, after filling the see of Antioch seven years, comes to Rome, about 42.

First persecution of the Christians, 64.

65–78 LINUS.

78–91 CLITUS.

91–100 CLEMENT I.

95 *Second persecution.*

100–109 EVARISTUS.

107 *Third persecution of the Christians.*

109–119 ALEXANDER I.

118 *Fourth persecution of the Christians.*

SEXTUS I., 119–128.

TELESPHORUS, 128–139.

HYGINUS, 139–142.

PIUS I., 142–157.

Many heresies now spring up.

ANICETUS, 157–168.

SOTER, 168–176.

ELEUTHRUS, 177–192.

VICTOR I., 192–202.

a b c d e f g

TYRANNY OF THE EMPERORS. DEGRADATION OF THE SENATE.

Roman Empire.

3 *Augustus* accepts the empire for a fourth period of ten years.
4 *Tiberius* adopted by *Augustus*.
4–6 Campaigns of *Tiberius* in *Germany*. 5 *Dreadful famine.*
6 Revolt of *Pannonia* and *Dalmatia*.
7 *Germanicus* is sent into *Germany*. 7–9 *Illyrian War*, in which *Tiberius* is successful.
8 Recovery of *Pannonia*, and, 9, *Dalmatia*. *Livy. Ovid*, banished 9.
9 Defeat of *Quintilius Varus*. *Phædrus. Strabo. Val. Maximus. V. Paterculus. A. Labeo.*
12 *Tiberius* is honoured with a triumph for his victories over the *Pannonians* and *Dalmatians*. Birth of *Caligula*.
14 Death of *Augustus*, Aug. 19. *Power of the Comitia reduced.*

2.) Tiberius, 14–37.

14–16 *Germanicus*'s German expedition.
17 *Germanicus* recalled by the jealousy of *Tiberius*, and sent into *Asia*.
19 Poisoned by order of *Tiberius*.
21 *Drusus* conquers the *Marcomanni*.
23–31 Lælius Sejanus, the prætorian præfect, gains a powerful ascendancy over the mind of *Tiberius*. Horrid tyranny of the government.
26 *Tiberius* retires to *Capreæ*. *Castra Prætoriana.* Persecution of the family of *Germanicus*.
37 Mar. 16, Death of *Tiberius*, whose latter days are disgraced by the most brutal tyranny and the most horrid lusts.

3.) C. Cæsar Caligula, 37–41, the only remaining son of *Germanicus*.

Jan. 24, 41, Assassinated by *Chæreas* and *Sabinus*, officers of his guard, and succeeded by his uncle,

4.) T. Claudius Cæsar, 41–54, who submits to the control of women and freedmen. *Messalina. Agrippina. Pallas. Narcissus.*

The first emperor named by the prætorian guard.
43 Roman conquests in *Britain* under *Plautius*, by whom *Mauritania*, 42, *Lycia*, 43, *Judæa*, 44, and *Thrace*, 47, were reduced to Roman provinces.
50 *Dom. Nero* adopted by *Claudius*.
54 *Claudius* is poisoned by *Agrippina*, and succeeded, Oct. 13, by *Mela. Columella. Seneca. Lucan. Persius. Petronius.*

5.) Nero Claudius Cæsar, 54–68. *Congiaria et Viscerationes.*

Destroys *Britannicus* and all the *Julian* family. 59–62 Murders his wife and mother. *Tigellinus.*
64 Fire at Rome, followed, 65, by the persecution of the Christians.
65 Conspiracy of *Piso*.
68 Revolt of *J. Vindex* in *Celtic Gaul*—*Galba* in *Spain*—*Otho* in *Lusitania*.
68 June 11, Death of *Nero*, and extinction of the house of *Cæsar*.

6.) Galba, who had been proclaimed emperor by the legions in *Spain*, is acknowledged by the senate. Jan. 15, 69, murdered by the prætorian guards.

7). M. Otho, conquered by *Vitellius* at the battle of *Bedriacum*, kills himself April 16.

8.) Vitellius, April 16–Dec. 20, 69, deposed by

9.) Flavius Vespasian, Dec. 20, 69–June 24, 79, during whose reign *Rhodes*, *Samos*, *Lycia*, *Achaia*, *Thrace*, *Cilicia*, and *Commagene* were reduced to Roman provinces.

69–70 War with the *Batavians*, who are reduced by *Cerealis*.
Destruction of *Jerusalem*. *Banishment of the Stoics.*
78–85 *Campaigns of Agricola in Britain.* Subjection of the country, and introduction of Roman manners and customs.

10.) Titus Flavius Vespasian, 79–81, one of the best of Roman princes.

Eruption of *Vesuvius* and destruction of *Herculaneum*, *Pompeii*, and *Stabiæ*.
Dreadful fire and plague at Rome. *Death of the elder Pliny.*

11.) L. Flavius Domitian, 81–96, a cruel and detestable despot, renews and multiplies the *judicia majestatis*. *The Capitol rebuilt.*
82 Ridiculous expedition against the *Chatti*. 84 Circumnavigation of *Scotland*.
85 Recal of *Agricola*.
86 *Capitoline*, and, 88, *secular games*. *Juvenal. Martial.*
Exile of *St. John* to *Patmos*. *Tacitus. Plutarch. Quintilian. Epictetus. Josephus.*
96 Sep. 18, death of *Domitian*. *The younger Pliny. Soranus.*

12.) Nerva, 96–98.

13.) Ulp. Trajanus, 98–117, a truly great prince, abolishes the *judicia majestatis*, and restores the Roman constitution. *Forum, and Pillar of Trajan. Public Libraries. Schools. Roads. Segovian aqueducts.*
101–103 Victorious over the *Dacians*.
106 *Dacia* a Roman province.
107 Reduction of part of *Arabia Petræa*.
114 The *Teutones* in *Illyricum*.
114–116 War with the *Parthians*, in which Rome is victorious. *Armenia* and *Mesopotamia* Roman provinces. 116 Seizure of *Ctesiphon*.

14.) P. Ælius Adrian, 117, gives up the provinces of *Armenia*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Assyria*. *Pier of Adrian. Athenæum.*

120–3 Makes a progress through all the provinces.
121 Builds a wall across the north of *England*.
131 Improves the Roman jurisprudence by the introduction of the Edictum Perpetuum.
132–5 Revolt in *Judæa*.
Adrian adopts *T. Æ. Antoninus*. Dies, July 10, 138.

15.) *T. Æ. Adrianus* (Antoninus Pius,) whose reign has justly been considered as the happiest period of the Roman empire. He was the father of his country, the restorer of the rights of the senate, the watchful guardian of the provinces, in all of which he established public teachers with competent salaries; he carried on no war—on the contrary, several foreign nations chose him to arbitrate their differences.

16.) M. Aurelius Antoninus, 161, the philosopher, associates in the government L. Aur. Verus with the title of *Augustus*. The *Chatti* make an irruption upon the *Rhine*—the *Parthians* in *Asia*.
162–165 *Verus* successful against the *Parthians*.
166 The *Marcomanni*, with their allies, penetrate as far as *Aquileia*. This first war of *Aurelius* was ended *Pillar of Antoninus.*
174 by a glorious peace. *Ptolemy of Pelusium dies*, 163.
A dreadful plague and famine in *Europe* and *Asia*.
175 The rebellion of *Avidius Cassius*, in *Syria*, terminated by his death.
178 The *Marcomanni* and their allies renew the war with *Rome*, and before the close of it *M. Aurelius* dies, 180, at *Sirmium*.

17.) T. Commodus, 180–192, a monster of lust and cruelty. *Perennis*, præfect of the prætorian guards, at the head of affairs. The *Bastarnæ*, *Alani*, and others make incursions into *Dacia*. *Galen. Lucian.*
182–184 Successful wars in *Dacia* and *Britain*.

18.) P. H. Pertinax, 193, is raised to the throne on the murder of *Commodus*; but falls a victim to the turbulence of his soldiers after a reign of three months.

19.) M. Didius Julianus, March 28, 193, buys the empire of the prætorian guards. Put to death by order of the senate, June 1.

20.) Sept. Severus. (Albinus Cæsar. Piscennius Niger.)
194 War with *Piscennius Niger*, who is defeated and slain near *Issus*.
197 *Albinus*, after a bloody defeat near *Lyons*, kills himself, Feb. 19.
Symmachus. Clemens Alexandrinus. Tertullian.

From the reign of *Tiberius* the government becomes more and more despotic; the senate is debased; severe laws against high treason; troops quartered in barracks near the city; extraordinary commissions to take cognizance of secret crimes. Informers and assassins the real supporters of the government.

The revenues are exacted at the discretion of the prince, and to enforce them new modes of punishment are invented.

In the provinces confusion, oppression, and violence predominate, and there is no longer any security for life or property.

The barbarians make repeated inroads upon the borders, which, after the death of *Germanicus*, become the theatre of constant wars.

Happy

Rome is blessed with a succession of emperors who respect the institutions of the country.

period

A taste for embellishing the city, and for repairing public works. Education diffused, and literature encouraged.

of

The succession of emperors continued hereditary in the royal family until Nero, by whose cruelty it became extinct. The emperor from this time was chosen by the legions or the prætorian guards.

the

Roman

empire.

From the death of Commodus to Diocletian, 193–284, a period of military despotism.

Britain.

Britain, or *Albion*, was invaded by *Julius Cæsar* 55 and 54 B. C.

Great authority of the Druids.

43 *Plautius* in *Britain*.

51 *Caractacus*, subdued by *Ostorius Scapula*, is sent prisoner to *Rome*.

The *Isle of Anglesea*, (*Mona*,) the chief seat of the *Druids*, conquered by *Paulinus*, ab. 58.

61 Revolt under *Boadicea*. *London* and other *Roman* settlements burnt. The queen, defeated by *Suetonius*, poisons herself.

78 *Julius Agricola* completes the conquest of the island; reduces *Wales*, and penetrates into *Caledonia*.

Roman Britain increases in civilisation.

121 The emperor *Adrian* visits *Britain*. Wall of turf from the mouth of the *Tyne* to the *Solway Frith*.

Lollius Urbicus extends the *Roman* dominion. 140, erects a second rampart, called *Antoninus's* wall.

183 The *Scots* force this barrier, but are soon repressed by *Ulpius Marcellus*.

German Nations:

The Marcomanni, Longobards, Cherusci, Goths, etc.

Maroboduus, a leader of the *Marcomanni*, about 6 B. C.—A. C. 5, leaves the *Upper Rhine* and falls upon *Bohemia*, (the *Boii* who dwelt here emigrating into *Noricum*). He forms a league with the *Goths*, *Quadi*, and *Hermundari*. Becomes the betrayer of *Germany*, and flatterer of the *Romans*; rises in power by the accession of fresh hordes, and makes war upon the *Cherusci*.
6–9 *Q. Varus*, in his camp on the *Weser*, governs *Lower Germany* as a *Roman* province. Introduces *Roman* forms of justice, and levies taxes.
9 Hermann, or *Arminius*, leader of the *Cherusci*, defeats *Varus* with three legions in the Teutoburg forest, near *Paderborn*.
10–11 Tiberius advances from *Pannonia* to the *Rhine*, and protects *Gaul* with eight legions.

League of the Cherusci in the north. Of the Marcomanni in the south.

14–17 *Expedition of Germanicus.* He penetrates to the *Weser*; defeats *Hermann* at *Idistavistus* (*Minden*); his fleet is destroyed by a storm. Recalled by *Tiberius*.

The Romans from this time maintain military power on the right bank of the Rhine, and from the Maine to the Danube. They also endeavour to promote their own interest by intermeddling in the affairs of the Germans, and sowing dissensions among them.

19 War between the *Cherusci* and *Marcomanni*.
Maroboduus, defeated by *Hermann*, flies to *Ravenna*, where he dies, 37.
21 *Hermann* is slain in an attempt to raise himself to the kingly dignity.
28 The *Frisii* assert their independence.

The *Chatti*, attacked by the *Romans*, settle and fortify themselves eastward of the *Rhine*, 41.

Annihilation of the power of the *Cherusci*.
50 Colony of *Claud. Agrippa* (*Cologne*) founded.

58 War between the *Chatti* and *Hermundari*.

The Germans, aided by fresh swarms of barbarians, make a long and vigorous resistance to the Roman arms, but are obliged at last to retire into their native fastnesses.

69, 70 Revolt of the *Batavians* in *Belgian Gaul*, under *Civilis*.
Velleda, the prophetess.

Dercebal, a leader of the *Getæ*, or *Daci*, 85–106. He forms a league with the *Germans* on the *Danube*, 86–90, defeats *Domitian*, and compels him to pay a yearly tribute.

89 *Domitian* is defeated by the *Marcomanni* and *Quadi*, who make frequent incursions into *Pannonia*.

101–103 The *Getæ* subdued by *Trajan*.

101–106 War with *Trajan*, who, 101–103, reduces *Dacia*, and builds a bridge across the *Danube*.
106 *Roman province.* The country is filled with *Roman* colonists. Origin of the Latin language in *Hungary*.

121 *Roman* wall from the *Rhine* to the *Danube* by *Adrian*.

Second great migration of the German nations to the South.

During the reign of *Aurelius*, many tribes of the *Suevi* and *Austro-Germans* formed a league against the *Romans*, of which the principal confederates were the *Quadi*, *Marcomanni*, *Hermunduri*, *Narisci*, *Vandals*, *Astingi*, to whom were afterwards united several septs of the *Sarmatians*; the *Jazyges* (who had lately emigrated from the shores of the *Dnieper* and from the *Carpathian* mountains to the western shores of the *Theis*), the *Roxolani*, the *Alani* (a people from the north of *Asia*, beyond the *Jaik*), and other restless hordes of barbarians.

About 140 the Goths, leaving their settlements on the *Vistula* and *Oder*, migrate southwards and press forward the *Marcomanni*.

162 The *Chatti* make frequent incursions into *Gaul* and *Rhætia*.

167–180 War of the league against *Rome*. Invasion of *Illyria* as far as *Aquileia*, 170. After varied success, the *Romans*, with their usual policy, conclude a separate peace with each people; but in 176 they break their treaty and deceive all. The barbarians take advantage of the war in which *Aurelius* had engaged against *Cassius*, and renew the war. At its close the emperor withdraws the garrisons from beyond the *Danube*.

The Goths, towards the close of this century, inhabit the shores of the *Black* sea, the *Dnieper*, and *Don* (the present *Moldavia* and *Wallachia*).

The Vandals, divided into various tribes, begin about this time to make a figure in history. They are now on friendly terms with the *Romans*. A little later they advance along the *Danube* into *Bavaria*.

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SEVERE MILITARY DESPOTISM IN THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

A. C.	PARTHIA, OR PERSIA.	SCLAVONIANS.	ROMAN BRITAIN.	THE ROMAN EMPIRE.	CHURCH HISTORY AND BISHOPS OF ROME.
200		The *Sclavonians*, as they were afterwards called, derive their origin from the *Scythian* and *Sarmatian* hordes who dwelt between the sea of *Azov* and the *Dnieper*, and who in the first century extended themselves westward.	207 New invasions of the *Caledonians*. They are repressed by *Sept. Severus*. He narrows the boundaries to the river *Tyne*, in *Northumberland*, where he builds a wall of stone twelve feet high and eight thick, which he garrisons with ten thousand men. Dies at *York*. ? FINGAL, *the hero of the Caledonians*.	SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, EMPEROR. 211 Dies at York. The prætorian guard increased fourfold. 21.) CARACALLA, Feb. 4, 211. His step-brother GETA is soon after assassinated by his order, in the arms of his mother *Julia*, April 4, 212. *Papinianus dies.* 212 *Caracalla* visits the provinces along the *Danube*, and in the east; most of which he ruins by his exactions and cruelty. Wars with the *Catti* and *Alemanni*. *Literæ Cophiticæ.* 215 *Caracalla grants the right of citizenship to all the subjects of Rome, in order to obtain money to pay his soldiers.* 217 April 4, he is assassinated, during an expedition against the *Parthians*, by 22.) M. OP. MACRINUS, 217–218, associates in the empire his son M. OP. DIADUMENUS, who is created *Cæsar*. Purchases a peace of the *Parthians*, and changes the tenth of *Caracalla* into the twentieth.	CALIXTUS, 218–223.
	209 VOLOGESES V. (*Arsaces* XXIX.) Domestic wars among his sons, fomented by *Caracalla*. 216 ARTABANUS IV. (*Arsaces* XXX.), the last of the *Arsacidæ*. War with *Rome*. DYNASTY OF THE SASSANIDES, 226–651. *Artaxerxes*, son of *Sassan*, a common *Persian* soldier, rebels against the *Parthian* king, whom he defeats in three battles; in the last of which he is slain. Thus,			23.) HELIOGABALUS, 218–222, formerly high priest of the sun at *Emesa*, whose worship he introduces into *Rome*. Debases the senate, and fills every important post with his own degraded companions. Is murdered by the guards. *Ulpianus. Dio Cassius.* 24.) ALEXANDER SEVERUS, 222–235, a wise and virtuous prince; one of the best, indeed, that ever assumed the purple. He raised the importance of the senate, from among whom he chose his privy council, and dismissed from their offices the creatures of *Heliogubalus*. 226 Successful expedition against the *New Persian* empire.	URBAN I., 223–230.
225	226 1.) ARTAXERXES becomes the founder of the new *Persian* monarchy. This revolution was not merely a change of dynasty, but a total subversion of the constitution. 230–32 War with *Rome*.			235 Murdered, in *Germany*, by his soldiers, exasperated at the severity of his discipline. 25.) C. JULIUS MAXIMINUS, 235–238, continues the war against the *Germans* with great success; drives them beyond the *Rhine*, and resolves to cross *Pannonia* and attack the *Sarmatians*. 26 and 27.) THE GORDIANS (I. and II.) 237, father and son, are proclaimed emperors in *Africa*, but are soon slain. 28 and 29.) PUPIENUS AND BALBINUS are proclaimed by the senate; GORDIAN III., by the people, 238. 238 April, *Maximin* returns to *Italy*, and is slain before *Aquileia* by his soldiers; as are *Pupienus* and *Balbinus* by the guards. 30.) GORDIAN III., 238–244. *Herodian. Justin.* 31.) PHILIP, 244–249, the Arabian prætorian præfect, gains over the soldiery and causes *Gordian* to be murdered in Feb. Insurrections in *Pannonia*, which *Decius* is sent to quell: he is proclaimed emperor by the legions, 249, and defeats and slays *Philip* near *Verona*. 247 *Secular games celebrated A. U. C.* 1000.	PENTIANUS, 230–235.
A. C. 250. A.U.C. 1003.	2.) SAPOR I., 241–272, unsuccessful against the *Romans*. *The kingdom powerful at its commencement, flourishes during four hundred* 257 War against the *Romans*: *Sapor* advances as far as *Cappadocia*. The emperor *Valerian* taken prisoner. *years, and proves a* MANES. *continual trouble to Rome.* 3.) HORMISDAS I., 272.	A part of these barbarians having crossed the *Carpathian* mountains, penetrate into *Hungary*, and settle between the *Theis*, *Danube*, and *Strigon*.		*Censorship of morals.* 32.) TRAJANUS DECIUS, 249–251. The *Goths*, under their king *Ostrogotha*, invade for the first time the *Roman* empire, by crossing the *Danube*, 250; the emperor is slain by them in *Thrace*, together with his son, 251. 33.) GALLUS, Oct. 251, emperor, with his son VOLUSIAN, *Cæsar*. Associates *Hostilian* with himself in the empire, and then causes him to be murdered. *Cl. Ptolemy of Alexandria.* *Plotinus, founder of the new Platonic philosophy.* 253 The emperor purchases a peace of the *Goths*, and is soon after involved in war with his lieutenant, by whom he is slain. 34.) ÆM. ÆMILIANUS chosen emperor, after three months, Aug., is slain by 35.) PUBL. LICIN. VALERIAN, who assumes the purple, is successful against the *Germans* and *Goths*, but 259 defeated and taken prisoner by the *Persians*. 36.) GALLIENUS, 259–268, his son, and associate in the empire. Nineteen of his lieutenants declare themselves independent. Period of the thirty tyrants. The *Germans* penetrate to *Ravenna*. The *Persians* victorious in *Asia Minor*. ODENATUS, 264, king of *Palmyra*, named by *Gallienus*, *Augustus*, with himself; 267 is murdered by his cousin, *Mæonius*. *Zenobia*, his widow, queen of the east (*Syria*, *Mesopotamia*, and part of *Asia Minor*) conquers *Egypt*, 269. 268 March, *Gallienus* loses his life before *Milan*, in the war against *Aurelius*, an usurper. 37.) CLAUDIUS, his successor, defeats and takes him prisoner; repulses the *Germans*; defeats the *Goths* in *Mœsia*; 269 dies soon after at *Sirmium*, of a pestilential disease, having named 38.) AURELIAN, 270–275, his successor. 271 The emperor drives back the *Goths* and *Alemanni*. Expedition against *Zenobia*, queen of *Palmyra*, whom he defeats and takes prisoner. *Longinus Dies. Ruins of Palmyra.* *France*, *Spain*, and *Britain* reduced to obedience. *Monks in Syria and Egypt.* 274 *Dacia* abandoned. *Rome surrounded with a wall.* 275 *Aurelian* assassinated in *Illyria*, at the instigation of his private secretary, *Mnestheus*. March—Sept. 25, AN INTERREGNUM OF SIX MONTHS, when 39.) M. CL. TACITUS is chosen by the senate from their own body: dies, in an expedition against the *Goths*, 276. *The Alani in Cilicia.* 40.) PROBUS, 276–282, a warlike prince, proclaimed by the army, 277 defeats the *Germans*, *Goths*, and *Persians*; strengthens the frontiers by building 278 a wall from the *Danube* to the *Rhine*; rebuilds and repeoples many towns; plants vineyards near the *Rhine*: 282 slain by his soldiers. 41.) CARUS, 282–3, (his sons *Carinus* and *Numerianus*, Cæsars,) having defeated the *Goths*, marches against the *Persians*, where he is killed by lightning. *Numerianus* is murdered by his father-in-law, *Arrius Aper*, præfect of the prætorian guard, Sept. 17, 284. 42.) DIOCLETIAN, 284–305, defeats *Carinus*. 43.) MAXIMIAN, 285, associated in the government, who 286 contends with the *Alemanni* and *Burgundians* on the banks of the *Rhine*, while *Diocletian* himself makes head against the *Persians*. 288–293 *Carausius in Britain usurps the title of Cæsar.* 292 *Diocletian* chooses *C. Galerius*, as Cæsar; and *Maximian*, *Constantius Chlorus*. 293 *Julian*, an usurper, defeated in *Africa*—*Achilleus* in *Egypt*—and, 296 *Allectus* in *Britain*. (He had murdered *Carausius* in 293.) *To guard the frontiers, the empire is divided between four rulers:—* DIOCLETIAN obtains the east. GALERIUS, *Thrace* and *Illyria*. MAXIMIAN, *Italy*, *Africa*, and the *Islands*. CONSTANTIUS, *Gaul*, *Spain*, *Britain*, and *Mauritania*. 297 The empire is extended to the *Tigris*.	The dissolute and voluptuous government of the debauched *Heliogabalus*, was with difficulty reformed by the stern and rigid justice of *Alexander Severus*, an able and exemplary prince, in an age when virtues were infinitely more rare and more dangerous than the most infamous vices. Military despotism had now reached its greatest height: emperors were deposed and murdered by emperors; seditions arose on every side; and the incursions of the barbarians became more terrible, as the means of repressing them became more feeble. The legions generally decided the succession to the empire; and the nomination of their leaders to the purple became the consequence not only of the uncertainty of succession, but often of an invincible necessity. *Oriental despotism, luxury, effeminacy, and courtly magnificence, from this time prevail.*	ZEPHIRINUS, 202–218. *Fifth persecution of the Christians.* CALIXTUS, 218–223. URBAN I., 223–230. PENTIANUS, 230–235. *Sixth persecution, in which Leonidas, Irenæus, Victor, Perpetua, and Felicitus are martyred.* ANTERUS, 235. FABIANUS, 236–250. *Christian churches built.* 250 *Seventh persecution of the Christians.* CORNELIUS, 251. *Schism between Cornelius and Novatian.* LUCIUS, 252. STEPHEN I., 253–257. SIXTUS II., 257. *Eighth persecution.* DIONYSIUS, 259. *Several editions of the Scriptures published.* *Origen's Octapla finished.* FELIX I., 269. 272 *Ninth persecution of the Christians.* EUTYCHIANUS, 275. *Manes, a Persian, founder of the Manichees, a sect of heretics.* CAIUS, 283. *The Jewish Talmud and Targum composed.* PAUL, THE THEBAN, *the first hermit.* *Religious rites greatly multiplied; and Pagan ceremonies imitated by the Christians.* 296 MARCELLINUS.
300			287 *Carausius* leagues with the piratical *Franks* and *Saxons*, and, gaining over the legions in *Britain*, declares himself emperor. He is slain, 293, by *Allectus*, who in his turn is put to death by *Constantius Chlorus*, 296. Irruption of the *Caledonians*.		

a b c d e

GREAT MILITARY CONFEDERATIONS OF THE BARBARIANS.

GERMAN NATIONS.

SAXONS.

The *Saxons*, one of the most illustrious of the German nations, originally inhabited the narrow neck of the *Cimbric* peninsula, the present duchy of *Sleswig*, or perhaps *Holstein*. Their situation disposed them to embrace the perilous profession of piracy; and their success gradually united to their standard other bands of hardy adventurers, who courted their alliance and adopted their name and laws. Hence it was that their power rose to a height unheard of among the barbarians of the north, and they were enabled to pour forth those countless swarms who gained the sovereignty of the sea, and filled the British islands with their colonies, their language, and their laws.

The *Saxon* confederacy was, according to some authors, divided into 3 branches:

1. The *Ostphali*, to the east of the *Elbe*.

2. The *Westphali*. (The old *Chauci*, and the modern *Westphalians*.)

3. The *Angarii*, who were situated between the two first divisions.

The *Angli*, distinguished in after times for being the allies of the *Saxons* in their conquest of *England*, inhabited the western extremity of the *Vandal* territory—part of *Mecklenburg* and *Hanover*. They were distinguished for their skill and daring in their piratical expeditions.

286 They assist *Carausius* in *Britain* against the arms of *Diocletian*—and from this time they are engaged in constant war with the *Romans*.

FRANKS.

The name of *Franks*, (or Free men, as the word imports,) was given to a military confederacy formed by the inhabitants of the lower *Rhine* and the *Weser*. The *Chauci*, *Catti*, and *Cherusci*, were the principal nations who assumed and maintained this honourable appellation, which concealed, though it did not extinguish, the peculiar name of the several confederates. Each state, or canton, included in the league, retained its independent sovereignty, consulting with its brethren in the common cause, without however acknowledging any supreme head.

238 They invade *Gaul*, but

244 are repulsed at *Moguntiacum*.

(To the north of the Franks dwelt the *Frisii*, divided into Majores and Minores. The province of *West Friesland* still retains their name.)

277 Extraordinary naval expedition of the *Thracian Franks*, in the Mediterranean and northern seas.

288 *Maximian* transplants a part of them into *Gaul*.

294 Repeated migrations.

ALEMANNI.

Alemanni, (or *Allmen*,) was a name given to a mixed body of *Suevi*, who in the time of the emperor *Caracalla*, (ab. 213 A. C.,) appeared on the banks of the *Mein*, in quest of plunder, or perhaps of new and larger settlements. They were distinguished as a brave and enterprising people, particularly formidable on account of their cavalry, which was rendered more efficient by the admixture of foot soldiers, who had been trained by constant practice to accompany the horsemen in their most rapid expeditions.

The *Usipii*, *Vangiones*, and *Tencteri* were included in this league, all of them under kingly government, and united against the *Romans* by a common bond of hatred.

270 The *Alemanni* invade *Italy*, but are met and vanquished by *Aurelian*.

277 They are defeated by *Probus*.

287 Continued wars against the *Romans*, in which they suffer most severely from famine and pestilence.

298 They are defeated at *Antemantunum*.

BURGUNDIONES.

The *Burgundiones* were a warlike and numerous people of *Vandal* origin, inhabiting the countries on either side of the Elbe, to the south-west of the *Gothones*, or *Goths*.

242 They are driven from their country by the *Gepidæ*; and, after wandering through *Germany* in quest of fresh settlements, they pass over into *Gaul*, where the province of *Burgundy* is allotted them, and still retains their name.

From the year 275 they are engaged in war with the *Romans*.

277 They are defeated by *Probus* in their endeavour to overrun the *Roman* empire.

290 They are defeated by the *Goths*.

Wars with the *Alemanni*.

MARCOMANNI.

The *Marcomanni* engage in war with the *Vandals* to their mutual ruin and destruction.

Noricum, towards the north, bordered on *Germany*; it comprehended parts of Upper and Lower *Austria*, nearly all *Styria*, *Carinthia*, and *Salzburg*, with portions of *Tyrol* and *Bavaria*.

The *Norici* were governed by their own king, subjected however to *Rome*, under *Augustus*, as allies of the *Pannonii*.

Their country was famous for its steel and iron.

271 They suffer a threefold defeat from the arms of *Aurelian*, in the neighbourhood of *Mediolanum*.

Rupture of the league, and disappearance of their name from the annals of history.

QUADI.

The *Quadi* inhabited the south-eastern part of *Germany*, occupying *Hungary* north of the *Danube*, with parts of *Moravia* and *Galicia*.

Their dominions extended at one time as far east as the river *Theiss*, the neighbourhood of which they relinquished when the *Jazyges Metanastæ* made their appearance there.

The THURINGII were of Gothic origin—first known about the year 280

they inhabited the modern *Thuringia* and *Magdeburg* as far as the *Hercynian* forest.

GOTHS.

200 The *Goths*, (called also *Gothones*, *Guthones*, and *Gothi*,) were a people of pure *German* blood, dwelling about the mouth of the *Vistula*, in west *Prussia*. About this time, proceeding southward, they enter *Dacia*, and after crossing the *Danube* attack the *Roman* provinces.

Like other *German* or barbarous tribes they sometimes served as mercenaries in the *Roman* armies.

215 Under FILIMERUS they migrate towards the *Danube* and the north of the *Euxine*.

236 They invade and ravage lower *Mœsia*, and, 237, exact tribute of the *Romans*.

242 They are defeated by *Gordian*, but still keep their ground on the *Danube*.

244–48 Fresh inroads into *Mœsia* and *Thrace*.

245 In consequence of *Philip's* refusal to pay tribute, the *Gepidæ* appear in arms on the *Carpathian* mountains.

250 The *Goths*, under their king OSTROGOTHA, for the first time force their way into the *Roman* empire by crossing the *Danube*. The emperor *Decius* opposes them in person, and though at first successful, he is at last defeated and slain by them in *Thrace*.

251–2 The emperor *Gallus* purchases a peace of them.

258–69 *Four great piratical expeditions of the Goths*, with 6000 ships and 300,000 men, into *Asia Minor* and *Greece*. *Athens*, and the temple of *Diana* at *Ephesus* burnt, 263. The emperor *Claudius* defeats them near *Nissa*, and destroys their fleet. They recross the *Danube*. In this expedition they are joined by the *Heruli*, a people first known to the *Romans*, about 259. Large bodies traverse *Italy* and threaten *Rome*.

272 They are driven from *Illyricum* and *Thrace*, and defeated also on the *Danube*, but
274 they obtain *Dacia* from the *Romans*.
275 They return into *Asia* and are there defeated.

Gothic monarchy on the banks of the lower *Danube* and the northern coast of the *Black* sea, which soon extended from the *Borysthenes* to the *Don*. (See Heeren, 448.)

Their chief united in his own person the functions of high priest and king.

290 They conquer the *Burgundiones*.

HUNS.

The people inhabiting the vast regions of *China* on the banks of the *Jeniscy*, and who in the time of *Hannibal* shook the dynasty of *Han*, appear to have been the same as the *Huns*, who in the reign of *Valentian* caused the great migration of nations.

For from the most remote periods there have always been seated in the mountainous uncultivated tracts of country between Siberia, India, and China, shepherds and hunters, living without any form of government, without cities or money, attending solely to their cattle (which they fed on the mountains of *Ural* and *Altai*), and remarkable for their great skill in horsemanship.

They were subsequently divided into three very numerous nations:

1. TURKS, who afterwards occupied *Asia Minor* and eastern *Europe*.

2. MOGULS, who occupied the *East Indies*.

3. The MANTSHU TARTARS, a numerous people from whom the *Hiongnu* or *Huns* were descended.

From this storehouse of nations were derived the barbarians who ultimately succeeded in destroying the mightiest empire of the world.

The *To-Pa* people, formerly situated near the lake *Bai-Kal*,
261 seize upon *Mungalia* and *Songaria*.

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FALL OF THE WESTERN ROMAN EMPIRE. RISE OF NEW STATES.

WESTERN PART OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

A. C.	BRITAIN.	SPAIN.	GAUL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.
300	At the beginning of this century the *Saxons*, between the *Rhine* and *Elbe*, league with many other states, and particularly with the *Jutes* and *Angles*, who afterwards invade *Britain*.		306 *Constantine* defeats the *Franks*, who had invaded *Gaul*.		305 DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN abdicate. CONSTANTIUS AND GALERIUS emperors; the former obtains the west, and GALERIUS *Italy*, *Africa*, and the remainder. *Maximin* and *F. Severus* Cæsars. CONSTANTINE THE GREAT, son of *Constantius*, 306–327; sole ruler from 323. Six emperors at once. *Constantine* puts to death his father-in-law, *Maximian*, 310. *Galerius*, 311. *Maxentius*, 312. 313 LICINIUS defeats and slays *Maximin*. 314 First civil war between *Constantine* and *Licinius*—accommodated. *Prætorian guard abolished.* 322 Second war; in which *Licinius* is defeated before *Adrianople*, and CONSTANTINE becomes SOLE MONARCH. 329 *Constantinople* made the seat of government; *Rome* declines in importance.
	306 *Constantius* dies at *York*.				
	The *Scots* and *Picts* are first heard of about this time. They break through the barrier wall.				
			337 *Upon Constantine's death, the empire again divided:*— CONSTANTINE II. in *Gaul*.		CONSTANTIUS in the east.
			340 War between *Constantine* and *Constans*—*Constantine* is taken and put to death, and *Constans* becomes emperor of *Gaul* and *Italy*.		CONSTANS in *Italy* and *Africa*.
350			350 *Constans* killed by *Magnentius*, who succeeds him, but is himself defeated and slain by *Constantius*, who becomes sole emperor, 353.		
			The *Franks* and *Alemanni* pour into *Gaul*, but are defeated by *Julian*, 356–7—*Battle of Strasburg*—his three campaigns in *Germany*, 357, 8, 9.		JULIAN (*the Apostate*), 360–363, the last of the family of *Constantine*. *He restores paganism, and grants universal toleration.*
	368 The *Saxons* invade *Britain*; but are defeated by THEODOSIUS.		358 *Salian Franks* on the *Scheldt*. 365–71 *Valentinian* drives the *Alemanni* out of *Gaul* and *Rhætia*, and excites a war between them and the *Burgundians*. He makes *Treves* his capital.		362 *Julian's* Persian expedition, in which he falls. JOVIAN, 363–364 *Degradation of the Pagans.* VALENTINIAN, 364–375—his brother *Valens* rules in the east. *Oppressive taxation.* GRATIAN, 375–383, and *Valentinian* II., (a child). *Gratian* bestows the empire of the east on *Theodosius*. The *Franks* acquire great influence at the court of *Gratian*. Victory over the *Alemanni* at *Colmar*, 378.
	383 *Maximus* having taken the troops from *Britain* for his invasion of *Italy*, the *Scots* and *Picts*, as well as the *Saxons*, renew their attacks. The *Britons* apply				MAXIMUS, 383–388, proclaimed emperor by the legions in *Britain*—*Gratian* is killed at *Lyons*, and *Maximus* acknowledged both by THEODOSIUS and VALENTINIAN. 387 *Valentinian* II. driven out of *Italy* by *Maximus*—the latter defeated and beheaded, 388, and *Valentinian* becomes sole emperor of the west. He is assassinated, 392, by *Arbogast*, general of the *Franks*, who sets up EUGENIUS (*the Grammarian*), 392–394, who is defeated by *Theodosius*, now sole emperor. ROMAN DEGRADATION CONSUMMATED.

395 DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE BETWEEN THE SONS OF THEODOSIUS

	SPAIN.	GAUL.	GERMANY.	ITALY.
400	to *Rome* for aid. 402 About this time the legion stationed to guard *Severus's* wall, is withdrawn by *Stilicho*. 406 *Constantine* chosen emperor by the British troops, leads them into *Gaul*. The *Roman* troops being gradually withdrawn, the natives become independent.		**Fourth great migration of the German nations.** Expedition of the *Vandals*, *Alani*, *Suevi*, and *Burgundians*, into *Gaul*, *Spain*, *Africa*, 406–429.	HONORIUS emperor, 395–423. *Stilicho*, (a *Vandal*), his minister, d. 408. ALARIC invades *Italy*, 402. *Stilicho* collects an army from *Gaul*, *Britain*, etc., and defeats him at *Pollentia*, on the *Tanaro*, 403, again at *Verona*, and forces him to retreat to *Pannonia*.. 406 *Radogast's* invasion. He is slain, and his followers retire into *Gaul*. 408 *Stilicho* slain. ALARIC's third invasion; after which the empire is never freed from barbarians—treaty with *Honorius*, which the emperor does not keep. 409 besieges *Rome*, but retires for five thousand pounds of gold and other valuables. 410 captures and sacks *Rome*; but after six days' pillage withdraws his troops; dies, meditating the conquest of *Sicily* and *Africa*.
		409 GERONTIUS, the *Roman* governor, invites the *Vandals*, *Alani*, and *Suevi*, into *Spain*.		
	KINGDOM OF THE SUEVI, 409–587, in *Gallicia* and *Portugal*. HERMERIC, 409–438.		407 The *Alemanni* ravage *Helvetia*, and sack *Zurich*.	
410	412 GONDERIC, king of the *Vandals*.	412 ATAULPHUS, with the *Visigoths*, leaves *Italy*, conquers *Narbonne* and *Toulouse*, makes *Narbonne* his capital, marries, 414, his captive, *Placidia*, sister of the emperor *Honorius*; crosses the *Pyrenees*, and founds **415 The empire of the Visigoths.** WALLIA, 415–418, defeats the *Vandals*, *Alani*, and *Suevi*, and compels them to retire into *Gallicia*. THEODORIC, 418–451. Capital, *Toulouse*.	*Kingdom of the Burgundians* founded by *Gondicar*, about 413.	ATAULPHUS, *his successor, goes into Gaul*, 412. VALENTINIAN III., 423–455, under the guardianship of *Placidia*. *The greater part of Gaul and Spain lost.*
420	420–427 War between the *Vandals* and *Suevi*; the latter defeated at *Merida*, after which 80,000 *Vandals*, under *Genseric*, cross over to *Africa*.			*The loss of Africa, the granary of Rome, causes a famine and great distress.*
	The Scots and Picts continually harass the island, and the Franks and Saxons infest its coast.	**Franks** on the *Lower Rhine*. ? PHARAMOND, 420. 428 ÆTIUS, *Roman* gov. The *Goths* but little in *Spain* from this time to the reign of *Euric*.	428 CLODION crosses the *Rhine* at the head of the *Franks*, and subdues a part of *Belgic Gaul*.	437 *Pannonia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Noricum*, lost to the *Greek* empire.
430				
	HERMERIC and his son RICHILAN, 438, make many conquests.			
440			*No authentic account of the Frankish kings previous to Clovis.*	
	RICHIARIUS, 448.			
	445 VORTIGERN, chosen king, requests the aid of the **Anglo-Saxons,** who, 455–586, found the	**Invasion of Attila,** with half a million *Huns*, etc., he reaches *Orleans*. THEODORIC joins the *Romans* and *Franks* against *Attila*; commands the right wing of the army at *Chalons sur Maine*, and falls in the battle. ATTILA retreats and falls upon *Italy*. THORISMUND, 451–453.	I. DYNASTY OF THE MEROVINGIANS, MEROVIUS, 450.	**Fifth migration of the German nations** 449 *the Saxon invasion of England.* The SAXONS dwelling near the mouth of the *Elbe*, are invited by VORTIGERN into *Britain* to aid him in repelling the *Scots* and *Picts*.
450	**Saxon Octarchy:**— HENGIST, founds the kingdom of *Kent*, 455.			452 *Attila* returns from *Gaul* into *Italy*. Pope *Leo* saves *Rome*. 452 The inhabitants of *Venetia* take refuge from *Attila* in the lowlands and islands, found VENICE, the eldest daughter of the *Rom.* emp.
	ELLA, *Sussex*, 490.			From the assassination of *Valentinian* to the extinction of the imperial dignity (455–476), ten emperors rapidly succeed.
	CERDIC, *Wessex*, 519.	453–466 THEODORIC II.		MAXIMUS, 455. AVITUS, 455–457.
	ERKENWIN, *Essex*, 527.	456 Victory over the *Visigoths*—gains a great part of the *Suevic* empire. After this wars with the *Romans*, *Franks*, and *Burgundians*.	From 455 the *Britons* settle in *Bretagne*.	455 GENSERIC and the *Vandals* plunder *Rome* for fourteen days, and lade their ships with an immense booty.
460	IDA, *Bernicia*, 547.	457 REMISMUND, a powerful king of the *Suevi*.	457 CHILDERIC conquers to the *Loire*, including *Paris*. Dies 481 at *Tournay*, where his tomb was discovered, 1653.	456 The *Alemanni* follow the *Burgundians* into *Alsace*. The river *Aar* in *Switzerland* becomes the boundary between them. *Ricimer*, leader of the *Goths*, disposes of the throne, and, 461, reigns under the name of SEVERUS III.
	ELLA, *Deira*, 560.			ANTHEMIUS, 467–472.
	UFFA, *East-Anglia*, 575.			OLYBRIUS, 472. GLYCERIUS, 472–473.
	CRIDA, *Mercia*, 586.			JULIUS NEPOS, 474. *Ricimer* sacks *Rome*.
470		*Subject to the Visigoths, under their own kings.* EURIC, 466–483, subdues the *Suevi*, expels the *Romans*, and becomes the founder of the **Gothic Monarchy of Spain.**	CLOVIS, 481, founds the **Kingdom of the Franks.**	476 ODOACER, king of the *Heruli*, overthrows the western empire, banishes ROMULUS AUGUSTULUS, and founds the **Kingdom of Italy.**
476				

a b c d

GREAT EMPIRE OF THE HUNS. ATTILA.

Eastern part of the Roman Empire.

Church History and Bishops of Rome.

Marcellus, 308.

Tenth persecution of the Christians, 303.

Eusebius, 310.

Arius excommunicated.

Melchiades, 311.

Donatus floarishes.

Sylvester I., 314.

Constantine favours the Christians.

Constantine embraces the Christian faith.

325 *First general council of Nice, against the Arians.*

331 *The heathen temples destroyed.*

Mark, 336, (eight months).

Julius, 337.

337 *Eleventh persecution. Saints invoked; images and the cross reverenced; incense used.*

347 *Birth of Chrysostom.*

Liberius, 352, (schism between him and Felix.)

361 *Twelfth persecution, under Julian. He endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple.*

Damascus, 366, (schism between him and Ursinus).

381 *Second general council at Constantinople.*

Siricus, 384.

330, or 334, *Constantinople* founded by *Constantine*, and dedicated.

Constantine changes the military and iron despotism, which had been so galling, for the court splendour, manners, and despotism of the east—employment of eunuchs and spies—his seven ministers of the palace—reduction of the legions—increase of barbarian auxiliaries.

Christianity and the hierarchy become a powerful support to the throne.

Division of the empire into four præfectures; and again into dioceses and provinces:—

I. The Eastern, containing five dioceses: 1. *Oriens.* 2. *Ægyptus.* 3. *Asia.* 4. *Pontus.* 5. *Thrace.* Altogether, forty-eight provinces.

II. Præfectura Illyrici, containing two dioceses: 1. *Macedonia.* 2. *Dacia.* Forming eleven provinces.

III. Præfectura Italiæ, containing three dioceses: 1. *Italia.* 2 *Illyricum.* 3. *Africa.*

IV. Præfectura Galliarum, containing three dioceses: 1. *Gallia.* 2. *Hispania.* 3. *Britannia*, etc.

Each Præfecture was under a *Præfectus Prætorio* (Prætorian Præfect), a civil governor, having under him *Vicarii* and *Rectores Provinciarum.*

300,000 Sarmatian slaves revolt, and are dispersed over the empire, 334.

Valens, 364–378.

365 Revolt of *Procopius.*

373 War with *Persia.*

378 *Valens* defeated and slain by the *Goths*, near *Adrianople.*

Ammianus Marcellinus.

Massacre of the Gothic hostages in Asia. Vengeance of Fritigern.

The *Moors* in *Africa* revolt under *Firmas*, but are reduced by *Theodosius.*

Theodosius, the Great, 379–395, a rigid Catholic, and persecutor of the *Arians* and *Pagans.*

The Goths.

The *Goths*, in their progress southward, are joined by countless swarms of barbarians, and thus overwhelm the countries they invade.

About this time they invade, under Araric, *Mæsia*, and *Thrace*, but are compelled to recross the *Danube* by *Constantine.*

350 Hermanric, king of the *Ostrogoths*, founds an extensive empire—he invades and ravages twelve northern countries—the *Visigoths*, *Sarmatians*, and *Heruli* submit to him.

366 The *Goths* invade *Thrace*, but are defeated by the generals of *Valens.*

Upon the invasion of the *Huns*, the *Ostrogoths* separate from the *Visigoths.*

Death of *Hermanric* and fall of his empire, 375.

376 The *Visigoths* (one million men, 300,000 warriors) pressed by the *Huns*, implore the protection of *Valens*, and cross the *Danube* into *Mæsia*, which he cedes to them; but, oppressed by his officers and inflamed by the

Mussacre of the Gothic hostages in Asia Minor,

they (joined by the *Ostrogoths*) defeat and slay *Valens*, under *Fritigern*, and ravage all around them to the walls of *Constantinople.*

Civilisation of the Goths in Mæsia.

They enjoy many places of trust at *Constantinople*, etc.

Huns.

The entire nation of the *Huns*, driven from their ancient pastures, near *China*, by the *Sienpi*, traverse the whole of *Asia*, 1300 leagues; and, swelled by the numerous hordes it conquered in its route, enters *Europe*, and gives *the first impulse to the great migration of nations.*

374 They cross the *Wolga* and *Don*, and overthrow the kingdom of the *Alans*, 375.

376 They dislodge the *Goths*, and found an extensive empire between the *Theis* and *Don.* The *Ostrogoths* subject to them—they extend their sway as far as the *Danube.*

Persia.

Hormisdas (Hurmaz) II., 301-309—he builds *Ormus.*

Sapor (Shahpur) II., 309–380.

326 Persecution of the Christians.

War with Rome, 337–363. *Sapor* demands the restitution of all the provinces *Persia* had formerly possessed in *Asia Minor.*

359 *Sapor's* Mesopotamian campaign—siege of *Armida*—and, 369, of *Singara.*

362, 3 War with Julian, who is slain in repulsing the *Persians*, on the *Tigris.* Jovian buys a retreat by ceding five provinces east of the *Tigris* and the city of *Nisibis.*

Peace with Rome, 372–420.

The

Artaxerxes (Ardashir) II., 380–383.

Sapor (Shahpur) III., 383–388.

Varanes (Bahram) IV., 388–399.

empire

Isdegerdes, (Yezdejird) 399–420. *Favours the Christians.*

flourishes

Varanes V., or Bahram Gor, 420–440.

420 The *Greek* emperor declares war against him on account of his persecution of the Christians.

Subdues *Arabia Felix.*

Peace with the *Greek* emperor, 422–520.

Invasion of the *Huns*, 430–440.

The *Persians* and *Greeks* divide the kingdoms of *Armenia* between them.

Isdegerdes (Yezdejird) II., 438.

Varanes (Bahram) VI. (*Legislator*), 440–457.

to 500.

Hormisdas (Hurmaz) III., 457, deposed by

Firoz, or *Pherozes*, 457–488, who establishes himself by the aid of the white *Huns.* He afterwards makes war against them, and is defeated and killed.

A. C. 300 350 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 476

THE GREAT, HONORIUS, AND ARCADIUS.

Eastern part of the Roman Empire.

The Gospel spread among the Goths, Marcomanni, Iberians, and Indians.

Anastasius, 399.

401 *Pelagius denies original sin.*

Innocent I., 402.

414 *Persecution of the Donatists in Africa.*

Zosimus, 417.

Boniface, 418, (schism between him and *Eulalius*).

Celestine I., 422.

Nestorius.

Third general council, 431, *at Ephesus, against Pelagias and Nestorias.*

Sixtus III., 432.

432 ? *St. Patrick preaches the Gospel in Ireland.*

Leo the Great, 440.

451 *Fourth general council, at Chalcedon.*

Hilary, 461.

Simplicius, 465.

Arcadius, 395–408, aged 18, under the guardianship of *Rufinus.*

Third great migration of the German nations.

Alaric's expedition from *Illyria* to *Italy*, *Gaal*, *Spain*, etc.

Alaric, after training his army for four years to *Roman* discipline and armour in *Illyria*, invades *Italy.*

Theodosius II., 408–450, a child.

Anthemius minister, 408–415.

414–53 Regency of the emperor's sister, Pulcheria.

Persian War, 420–22.

Armenia divided between the *Persians* and *Romans*, 431–440.

437 *Pannonia*, *Dalmatia*, and *Noricam*, gained from the western empire.

438 *Theodosian Code.*

441 Invasion of the *Huns*; who ravage *Europe* to the walls of *Constantinople.* Seventy cities sacked and pillaged.

446 Peace with *Attila*; the emperor engages to pay a yearly tribute of 2000 lbs. of gold, etc.

Marcian, 450.

454 The Ostrogoths, *after Attila's death, settle in Pannonia and Mæsia.*

Leo the Great, 457–474. The first emperor crowned by a patriarch.

468 Unsuccessful expedition

Zeno, 474–491.

476 Conflagration at *Constantinople.*

The Ostrogoths. 475 Theodoric, brought up as an hostage at *Constantinople*, becomes chief of the whole nation. He invades the empire; but *Zeno* buys his friendship, and receives many services from him.

Offended, he ravages *Thrace* with great cruelty, and founds in *Italy*

493 The kingdom of the Ostrogoths.

Africa.

Boniface, the *Roman* governor, invites the *Vandals* into *Africa.*

429 Empire of the Vandals.

Genseric crosses from *Spain* with 80,000 men—conquers *Africa*, 430–38—*Carthage*, 439, and also *Sardinia*, *Corsica*, *Sicily*, and the *Balearic Islands.* These countries were entirely pillaged and desolated: the lands and houses divided among the conquerers.

Capital, *Carthage.*

St. Augustine, 430.

A considerable fleet.

Arian persecution of the Catholics in Africa to 522.

455 *Genseric sacks Rome.*

against *Africa.*

395 Invited by *Rufinas* they cross the *Danube* into *Pannonia* and *Mæsia.*

Attila, the scourge of God, 433–453, forms an immense empire from *China* to the *Atlantic.*

441–446 He ravages the eastern empire. The Greek emperor agrees to pay him a yearly tribute of 2000 lbs. of gold, which ambassadors carry to *Attila* in his court between the *Theis* and *Danube.*

450 Great expedition into *Gaal* with 500,000 men—defeated at *Chalons sur Marne.*

452 Returns through *Italy.*

453 Death of *Attila*, and

fall of his empire.

a b c d e

	Eastern Nations. Jews. Greeks. Romans. — Religion.	Government.
About 2000 B. C.	*Primeval worship of Brahma in India*, under the type of the divine attributes, personified as the three divinities, *Brahmá*, *Vishnu*, and *Siva*. The *Vedas*, the sacred books of the *Hindus*, are believed to have been revealed by Brahma—they consist of prayers and precepts—a collection of these in eleven large folio vols. is now in the British Museum. *Worship of the sun in Persia.* *Worship of Isis and Osiris* (symbols of the moon and sun, the *Ceres* and *Bacchus* of the *Greeks*)—of *Ammon* and *Phtha* (the Greek *Jupiter* and *Vulcan*)—as likewise the animal worship of *Apis*, in *Egypt*. *Worship of Baal at Babel*—tower of *Babel*, under *Nimrod*, and confusion of tongues. *Worship of Tien*, the lord of heaven, in *China*. Belief in one God, *among the Jews*, under Abraham, the patriarch. *Belief in one God among the Arabs*, by *Ishmael*, son of *Abraham*—the celebrated temple at *Mecca*, built according to tradition by *Abraham* and *Ishmael*—here *Ishmael* was buried. *Belief in one God among the ancient Turks*—Oguz Khan, of the *Mongols*, is said to have re-established among them the true religion, as handed down from Adam.	*The early priest-aristocracies of India and Egypt, with a king, limited in power by them at their head*—in both countries the people divided into castes—in *India* four: 1. Priests; 2. Warriors; 3. Agriculturists, Manufacturers, and Traders; 4. Serfs, or servile caste:—in *Egypt* seven castes: Priests, Warriors, Manufacturers, Mariners, Interpreters, and two castes of Herdsmen. The priests, the upper caste, monopolise all the learning and affairs of state—the kings selected from the warrior caste. *Early despotism in Assyria and China*—an absolute king at the head—in *China* the emperor was likewise high-priest. *Nomad patriarchal government among the ancient Turks*—Oguz Khan divided his great *Turkish* empire into a right and left wing relatively to his own encampment, and into twenty-four tribes—traces of this division still exist among *Tartar* hordes.
1800	*Worship of Baal among the Phœnicians.* *The pious* Job *in Arabia Petræa.*	1800 *First republics in Phœnicia*—free cities under a king and magistrates.
		1600 *Formation of small kingdoms in Greece* by colonists, after the arrival of Cecrops in *Athens*—the kings leaders in war, and magistrates in peace—their authority chiefly resting upon personal character—the kingly dignity hereditary.
1500	1550 *Worship of Jupiter, at Athens*, after the settling of Cecrops, the *Egyptian*—oracle at *Dodona* and *Delphi*. *Worship of the true God*—after the Exodus the law is revealed to Moses from *Mount Sinai*—institution of the Jewish theocracy—of hereditary high-priesthood in Aaron's family—the priestly tribe of Levites distributed in forty-eight cities. 1500 *Eleusinian mysteries* brought into *Greece* by *Cadmus*, the *Phœnician* (or 1313).	1500 *Republican, and in part patriarchal government of the Jews by* Moses and Joshua under judges and high-priests—the land divided among the twelve tribes knit together by the worship of Jehovah, but still under their princes of tribes and elders—magistrates in the cities, to whom Scribes, out of the Levite caste, are joined—hereditary high-priest in Aaron's family—the government essentially founded upon agriculture and a fixed division of land—in the year of jubilee, which came round every fiftieth year, all land that had changed hands reverted to its original possessor. 1500 *Egyptian imperial regulations under* Sesostris: division of the country into thirty-six nomes, under nomarchs.
1100	1150 *The prophet* Samuel *among the Jews* (1128, F. C.).	1100 [1096, F. C. v. i. p. 320.] *Kingdom of* Judah:—Saul selected as first king—the *Jews* determine to have a king notwithstanding the expressed disapprobation of God—the prophet Samuel describes to them in vain the tyrannic government of kings (I. Sam. ch. viii.) 1068 *Abolition of kings in Athens*, on the death of Codrus, and establishment of responsible *Archons* for life.
1000	1050 David, *king of Israel*, the writer of the Psalms. **1000 Solomon builds the Temple at Jerusalem.**	From about 1000 *Greece begins to be parcelled into small republics*, each generally formed of a separate free city with the adjoining territory—federative government connected by national games and the national assembly of the Amphictyones, which sat first in *Delphi*, afterwards at *Thermopylæ*—of twelve Greek nations each sent two deputies. *Settlement of Greek colonies in Asia Minor*, which likewise adopt republican governments. 1000 *Phœnician league*, *Tyre* at its head.
900	959 *Death of the Indian sage* Buddha, founder of a religious, or rather philosophical, sect, opposed to the worship of *Brahma*—rejecting the authority of the *Vedas*, and abolishing the distinction of castes. Other accounts place this event B. C. 543. 900–850 Elijah and Elisha prophets in *Israel*—Jonah at *Nineveh*. Zoroaster's *Zend-avesta*, (see under 555).	975 *Revolt of the ten tribes under* Jeroboam—division of the kingdoms of Judah and Israel—the former hereditary, the latter elective.
800	Isaiah *begins to prophesy*, 757–696.	888 Dido from *Tyre* in *Phœnicia* founds *Carthage*. 817 (? 884) Lycurgus's *settlement of the Spartan government*, which lasts about 600 years—a mixture of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy—at its head were two kings, supreme leaders in war, and supreme judges in peace—to these were added a senate of twenty-eight nobles, chosen for life by the people—οἱ γέροντες who must be sixty years of age—five ephori chosen yearly, who became in the reign of Theopompus the virtual sovereigns of *Sparta*. National assemblies of the people, consisting only of Spartans, i. e. of the aristocracy, to the entire exclusion of the Laconian περίοικοι, i. e. of the subject-people, who paid taxes and served in war. The Lacedemonian lands were likewise divided amongst 39,000 families, 9000 portions to the Spartans, 30,000 to the Laconians—these portions of land might be bequeathed or given away, but never sold. About 800 League of the twelve Etrurian free cities under twelve Lucumones (hereditary chiefs), who were at the same time high-priests and leaders in war.
	About 721 *History of* Tobit, one of the captives carried from *Israel* by *Shalmanezer*.	**753 Foundation of the Roman state** by Romulus and Remus—it was a colony from *Alba Longa*: dominion of kings two hundred and fifty years, with a senate first of a hundred, and afterwards of two hundred patricians: a prevailing aristocratic element.
700	716 Numa Pompilius, *founder of the Roman religion*, of the colleges of priests and of the vestals—great influence of auspices and auguries till the time of Cicero—the king high-priest—under the consular government an especial *Pontifex Maximus* was chosen—Augustus was the first who reunited this dignity with the secular authority. 640 Jeremiah, *the prophet, in Judea*.	752 *Archons at Athens* appointed for ten years instead of for life. About the same time *Formation of the Greek colonial republics in Lower Italy* (*Magna Græcia*)—*Syracuse* at the head. 681 *Nine yearly Archons* instead of one decennial—power in the hands of the three first.
600	605–535 Seventy years' captivity of the Jews in Babylon. 605 *After the destruction of Jerusalem*, the belief in the true God was carried into the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* empires by Daniel and Jeremiah—into *Egypt* by Ezekiel.	594 Solon *remodels the constitution of Athens*, with a leaning towards democracy—three classes of inhabitants, citizens, sojourners (μέτοικοι), and slaves—citizens again divided into four classes according to property; only the first three had access to all offices of state, (which were without salary), but all were admitted to take part in the popular assemblies and courts of justice; an age of thirty years was necessary for this—nine yearly Archons continued at the head of the government, consisting of the Archon, the Basileus, the Polemarch, and six Thesmothetes, to whom were joined a senate of 400 (afterwards 500) yearly γέροντες, renewed by lot from the first three classes—this senate was divided into ten committees of *prytanes*, who presided in rotation, and convened the senate—all matters were considered in the senate before they could be laid before the popular assembly. A farther check on the democratic principle was introduced in the increase of power which Solon gave to the court of Areopagus, at the same time that he raised its character and integrity—all the more important causes were committed to its jurisdiction.
	About 560 Daniel in the lions' den.	**559 Foundation of the Persian monarchy by Cyrus.**
	555 Zoroaster (*Zeradasht*) *reforms the religion of Persia*—fire worship of the *Magians*—the two conflicting principles, Ormuzd god of light, Ahriman god of darkness—*Zend-avesta* (the living word) the sacred book of the *Persians*. The *Magian* doctrine still exists among the *Ghebres* in *Persia* and the *Parsees* in *India*. [Heeren makes *Zoroaster* to have lived certainly before the eighth century B. C. and probably much earlier: *Asiatic Nations*, vol. i. p. 373. See also Gibbon, c. viii. Prideaux and Hyde make him contemporary with *Darius Hystaspes*.] Confucius (*Con-fat-see*) *in China*—he reduced the sacred books of the *Chinese* to their present form. 536 Return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity.	550 *Formation of the republican government of Carthage* at the rise of the house of Mago—two suffetes, or kings, for life, who enjoy supreme power only in civil matters, limited by a senate with a select council, all chosen by the people—the generals of the republic were elected, their power in military matters was sometimes unlimited, sometimes a committee of the senate attended them, and in their joint name public affairs were transacted—high court of 100—the *Carthaginian* dominion extended by colonies in *Africa* and *Europe*. 550 *Census at Rome by* Servius Tullius: he divided the people into six classes according to their property, which determined their tribute and military service—the first five were liable to taxes and military duties—the last, the *proletarii*, were exempt. The six classes were subdivided into 193 centuries—general assemblies of the people, who voted by centuries in the field of Mars—the first class (rated at 100,000 asses), had ninety-eight, the remaining five classes together only ninety-five centuries, consequently the first class could outvote all the rest together.
500	About 520 *the Sibylline books* were brought to *Rome* from *Cuma*, in *Magna Græcia*, in the reign of Tarquinius Superbus.	510 *Ostracism introduced at Athens*, by which citizens possessed of too great power might be banished for ten years. 510 *Rome becomes a republic* (decidedly aristocratic) under two consuls: the patricians, who alone possessed the *connubium*, or right of legal marriage, and the hereditary privileges of the gens, with the right of the auspices, which was the necessary qualification for offices of state, were actually the populus, or body of the nation—it was in the *comitia curiata*, composed solely of patricians, that the senate and all magistrates were chosen; they possessed all the land, filled all the priestly offices, and were patrons of the plebeians. The plebeians were destitute of all political privileges, and were excluded from all civil and religious offices—they served as soldiers and artizans, and, as clients, were dependent upon the patricians.

LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.	FINANCE.	WAR AND MARINE.	AGRICULTURE.	TRADE AND MANUFACTURE.
MENU'S *legislation in India.* His Institutes are translated into English by Sir W. Jones. MENES' *legislation in Egypt.* OGUZ KHAN'S *legislation among the Turks.* HOSHENG and JEMSHID'S *legislation in Persia.*		*Very ancient military feudal system* among the *Persians.* (FERDUSI.)	NOAH, *the first maker of wine.* *The Egyptian state founded apon agriculture*—dams and machines for spreading the waters of the Nile. Egypt, throughout antiquity, was the granary for the neighbouring countries. When a Roman province, its fleets laden with corn sailed regularly for Rome. *Dams and watering-machines among the Babylonians:* canals of the Euphrates—dams first raised by queen Semiramis. HOSHENG and JEMSHID *introduce agriculture into Persia*—to Hosheng the Persians attribute the first canals for irrigating lands—first culture of rice. *The emperor* YAO *introduces agriculture into China.* Even still in *China* the emperor performs the ceremony of driving the plough one day in every year, in order to show his veneration for husbandry. *Rice cultivated and watering-machines in India.*	*Ancient Indian cotton manufacture*—continued until of late years in the celebrated muslins of *Bengal.*
	1800 JOSEPH *makes the whole of Egypt state property* by purchasing all the land, except that of the priests, who thus remained the only landed proprietors. The whole kingdom leased out; the lessees agreeing to pay a tax of one-fifth of the produce into the royal treasury. (Gen. xlvii.)	1800 *Phœnician fleets.*	1800 Gold and silver mines in *Egypt* under the Pharaohs.	1800 *Trade of the Phœnicians*—by sea to *Spain* for silver—*Britain* for tin—*Prussia* for amber—*North Africa—Arabia Felix. Establishment of Phœnician colonies.* By land their trade was carried on by caravans to *Arabia Felix* (for spice and perfumes)—to *Babylon* by *Palmyra*—and through *Persia* to *Bucharia, Thibet,* and *China*—trade with *Armenia* for slaves and horses. *Their manufactures* of linen and woollen cloths, purple dyes, (the Sidonian garments of Homer,) glass, manufactured goods, and ornaments—the *Phœnicians* were the *English* of the ancient world.
Laws in Athens by CECROPS—high court of Areopagus.			1550 *Corn and olives cultivated in Attica* after CECROPS—agriculture, till the decline of Grecian freedom, was the principal and most honourable employment of the Athenians. ARISTOTLE declares that to be the best republic which encourages agriculture. PHOCION, the contemporary of Philip of Macedon, one of the last great statesmen of *Athens,* cultivated his estate with his own hands.	
1500 DIVINE LEGISLATION OF MOSES.	1500 DIVISION OF PALESTINE AMONG THE TWELVE TRIBES—the Mosaic year of jubilee: every fifty years all the lands that had changed owners must revert to the original possessors, in order to prevent the accumulation of landed property in the hands of a few.	1300 *Navigation in Egypt* under SESOSTRIS. *Great military expedition* of this king through three quarters of the globe: into the interior of *Africa*—to the borders of *India*—and into *Thrace.* (Herod. ii. 102.)		
MINOS legislator at *Crete.* [Three generations, i. e. ninety years, before the Trojan war. F. C.]	1300 *Egyptian finance regulation* under SESOSTRIS. The tribute raised according to a strict division and valuation of the land. (Herod. ii. 109.)	1300 *Naval power of Crete* under MINOS. (Thuc. i. 4.)	1300 SESOSTRIS *irrigates Egypt* by intersecting it with canals.	1300 *Sea trade of Egypt under* SESOSTRIS—*Flourishing period of Egyptian industry* in cotton goods and dyes—weaving was in the hands of one of the hereditary castes.
		1183 (or 1127) **Siege of Troy** by the Greeks: formation of Greek tactics. No cavalry mentioned by Homer, men fought on foot, or from war-chariots.	1250 Agriculture in *Italy* by the Greek EVANDER.	1200 *Purple dyes* of *Tyre:* garments of Tyrian purple were the most costly that could be worn.
				1050 *Commercial treaty* of DAVID with HIRAM king of *Phœnicia.*
1000 *Institution of the Amphictyonic council* in Greece as a federative tribunal for settling the disputes of the Greek states with one another. It usually sat twice a year, in spring and harvest. The decisions of this council were held as final and sacred.		1000 *Jewish fleet* under SOLOMON. About 900 the *Jews* under JEHOSAPHAT could bring into the field 1,000,000 men capable of bearing arms.	1000 *Phœnician silver mines* in Spain.	1000 *Trade of the Jews* under SOLOMON to *Ophir,* (*Arabia Felix* and *India.*) Settlements on the Persian gulf at *Elath* and *Ezion-Geber.*
817 *Legislation of* LYCURGUS in *Sparta.*	817 LYCURGUS'S regulations at *Sparta* on a principle of poverty—only iron money allowed—equal division of the land among 39,000 families.	817 LYCURGUS'S *legislation in Sparta*—essentially calculated to make each citizen dependent on his own courage and ability for war—no walls—no ships of war (for *Sparta* was never to become a conquering state). 720 *Great armies of the Assyrians*—150,000 men of SENNACHERIB'S army were smitten before *Jerusalem.*	817 Agriculture forbidden to the *free citizens* of *Sparta* by the laws of LYCURGUS, and left entirely to *the helots.*	817 *Trade impossible in Sparta,* from the laws of LYCURGUS: the Spartans had only iron money, and were forbidden to amass riches:—handicraft and manufacture were left to the *helots,* and could not be carried on by *freemen.*
754 ROMULUS' *first laws in Rome.*		About 700 *Corinthian fleet:* triremes invented by the Corinthians: soon after, in 664, the first sea-fight of note between the *Corinthians* and *Corcyræans.*	754 *The Roman state essentially founded upon agriculture*—NUMA'S regulation respecting the *termini,* etc.) In the best days of the Romans it was their chief business—460 CINCINNATUS was chosen dictator from the plough-tail.	700–500 Flourishing trade of the opulent *Ionian colony of* MILETUS in *Asia Minor—by sea* to the countries about the *Euxine,* on the coasts of which she had above one hundred settlements, by means of which she monopolized the trade of the North in corn, slaves, and peltry—*by land,* over *Persia,* far into *Central Asia.*
		700 *Fleet of the Ionian colony of Miletus*—100 ships of war. About 660 *Celebrated contest of the Horatii and Curiatii,* between *Rome* and *Alba Longa.*		Trade of *the Ionian colony Phocæa* in *Asia Minor,* more extensive than that of any other Greek city—by sea to the coasts of *Italy, Gaul, Spain,* and *Corsica*—their celebrated colony *Massilia* (*Marseilles.*) Trade by sea of *Corinth and Ægina, Samos,* etc. 656 Grecian merchants allowed to trade in *Egypt* by *Psammetichus.*
660 *Legislation of* ZALEUCUS *the Locrian.* 624 Bloody laws of DRACO at *Athens.*		656 *Standing army* of Greek mercenaries in *Egypt* under PSAMMETICHUS. 634 Organisation and discipline of the Median army by CYAXARES.		600 Attempt to join the *Mediterranean and the Arabian gulf by means of a canal,* under *Pharaoh Necho.* *Babylonian* stuff and carpet manufactories.
594 SOLON'S *legislation in Athens*—new institution of the Areopagus—the judicial power thrown into the hands of the people, who themselves sat in judgment, or appointed a committee: such, indeed, was the Areopagus and other courts of justice; the right of speaking free to all.		600 *Egyptian naval power* under PHARAOH NECHO.	600 Watering-machines in the *Babylonian empire* by NEBUCHADNEZZAR.	594 *Solon permits the Athenians to trade:* though oil was the only raw material produced in the country allowed to be exported—industry at home much encouraged by the same legislator—the Greeks become expert in the manufacture of small wares both in earthenware and metal—noted for the laborious device of their weapons, bowls, and vases; for their skill in sculpture, engraving, etc.—*Athens* must have had large manufactories—the father of DEMOSTHENES was rich, and left his son a sword manufactory, which the orator continued to carry on.
555 ZOROASTER'S *legislation in Persia.* CONFUCIUS'S *legislation in China.*				
550 *Legislation of* PYTHAGORAS *in Magna Græcia.*	550 *Census introduced at Rome by* SERVIUS TULLIUS: the citizens divided into six classes, on a principle of property, and taxed accordingly—the sixth, *proletarii,* being exempt.	550 *Carthaginian Navy* manned by natives—their great armies formed of foreign mercenaries. 550 *Organisation of the Roman army according to the census of* SERVIUS TULLIUS—muster in the field of Mars.	536 The vine and olive brought into the south of France by the Greek colony at *Marseilles.*	550 *Flourishing period of Carthaginian commerce, colonies, and manufactures—by sea,* throughout the *Mediterranean* and beyond *Gades,* north, to *Britain,* south, to *Guinea—by land,* a caravan trade to *Upper Egypt,* and the interior of *Africa—foundation of Carthaginian colonies.* The *Carthaginian manufactures* were of the same kind as the *Phœnician.* 508 First commercial treaty between *Carthage* and *Rome.*

a b c d e

CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.	POETRY AND RHETORIC.	PHILOSOPHY.	PHYSICS.	HISTORY.
About 2000. *The East was the earliest seat of civilisation:* from this quarter have all other nations obtained wisdom. The HINDUS appear to have been the first civilised people; and their culture seems to have passed on to the *Babylonians* and *Persians*, to the *Ethiopians* and *Egyptians*—by the latter it was imparted to the *Greeks*, and by the *Greeks* to the *Romans*. *Letters among the Hindus:* the ancient *Nágari* or *Sanscrit*, in which the *Vedas* and *Puranas*, their sacred works, are written. *Hieroglyphics* in *Egypt* and *China*. *Fine Arts* in *Hindostan*, chiefly of a religious character. *Fine Arts* in *Egypt*, of a monumental character. All their works of art, obelisks, pyramids, and temple-sculpture, seem to have been intended as historical monuments of the great deeds of their kings.	*Sacred Poetry of the Hindus.* Hymns and rhythmical prayers and traditionary legends, forming the greater part of the *Vedas*.	*Egyptian and Hindu philosophy:* the two most ancient nations of the world, who believed in the immortality and the transmigration of the soul. The Upanishads of the *Vedas* and the Sútras or philosophical aphorisms of different schools; viz. *Mimánsá, Vedanta, Sánkhya, Vátanjala, Nyaya, Vaiscshika*.	*Astronomy* among the *Assyrians* and *Babylonians*. —*the first science cultivated in the world*. The tower of *Belus*, at *Babel*, 800 feet high—the most ancient observatory in the world. *Astronomy of the ancient Hindus.* *Chinese astronomy.* *Astronomical and mathematical knowledge of the Egyptian priests:* Egyptian solar year—calculations of eclipses of the sun and moon—the zodiac at *Dendera*, in *Upper Egypt*, which was brought to *Paris* in 1822, probably however it belongs to the period of the *Roman* emperors—sundials and water-dials (ring of king OSYMANDIAS)—*Egyptian* numerals—*Nile* metres, dams and sluices of lake *Mœris*. *Medical science in Egypt:* generally prescribed diet by law—for every disease an especial physician.	
1800 *Letters among the Phœnicians.*				
1600 THE BOOKS OF MOSES—the earliest records of the *Jews*.	1600 THE PENTATEUCH—its poetry—picture of primitive patriarchal life—beautiful history of JOSEPH—and above all the Song of MOSES, one of the most magnificent compositions antiquity has left us.			1600 MOSES, *the most ancient historian*—the books of JOSHUA and JUDGES.
1500 CADMUS, *the Phœnician*, introduces letters into *Greece*, (or 1313, according to *Eratosthenes*).				
				1300 SANCONIATHON in *Phœnicia*—only a few fragments of his *Phœnician* and *Egyptian* history are extant.
1050 SACRED POETRY OF THE JEWS—DAVID'S PSALMS. The fort of *Sion*.	1050 *Sacred poetry of the Jews:* THE PSALMS—besides their sacred character, the most beautiful poetry in the world—for the most part written by DAVID and his contemporaries, though some much later, as the cxxxvii. in the time of the Captivity, and several, towards the end of the collection, at the dedication of the second temple; the xc. alone claims MOSES for its author. Of more than a thousand Songs by SOLOMON, two only (Psalms lxxii. and cxxvii.) remain.—It is remarkable of the Psalter, that the professors of the three principal religions, the Christians, Jews, and Mohammedans, all to this hour venerate it as inspired.			
Letters introduced into Italy by EVANDER *the Arcadian*, 1253; (60 years before the Trojan war. *Dionys.* ap. F. C.)				The books of SAMUEL, the Jewish high-priest and prophet—the books of JUDGES, KINGS, and CHRONICLES.
1000 Flourishing Period of Jewish Civilisation under Solomon.	1000 LOKMAN (or BIDPAI), the *Hindu* fabulist.			
	1000 THE PROVERBS OF SOLOMON—ECCLESIASTES—THE SONG OF SONGS.			
1000 HOMER, *the father of Greek poetry*, among the *Ionian Greeks*, in *Asia Minor*. *By the Greek colonies* of *Asia Minor* Grecian civilisation was further spread by new settlements over all the coasts of the *Black* sea, as far as the present *Crimea*.	HOMER, [probably between 962–927, F. C.], the blind old minstrel, among the Ionian Greeks, in *Asia Minor—his great epics*, admirable not only for their exalted poetic character, but as well for the exact representations they give us of the domestic and public life of the *Greeks*. HESIOD, [probably between 859–824, F. C.],—his theogony the most ancient *Greek* mythi—his pastoral poem, "Works and Days."			
	800–500 *The great Prophets:* ISAIAH, JEREMIAH, EZEKIEL, and DANIEL, before and after the Captivity.			
750 *Spread of Grecian civilisation in Italy* by the colonies in *Magna Græcia—to the coasts of Spain—to Gaul* (settlements of Greek colonies at *Marseilles*, 536, and *Saguntum*)—and *to the northern coast of Africa* (colony of *Cyrene*, 631.)	GREEK POETS:—753 *Antimachus* of *Teos; Asius* of *Samos*. *Callinus* flourished, 736–712. *Archilochus* of *Paros*, 708–665, inventor of Iambics. *Simonides* of *Amorgus*, flourished, 693–662. *Tyrtæus*, 683, the *Spartan* writer of war songs in the *Messenian* wars. *Thaletas*, 699–660. *Terpander* flourished, 676–644. *Polymnastus*, 675–644. *Alcman*, 671–631. *Aristoxenus* of *Selinus*, 628. *Lesches* of *Myteline*, 657.			
656 *The Greeks* encouraged to trade in *Egypt* by PSAMMETICHUS.				
600 *Flourishing period of the Greek plastic arts*, especially of architecture in the Doric and Ionic orders—the Corinthian invented later. *Rise of philosophy* among the *Greeks*. *Age of the seven wise men:* SOLON one. *Rise of tragedy and comedy* in *Greece*.	*Xanthus*, a lyric poet, who preceded *Stesichorus*. *Arion*, 625–610. *Mimnermus*, 630–586. *Sappho* and *Alcæus*, both of *Lesbos*, 611—rise of Greek lyric poetry. *Damophylé*, 611. *Erinna*, 611. *Stesichorus*, 608, inventor of the Chorus. 594 *Solon's Elegies*. *Susarion*, inventor of Comedy at *Athens*, 576. ÆSOP, the earliest Greek fabulist, born about 619, fl. 571.	600 *The seven wise men of Greece:* PERIANDER of *Corinth;* SOLON of *Athens;* PITTACUS of *Mitylene;* CHILON ephor of *Sparta;* CLEOBULUS; BIAS; and THALES of *Miletus*, the founder of the Ionic school: material origin of the world.	597 THALES of *Miletus* foretold an eclipse of the sun—origin of the world from water—*water the soul of the world*.	
	550 *The Chinese poetry* in the Kings—the lyric *Shi-King*, etc.	Philosophers of the Ionic school: PHERECYDES (550); ANAXIMANDER and ANAXIMENES (530); ANAXAGORAS (at *Athens*, ab. 450); DIOGENES of *Apollonia*.		
550 ZOROASTER (*Zeradusht*) in *Persia*. CONFUCIUS (*Con-fut-see*) in *China*.	*Ibycus*, fl. 560–539. *Anacreon* of *Samos*, 559–530. *Hipponax*, 540. 540 *Theognis* and *Phocylides*. 535 *Thespis* first exhibits Tragedy. 523–500 *Chœrilus, Melanipides, Phrynicus, Telesilla, Lasus, Epicharmus*. 520 *Simonides*.	550 PYTHAGORAS, *founder of the Pythagorean school* (about 527): disposition of the world according to measure and numbers—doctrine of the soul of the world—metempsychosis—music of the spheres—golden verses. *Pythagoras's* philosophy bears in every part an oriental character—he had travelled into *Egypt*, *Persia*, and *India*.	550 PYTHAGORAS—traces of the true system of the universe, such as *Copernicus* represented it 2000 years later.	550 *The* SHU-KING of the *Chinese*.
550 PYTHAGORAS, of *Samos*, settles at *Crotona*, in *Lower Italy*, and founds a state there—the Pythagorean confederacy. Collection of the poems of *Homer*, under PISISTRATUS, at *Athens—foundation of a public library*.	ÆSCHYLUS, *the father of the Drama*, born 525, died 456—he distinguished himself at *Marathon, Salamis*, and *Platæa*—gained the prize in tragedy 484, and many times after—he died at the court of *Hiero* in *Sicily*. *Æschylus* was the creator of Greek tragedy—he clothed it as became its dignity—gave it a grave, a lofty, a terrible character—introduced its characteristic chorusses, its gods, and heroes. Of his seventy-five dramas, only seven now remain. *Pindar*, of *Thebes, celebrated for his sublime odes and lyrics*, of which we still possess five—born, according to Boeckh, 522, died about 435, [518–439, F. C.]	To the *Pythagoreans* belong: EPICHARMUS (486); TIMÆUS of *Loris*, the teacher of PLATO; ARCHYTAS; PHILOLAUS (400). 550 XENOPHANES, *founder of the Eleatic school in Magna Græcia—idealism* and *pantheism*. Of this school were PARMENIDES, 460; ZENO, 460; MELISSUS, 444.		

ARCHITECTURE.	SCULPTURE, ETC.	PAINTING.	MUSIC.	LUXURIES, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.	
Remains of early Indian architecture: the subterranean *temples*, hewn out of the mountains, at *Salsett* and *Elephanta*, near *Bombay*, with inscriptions and reliefs—*the huge grottoes* of *Ellora* near *Daulatabad* in the *Deccan*, hewn in a mountain of red granite, and forming a semicircle of half a mile diameter—the seven pagodas of *Mavalipuram*, near *Madras*, hewn in the solid rock, reliques probably of a royal city.	*Indian sculpture*, both alto and basso-relievos, found in the temples of *Salsett* and *Elephanta*, of *Ellora* and *Mavalipuram*, with representations of subjects from the Indian epics, the Mahabharata, etc.	*Rise of painting among the Egyptians:* colouring of hieroglyphics, statues, reliefs, mummies—remains of the starry heavens on the ceiling of the tomb of *Osymandias* at *Thebes*—pictures in the tombs of the kings at *Thebes*.	*The solemn, mournful music of the Egyptians* only used in religious worship and at funerals: the tuba, lyre, and flute.	*The general character* which essentially distinguishes the ancient from the modern world, may be traced to three principal causes: *domestic slavery*, which was the lot of far the greater part of the population; *polygamy*, as it still prevails in the East, and the *subordinate condition of the women*. From the earliest times it was the custom to buy the daughters from the father; a portion was unusual or very trifling; daughters were also excluded from inheritance: the father had unlimited authority over his family.	About 2000 B. C.
THE TOWER OF BABEL by NIMROD—*the great city of Babylon* on the *Euphrates*, the oldest city in the world, forty-eight miles in circumference, with walls of brick, 250 towers, and 100 gates of brass. Its most remarkable building was *the temple of Bel*, rising in eight successive terraces; its tower 800 feet high, with a flight of steps outside, and resting-places, which served as observatories. *The hanging gardens* of *Semiramis*.	Colossus in the palace (or tomb) of OSYMANDIAS at *Thebes*—bas-reliefs of land and sea-fights, triumphs, etc. at *Karnac*.			*First oriental court splendour* in the *Assyrian* and afterwards in *Babylonian* empires—the *Persian* historians say that the first king of the *Peshdadian* dynasty introduced the ceremony of kissing the feet, and the tiara. The left hand was originally the post of honour in the East.	
Thebes in Upper Egypt, the city of a hundred gates.				Suttees in *Hindostan*.	
				Circumcision among the *Jews*.	
				1800 *Mummies in Egypt*—tribunal of death among the *Egyptians*—workhouse for imprisoned slaves under JOSEPH.	1800
1700 Cyclopic walls in *Greece*.					
				1550 *Lasting marriages in Athens* by CECROPS.	1600
	1500 THE GOLDEN CALF OF THE JEWS in the *Wilderness*, probably made of wood, overlaid with thin gold—AARON'S BREASTPLATE. THE ARK, CHERUBIM, etc.			1500 THREE GREAT YEARLY NATIONAL FEASTS OF THE JEWS: the chief of which was the PASSOVER at Easter, in remembrance of their deliverance from *Egypt*.	1500
1300 *Buildings of Sesostris* in *Egypt*—temple of *Vulcan* at *Memphis*—sepulchral temple at *Thebes*—great canals.				1500 *Panathenaic games* at *Athens*.	
1300 *The obelisks in Egypt*, monuments of kings, mostly of red granite, with hieroglyphics very deeply inwrought, and coloured. Those of *Heliopolis* and *Thebes* the most celebrated. *Egypt* still contains a vast number of these monuments. The Roman emperors carried many to Rome: the great obelisk of *Thebes*, 180 feet high, which formerly stood in the Circus, was again erected by pope SIXTUS V. before the Lateran. In 1820 the present viceroy of Egypt presented what was called *the needle of Cleopatra* to the king of England—the obelisk of *Luxor*, near *Thebes*, brought to France in 1833, is to be set up in Paris.	1300 DÆDALUS, a master in his art among the Greeks.			1300 *Public meals at Crete* by king MINOS.	1300
1200–1000 *The Pyramids of Egypt*, tombs of its kings, mostly built of limestone—forty, in four groups, still exist in *Middle Egypt*. The pyramid of *Ghizeh*, near *Memphis*, attributed to *Cheops*, is the largest. HERODOTUS states that 100,000 men were employed upon it during forty years—it is 450 feet high, and faced with white marble.				1250 ORPHEUS among the *Greeks* tames wild beasts by music. The beautiful mythus of EURYDICE, his wife, whom he redeemed from the world below by the sweetness of his strains.	
1100 Commencement of *Greek* architecture—*Doric* order. Earliest specimen of *Doric* order in ruined temple at *Corinth*.		*Rise of Greek painting* at *Corinth*, the city for earthenware manufacture, *painted vases*, dark shading upon light clay ground.		1050 Solemn, sacred music of the *Jews*.	1100
1050 THE FORT OF SION BUILT BY DAVID in *Jerusalem*.	The earliest *statues of the Greek Gods* were of wood, partly painted of different colours, and clothed in many-coloured garments.			SAUL'S melancholy soothed by DAVID'S playing on the harp. ASAPH appointed chief musician by DAVID.	
1000 *The Temple*, and the great royal palace at *Jerusalem*, by *Solomon*, with the help of *Phœnician* workmen—*Solomon's* temple was of cedar, with carved work of elaborate workmanship, overlaid with gold—artificers from *Tyre*.				1000 *Several thousand musicians* at the dedication of the temple of SOLOMON.	1000
				Magnificence and splendour of the court of Solomon at Jerusalem.	
Ab. 800 *Etrurian architecture in Italy*: the strongly fortified *Etrurian* cities—their canals—the ditches of Tarquin, and other places, in the territory of the present *Cornato*, (near *Civita Vecchia*). In these important lately-discovered monuments, have been found a great number of vases, bronzes, and wall paintings. The *Etrurian* architecture was probably derived from the same source as the *Greek*.	Ab. 800 *Plastic of the Etrurians*—their *vases*—their *bronze figures*, especially of the gods—*sarcophagi, cups, gems*.	Ab. 888 *Etrurian vase paintings*, mostly representations of the worship of BACCHUS. (Engravings by HAMILTON, MILLENGEN, MILLIN—LUIGI SANZI).		817 *Music an essential part of Greek education*, as early as LYCURGUS, and afterwards by PYTHAGORAS, PLATO, and ARISTOTLE.	
				817 The legislation of *Lycargus*, intended to do away with all luxury—public common-tables—no theatres—foreigners not allowed to stay long in *Sparta*, nor *Spartans* allowed to remain long abroad, for fear of corrupting their morals—dowers with daughters forbidden.	800
700 *The city of Ecbatana in Media* (now *Hamadan*), surrounded with seven terrace-formed walls, each of a different colour—it had also a royal palace, covered with silver tiles.	Ab. 750 PHIDON king of *Argos* coined the first silver money at *Ægina*, it bore the figure of a tortoise.			777 *Olympic games revived*—five days in July every fifth year—*wrestling, racing*, and other bodily exercises—afterwards musical and poetical competition. The victor obtained an olive crown and the admiration of all *Greece*.	700
666 *Egyptian labyrinth*, with 3000 chambers, half above and half below the earth, on the south side of lake *Mœris* in *Middle Egypt*: 150 chambers still remain.	Ab. 650 *The coffer of Cypselas in Olympia*, made of cedar, with reliefs inlaid with gold and ivory—a very ancient work in the Greek *toreutic* art.			750 *Rape of the Sabines*—severe parental power among the *Romans*.	
600 *Buildings and canals in the Babylonian empire*, by NEBUCHADNEZZAR.	Ab. 600 *Throne of Apollo at Amyclæa*—made of wood, and adorned with representations of the fabled deeds of gods and heroes.			600 *Luxury of the Sybarites* in *Magna Græcia*.	600
From the sixth century B. C., progress and perfection of Doric and Ionic architecture: erection of magnificent Doric temples and theatres in Magna Græcia—those of *Agrigentum, Selinus, Segeste*, etc. in *Sicily*, and of *Pæstum*, near *Naples*, still remain—the three temples at *Selinus* are among the largest ruins of *Europe*. The temple of *Japiter* at *Agrigentum* was the largest of ancient *Greece*: a man could stand in the flutes of its columns—but it was never finished. The celebrated theatre at *Syracuse*, hewn out of the rock, is one of the most astonishing works of antiquity. See WILKINS'S *Magna Græcia*.				594 *To the Arcopagus* is confided by *Solon* the care of public morals—it proceeds with severity against idlers, and all engaged in dishonourable pursuits. *Solon* also forbade the endowment of daughters, lest *the dower*, and not *the wife* should be married. The *prytaneum*, a hall in which the prytanes and those who had done signal service to their country feasted together.	
About the same time, the *Doric temple of Japiter Panhellenius*, in which is partly preserved the *encaustic painting* with which ancient temples were ornamented: the *cella*, the inner apartment, was painted red, the entablature over the columns in green and yellow foliage, the pediments sky-blue, and on each of the marble tiles a flower.				586 *Pythian games* near *Delphos*, *Isthmian* near *Corinth*—*Nemæan*.	
Temple of Jupiter at Olympia, in the *Doric* order, by the famous architect LIBO—it contained the celebrated statue by PHIDIAS.				576 *First play at Athens*.	
Temple of Diana at Ephesus, (*Ionic* order), in the reign of *Crœsus*, architect CTESIPHON—the most beautiful temple of *Asia Minor*.				600 PSALM SINGING AMONG THE JEWS during the *Babylonian* captivity—it is believed that strains of this sacred music have descended by tradition to the catholic church, and are now in use.	
				563 Law of AMASIS king of Egypt, by which every one was to state his *means of livelihood*.	
600 *Cloacæ* and *Circus* at *Rome* by TARQUINIUS PRISCUS—*first use of the arch*.				510 Annual feast of the *Regifugium* in *Rome*.	
560 *Splendid buildings at Memphis and Sais*, by AMASIS.				SACADAS of *Argos* gained *the musical prize* at the three first *Pythia*, 586, 582, 578. (F. C.)	
550 PERSEPOLIS, *burial-place of the Persian kings*—destroyed by Alexander the Great—its ruins (*Chehl-Menâr*), except *Egypt*, the greatest in the world. The palace of most beautiful grey marble, in the shape of a half moon, was built on terraces, hewn out of the rock, forming, together, a vast amphitheatre—covered with highly-finished colossal reliefs—the whole showing that architecture and sculpture must have been long cultivated, and had attained a much higher degree of perfection than is generally believed. (HEEREN'S *Asia*). The columns which still remain are fifty feet high, and three men could scarcely fathom them—the stairs so wide and easy that ten horsemen could mount them abreast.	550 *Persian sculpture* in the ruins of *Persepolis*—with representations of court levées, processions, etc.			550 *The canon of Pythagoras* for the mathematical determination of tone—his gamut—the Pythagorean lyre.	
	The *statuaries* DIPŒNUS and SCYLLIS of *Crete*—they brought to perfection the working in marble.			500 *Magnificence and splendour of the Persian court*: 15,000 courtiers daily fed at the king's table, at which every thing was the most excellent of its kind, (water of the *Choaspes*, salt from *Africa*, etc.)—immense palaces with paradises—vast parks comprising whole provinces—hunting in which whole armies were employed.	500
550 *Rome fortified* by a wall, ditch, etc.	RHOECUS of *Samos*, the inventor of casting metals.			*Oriental seraglios*—institution of state-posts and messengers, (ἄγγαροι, HEROD. viii. 98).	
520 *Temple of Capitoline Jupiter* at *Rome*—*Tuscan* order.					

a b c d e

	Rome. Greece. Eastern Nations. Jews. Religion.	Government.	Legislation and Jurisprudence.
500		500 *Re-organisation of the Persian empire* by Darius Hystaspes: division of the empire into twenty satrapies—complete formation of scraglio government. Herodotus states that the *Persian* monarchs looked upon all *Asia* as their property—this idea, and the notion that all land was the property of the king, are still fundamental principles among the oriental nations. *Great struggle for 200 years between the patricians and plebeians of Rome respecting political privileges, 500-300 B. C.* **Brilliant period of Greece** from the *Persian* to the *Peloponnesian* war, 499–404. 493 *First tribunes of the people* granted to the plebeians of Rome after their secession to *Mons Sacer*. 492 *The plebeians obtain assemblies of their own—comitia tributa*, in which all voted who were enrolled among the tribes, without any preponderance of rank or wealth—it was twenty years later that the *law of* Volero, *ordaining that tribunes be elected at these comitia*, made the plebeians quite independent. 490 *Greatest power of the ephori at Sparta.* 486 *First agrarian law in Rome* for a general and equal distribution of conquered lands, after the conquest of the *Hernici* by the consul Spurius Cassius. 478 *Law in Athens*, by which, according to Solon's regulation, even poor citizens of the fourth class might obtain offices of state. 477–404 *Supremacy of Athens in Greece.*	
	Ab. 460 *The histories of* Judith and Holofernes—of Esther and Haman under Artaxerxes I., king of *Persia*. 460 Ezra *restores the Mosaic religion*—collects and publishes the sacred books of the Old Testament.		461 The power of the Areopagus limited by Ephialtes under Pericles.
		446 *Marriages between patricians and plebeians* allowed in *Rome—the plebeians obtain the jus connubii.*	451, 450 *Laws of the XII. Tables in Rome*—in 462 the people demanded by their tribune Terentillus Arsa, a fixed code of laws for all classes—454 a code of laws is compiled; and, 451, the law commission of ten patricians, *Decemviri*, is abolished in consequence of the outrage of Ap. Claudius. The XII. Tables contained laws for the regulation of parental authority, respecting crimes, inheritance (only *sui* and *agnati* could inherit; *cognati*, relations on the wife's side, were excluded); prohibition of marriage between patricians and plebeians, (this law abolished 446), no privileges. All lawsuits to be concluded in one day.
	444 Nehemiah founds *synagogues*—rebuilds the walls of *Jerusalem*. Malachi, the last prophet of the *Jews*. Sect of the *Samaritans*.	444 *Age of* Pericles *in Athens:* rule of demagogues—rise of mercenary troops—citizens paid for attending in the courts of justice—decline of the Areopagus.	
		412 *Republican government in Syracuse* by Diocles: the magistrates chosen by lot. 404–371 *Supremacy of Sparta*, dating from the humiliation of *Athens* by Lysander.	
400			412 *Legislation of* Diocles in *Syracuse*.
		371 *Supremacy of Thebes*, after the humiliation of *Sparta* by Epaminondas.	
		366 *First plebeian consul in Rome.*	366 Appointment of a *prætor* in *Rome* to settle civil disputes—*formation of the Roman law* by the edicts of the *prætors*.
		339 *The plebeians obtain the complete legislative power:* the confirmation of the senate no longer required to the decrees of the popular assemblies—this at first was the case only with the *comitia centuriata*, but, 286, was extended also to the *comitia tributa*. 338 *Annihilation of liberty in Greece* by Philip of *Macedon.*	339 Double source of legislation in *Rome*—the proper laws enacted by the people in the *comitia* independent of the senate, and the *senatus consulta* or ordinances of the senate.
		325 Alexander's *projected organisation of an universal empire*, Babylon to be the capital—the east and west to be united by the amalgamation of the dominant races, by marriage, education, and commerce—the religion, laws, and internal government of the separate countries to be meddled with as little as possible.	
		301 Syrian Empire of the Seleucidæ—seventy-two satrapies—capital, *Antioch.*	
300	The *Jews* under the dominion of the Ptolemies—above 100,000 are carried into *Egypt*.	300 *First plebeian Pontifex Maximus* in *Rome*—the plebeians now have equal rights with the patricians. *Roman democracy: the people* possess the power of making the laws, choosing magistrates, war and peace, life and death—*the senate* direct the diplomatic and foreign department, finances, and police—*the two yearly consuls*, with the highest civil and military authority, stand at the head of the republic as chief magistrates and constitute the executive. *Extension of the Roman dominions by colonies throughout Italy:* distinction between the *municipia*, possessing the rights of *Roman* citizenship—*colonies* with their own governments, but having no part in the *Roman* committees and magistracies—*allies* which had also their own government, but paid tribute and furnished troops—and *subjects* governed by *Roman præfects*.	
		280 *Ætolian league* in central *Greece*, and *Achæan* in *Peloponnesus*, founded upon the principle of *complete political equality of all the federate cities*—deputies met twice a-year for deliberation and to choose their *strategus*.	
	270 The Septuagint version of the Scriptures.		
		256 Foundation of the Parthian Empire of the Arsacidæ in Persia, which lasts to A. C. 226.—eighteen satrapies and many tributary kingdoms—*monarchical-aristocratic government*—a supreme state council with the power of deposing the kings, who were elected from the house of *Arsaces*.	
		244 Agis III. *attempts to reform the government of Sparta and re-establish that of* Lycurgus, which the law of the ephor Epitadeus, allowing the alienation of lands, had completely set aside—his plan was to establish a new agrarian law, and a new division of the land into 19,500 equal parts, in order to remedy the great inequality of property, and reduce the power of the ephors—for this plan the ephors caused him to be strangled, 241—Cleomenes carried out this reform, overthrew the ephors, divided the lands, and revived the laws of Lycurgus, 226.	
	240 Jesus son of Sirach in *Egypt*.	241 *Highest authority of the Roman senate at the close of the first Punic war:* the highest point of *Rome's* real greatness was from this time to the conquest of *Greece*, 146.	
200			

a b c

FINANCE.	WAR AND MARINE.	AGRICULTURE.	TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.
500 *Financial system in Persia* under DARIUS HYSTASPES: he levied a fixed tribute from the conquered nations, instead of receiving presents, as heretofore. This tribute consisted, as it does now, of natural productions, with uncoined gold and silver. There were also various royal imposts for the use of the court—the province of *Persis (Fars)* was free from taxation.	500 *Military organisation of the Persian* empire, according to a decimal division throughout—royal standing armies in the provinces, as well as the domestic troops of the satraps—*Greek mercenaries* soon after, also—*Persian fleets* under DARIUS HYSTASPES, composed of the vessels of the *Phœnicians* and of the *Asiatic Greeks*.	500 *Agriculture and gardening flourish in the Persian empire*, encouraged by the laws of *Zoroaster*. The younger *Cyrus* assured *Lysander* that he never dined till he had fatigued himself by labour in his garden.	
	490 *Athenian army* under MILTIADES of 10,000 men defeats 100,000, Persians at Marathon.	Celebrated *breed of horses* among the *Persians*.	
	Athens becomes a naval power, through THEMISTOCLES, who builds 200 ships with the produce of the mines of *Laurium*.	*Carthaginian gold and silver mines* in *Spain*.	*Phœnicia, Carthage*, and *Greece* continue to engross the maritime trade of the world.
486 *First agrarian law in Rome* on account of the unequal division of the conquered lands.	480 XERXES' *celebrated expedition into Greece*: the *Persian* army two and a half millions (and, with followers, five millions) strong, collected from fifty-six nations—it was seven days and nights crossing the *Hellespont*, over two bridges of boats.		
	480 *Heroic struggle of* LEONIDAS, at *Thermopylæ*.		
470 Common treasury of the *Greek* states at *Delos* for the *Persian* war—Transferred to *Athens*, 461, by PERICLES.	479 The strongest army the *Greeks* could muster against the *Persians* at *Platæa*, consisted of 110,000 men.		
Under PERICLES the *Athenian* revenue is reckoned at 2000 talents (about 400,000*l*.)—it was raised by the contributions of the citizens (the rich of the first class alone bore the expense of the fleets and of the public festivals); by the caution-money of the metœchs; by tribute from the subject islands and cities; by the produce of the customs, which were farmed; and by the mines at *Laurium*. *The administration of the finances* was under the council of 500, but they were obliged to lay their accounts before the people.			
444 *Appointment of two censors in Rome*, who every five years estimated the property of the citizens. The taxes imposed according to this valuation were not permanent, but only levied to cover the temporary expenses of war.	444 *Mercenaries* employed by PERICLES at *Athens*.		
	415 *Sparta a naval power*.		
	406 *Standing army at Rome* after the siege of *Veii*. The infantry first receive pay, and soon after the cavalry—the army was raised by conscription; every citizen was bound to serve, though the *proletarii*, the last class, were never enrolled till the time of MARIUS—ten years' service was a necessary qualification for offices of state.		
400 Modification of LYCURGUS' laws at *Sparta*: the state from this time might possess a treasury.	400 Celebrated *retreat of the* 10,000 *Greeks* under XENOPHON, from *Cunaxa* near Babylon, through *Asia Minor* into *Greece*. They marched in eight months upwards of 2000 miles.		
	371 EPAMINONDAS the *Theban*, (hero of *Leuctra* and *Mantinea*), *creates a new system of military tactics*, which was carried to perfection by *Philip* of *Macedon*.		
	338 PHILIP gains the battle of *Chæronea* by his oblique order of battle, *the Macedonian phalanx*—PHILIP's body-guards composed of *Macedonian* nobility.	350 *Macedonian gold mines* in *Thrace* under PHILIP: they produced 1000 talents yearly, or about 200,000*l*.	
	Splendid military achievements of Alexander the Great, who, with an army of 30,000 men and 5000 cavalry, in ten years conquered the principal countries of *Asia* and *Africa*—this expedition most glorious, when the smallness of the army and the greatness of its results are considered.		
	Formation of a Macedonian fleet after the capture of *Tyre*—voyage of *Nearchus* from the *Indus* to the *Persian* gulf.		
	312 *Commencement of the Roman military roads* through *Italy*: first the *Via Appia* from *Rome* to *Capua*, afterwards continued to *Brundusium*—these roads, and the improvement of the *Roman* tactics in the mountain wars against the *Samnites*, paved the way to the conquest of all *Italy*, 222.		Ab. 300 *Trade of the Seleucidæ*: SELEUCUS encourages the intercourse with *India*, and sends ambassadors to the banks of the *Ganges*—*Antioch* a great emporium.
	Naval power of the isle of Rhodes.		Ab. 300 The cotton trade and manufactures of *Egypt* flourish under the PTOLEMIES.
	275 The *Romans* learn of king PYRRHUS the *regular fortification of a camp*.		*Alexandria* becomes the *great seat of trade* under the PTOLEMIES—caravan trade across *Asia* to *India* and *Africa*—sea trade in the *Arabian* gulf, *Indian Ocean*, and the *Mediterranean*.
	260 *Rome becomes a naval power* in the first *Punic* war—the first *large Roman war-ship* was built after one captured from the *Carthaginians*.		The canal connecting the *Red Sea* with the *Nile*, begun by PHARAOH NECHO, though perhaps completed at this time, was but little used.
	Egypt the first power by sea, and one of the first by land, under PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS. *Heeren*.		*Flourishing trade* of the isle of *Rhodes*: *first* maritime law of *Rhodes*.
250 *Revenue of Egypt* under PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS, 14,800 silver talents, (four millions sterling), exclusive of the toll paid in corn.			
	218–202 HANNIBAL's *celebrated expedition into Italy*, in the second *Punic* war—his victory near *Cannæ*, 216.		
	202 *Victory of* SCIPIO over HANNIBAL near *Zama*.		
	201 The *Romans* cause the *Carthaginian* fleet to be delivered up to them—196 the *Macedonian*—84 that of *Pontus*.	200 Vines and olives cultivated in *Italy*.	

a b c d

CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.	POETRY AND RHETORIC.	PHILOSOPHY.	PHYSICS.	HISTORY.
	Sacred epic poetry of the Hindas—the eighteen Puranas, the histories of the great deities of the *Hindus;* of Brahma, the creator; of Vishnu, the preserver; of Siva, the destroyer, and of their families, incarnations, etc.—The two great epics: the *Mahabharat*, by VYASA, (various portions of which are translated into English, as *Nala and Damayanti*, by Mr. Milman)—the *Ramayana*, by VALMIKI, (translated into English by Carey and Marshman, and portions by Mr. Milman).	500 HERACLITUS the obscure, of *Ephesus*—EMPEDOCLES of *Agrigentum* (450) likewise a statesman and poet. LEUCIPPUS, *founder of the new Eleatic*, or Atomic school. DEMOCRITUS of *Abdera*, a disciple of LEUCIPPUS (425.) *Athens* becomes the principal seat of Greek philosophy—the fifth century B.C. was the *period of the Sophists* and their subtle dialectics: GORGIAS of *Leontium* (ab. 440,) PROTAGORAS of *Abdera*, and PRODICUS of *Ceos*, ab. 420.	500 LEUCIPPUS and DEMOCRITUS' atomic system: the world formed by a fortuitous combination of atoms. According to HERACLITUS *fire is the soul of the world.*	460–444 *Books of* EZRA and NEHEMIAH.
490–431 Golden period of Grecian civilisation from the *Persian* to the *Peloponnesian* war (within this falls *the Age of* PERICLES, 444–429), a period in which Greece brought forth great men in almost every department of human knowledge—in tragedy, ÆSCHYLUS, SOPHOCLES, EURIPIDES—in comedy, ARISTOPHANES—in lyric poetry, PINDAR—in philosophy, SOCRATES—in history, HERODOTUS, THUCYDIDES, and XENOPHON—in medicine, HIPPOCRATES—in the plastic arts, PHIDIAS, POLYCLETUS, and PRAXITELES—in painting, POLYGNOTUS, ZEUXIS, PARRHASIUS—in architecture, ICTINUS, CALLICRATES, designers of the great buildings of PERICLES—lastly, that music was much cultivated, appears from the building of the Odeium of Pericles, for the purpose of musical competition.	**Age of Pericles, 444–429.** SOPHOCLES, born 495, died 405, selected as the most beautiful youth in *Athens* to dance at the festival after the day of *Salamis*—he was skilled in music—served with distinction in the army—became the rival of ÆSCHYLUS—seven only of his hundred pieces are extant—he has been regarded as the most perfect of the tragic poets—he paid particular attention to the effect of his chorus, on which subject he composed a treatise. EURIPIDES, born 480, on the day of *Salamis*, died 406, called by Aristotle *the most tragical*—he excelled in depicting passion, all his best plays are full of it—his poetry greatly esteemed at *Athens*, witness the inscription on his cenotaph, "All *Greece* is the monument of EURIPIDES; the land of *Macedon* covers but his bones"—of his 120 tragedies we possess only eighteen.		
	ARISTOPHANES, an *Athenian*, the only comedian of the Greeks of whom any completed drama is extant, flourished 427–388—of fifty-four pieces only eleven remain, full of wit and humour. He lashed every vice and weakness of the people. *Formation of the Greek orators by the Sophists*: 444 GORGIAS, teacher of ISOCRATES—ANTIPHON—ANDOCIDES. 400 LYSIAS at *Athens* after the expulsion of the thirty tyrants—he was esteemed the best orator of his time—*Photius* mentions 233 of his orations, but only thirty-four remain. ISOCRATES, born 436, died 338, a friend of PLATO, at *Athens*—the most famous orators of *Greece* were formed in his school: ISÆUS, LYCURGUS, DEMOSTHENES, hence CICERO compares it to the wooden horse, as containing the princes of the *Greeks*—his *Panegyric* is said to have occupied him ten years in writing—of his sixty speeches twenty-one remain.	440 SOCRATES, said by the *Greeks* to have brought down philosophy from heaven to the abode of men, was the first, while he combated the Sophists, to give it its proper direction, and to found it upon experience—the Socratic method—the two great Socratic virtues, Moderation and Justice. This celebrated philosopher died by poison 400, aged 70: he left no writings. *Disciples of Socrates*: CEBES, ÆSCHINES, XENOPHON the celebrated historian. ANTISTHENES (380) founder of the *Cynic school*, which was the origin of the STOIC. ARISTIPPUS (380) founder of the *Cyrenaic school.* EUCLID, founder of the *Megaric school.* PHÆDO, founder of the *school of Elis.* MENEDEMUS, founder of the *Eretrian school.*	400 HIPPOCRATES, b. 460, d. 357, (of the family of *Asclepiadæ*, who traced their descent from ÆSCULAPIUS) *founder of scientific medicine*—he closely followed nature—chiefly relied upon diet—and originated the notion of critical days in diseases.	
	DEMOSTHENES, born 382, d. about 320, the most celebrated orator of antiquity—the disciple of ISÆUS and PLATO—he made most extraordinary exertions in the cultivation of this art—recited on the sea shore—put pebbles in his mouth—shaved off half his beard that he might not be drawn from his studies—transcribed Thucydides' history eight times, etc.—his most famous orations were pronounced against *Philip*, the oppressor of Grecian liberty—he died of poison—sixty of his orations still exist. ÆSCHINES, born 389, died 314, the rival of DEMOSTHENES.	390 PLATO, *founder of the Academic school*, born 430. After eight years' study under SOCRATES he travelled into *Magna Græcia* and *Egypt*, visited the court of DIONYSIUS at *Syracuse*, and at last settled at *Athens*, where he taught in the gardens of the Academy—he died 348, aged 82—the Platonic inspiration and innate ideas—Platonic love—Platonic republic—ideal kingdom—thirty-five of his Dialogues are still extant.		
325 Intercourse between three quarters of the globe opened by ALEXANDER—Greek culture, language, and manners prevail in all.	330–20 MENANDER of *Athens*, and PHILEMON—*new Greek comedy*—the *chorus* discarded—only a few fragments of their works remain.	330 ARISTOTLE, *founder of the Peripatetic school*: systematic division of logic and rhetoric—ethics and politics—physics and metaphysics—born at *Stagira*, in *Macedon*, 384—disciple of PLATO—eight years tutor to ALEXANDER, and then public teacher of philosophy at *Athens*—fled, after Alexander's death, to *Eubœa*, where he died, 322. ARISTOTLE was the exact converse of PLATO, possessing an acute, penetrating, and practical understanding. He wrote 148 treatises; his Ethics, Politics, Logic, Rhetoric, Poetic, Physics, and upwards of forty others are still extant.	330 ARISTOTLE, the father of natural history among the Greeks.	
300 *Period of the Ptolemies—Egypt* becomes the seat of science and literature—celebrated museum of *Alexandria*, the first academy of arts and sciences—its library the richest and largest of antiquity—golden period of lighter poetry, of learning, philology, and of criticism. The most celebrated names of the Alexandrine schools are, EUCLID the mathematician, ARISTARCHUS and HIPPOCRATES astronomers, ERATOSTHENES the geographer, as well as the first philologist, the critic ARISTARCHUS, and the poet APOLLONIUS RHODIUS, etc. *Magnificent buildings of the Ptolemies* in *Alexandria*—the Serapium—the Pharus—the harbour.	275 THEOCRITUS, *Idyls*—BION and MOSCHUS. ARATUS—*astronomical poem.* *The Alexandrine poets*: LYCOPHRON, 259, CALLIMACHUS (flourished 256), APOLLONIUS RHODIUS, ab. 194.	PYRRHO of *Elis*, (died about 288), founder of the *Sceptic school.* DIOGENES *the Cynic*, d. 323. THEOPHRASTUS, fl. 287, author of the *Characters.* EPICURUS, b. 341, d. 270, founder of the *Epicurean school*—pleasure the *summum bonum.* ZENO, fl. 299, d. ab. 263, founder of the *Stoic philosophy*—virtue the chief good—man should live according to right reason, or nature. ARCESILAUS, fl. 278, founder of the *middle Academy.* 278 The four schools of philosophy (Peripatetic, Stoic, Epicurean, and Academic) directed at this time by STRATO, ZENO, EPICURUS, and ARCESILAUS.	THEOPHRASTUS also left works on natural history. 300 UNDER THE PTOLEMIES— EUCLID, *the father of mathematics.* APOLLONIUS, (about 250) author of *conic sections.* *Astronomers*:— ARISTARCHUS, who thus early taught the twofold motion of the earth about its own axis and round the sun. ERATOSTHENES, b. 275, d. 194, the first mathematical geographer—also pre-eminent in general learning. HIPPARCHUS, fl. 162–127—first catalogue of fixed stars—determined *latitude and longitude*—laid the foundation of *trigonometry.*	471—upon hearing *Herodotus* read his history at the Olympic games he was affected to tears. He served in the *Peloponnesian* war; but, banished in the ninth year for his ill success, he retired into *Thrace*, where he wrote his famous history—he was the first to interweave speeches and state maxims with his narrative—his death is uncertain. 400 XENOPHON (d. 359)—disciple of *Socrates*—the celebrated leader of the 10,000, whose Anabasis he wrote—also finished the history of *Thucydides*—his Cyropœdia the first instance of an historical romance—from the simplicity and purity of his diction, he has been called the *Athenian muse*, and *the Bee of Greece.* QUINTILIAN says, 'the Graces dictated his language, and the goddess of persuasion dwelt on his lips.' CTESIAS, (fl. 401–384)—only fragments of his *Persian* and *Indian* histories are extant—he obtained his materials from oriental sources. BEROSUS, ab. 300–280—*Babylonian* historian. MANETHO, flourished 268—*Egyptian* historian. Only fragments of these two writers remain. *The* PARIAN MARBLES, the remains of which are now at *Oxford*, originally included the period from 1582–264.
240 *First play exhibited in Rome* by LIVIUS ANDRONICUS—intercourse with the *Greeks* begins from 230.	240 *First comedy in Rome after the Greek model*, by LIVIUS ANDRONICUS, the father of Latin comedy. *The book of* JESUS son of SIRACH, written in *Egypt.* 235 NÆVIUS flourished, author of many *plays taken from the Greek*—poem on the *Punic* war. ENNIUS, born 239, died 167, called the father of Latin song—VIRGIL borrowed whole lines from him.			
210 *Treasures of Greek art* brought from *Sicily* to *Rome* by MARCELLUS—from *Greece* and *Macedonia* by ÆMILIUS PAULUS, 146. *Comedies of* PLAUTUS.	PACUVIUS, born 219, imitator of the *Greek* tragedians. PLAUTUS, died 184—his comedies, like those of ARISTOPHANES, are full of wit, humour, and raillery—pictures of the *Roman* manners of his times. Twenty are extant—the *Pœnulus* contains specimens of the *Punic* tongue.	CARNEADES, b. 213, d. 129, founder of the *third Academy.*	ARCHIMEDES, d. 212, *the celebrated mathematician of Syracuse*—the greatest mechanic of antiquity—he laid the foundation of *hydrostatics and statics.*	FABIUS PICTOR, flor. 225–216, the first *Roman* historian on the *Greek* model. CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, his contemporary.

a b c d e

Architecture.	Sculpture, etc.	Painting.	Music.	Luxuries, Manners, and Customs.	
	Ab. 480 Statues on the pediments of the temple of *Jupiter Panhellenius* at *Ægina*—restored by *Thorwaldsen* in the Glyptothek at *Munich*.				About 500 B. C.
478 *First stone theatre in Greece*—that of *Bacchus* near the *Acropolis* at *Athens*. *Buildings* of Themistocles: *more for use than show—city walls* built, and *long walls* planned, which, uniting *Athens* to the *Piræus*, made it a sea-port town. 470 *Buildings* of Cimon: *chiefly ornamental*—the *Pœcile, Stoæ, Gymnasia*, embellishments of the *Agora* and *Academy—Doric temple of* Theseus—splendid *Ionic temple at Miletas*.				460 *Simplicity of Roman manners*—Cincinnatus consul from the ploughtail. 450 Increasing opulence gave rise in *Rome* to an equal division of property among all their children—portions, inheritance, and the endowing of daughters.	
444 *Splendid architecture* of the *age of* Pericles: the *Parthenon*, the temple of *Minerva*, entirely of white marble, in the purest *Doric* by Ictinus and Callicrates under Phidias—the ruins of this most beautiful building are still the admiration of the world—it contained the statue of the goddess in gold and ivory, a masterpiece by Phidias—*The Propylæa* likewise of white marble, *Doric* and *Ionic*, by Mnesicles—they formed the entrance to the *Acropolis—The Odeium* at *Athens*, for musical and poetical recitation. *Doric temple of Eleusis*, built by Ictinus—*Doric temple of Juno* at *Argos*—colossal statue by Polycletus.	444 *Flourishing period of plastic arts in Greece.* Phidias, the *guider and agent* of Pericles in the noble works of art he undertook. *Colossal statue of Japiter Olympius* in ivory, with golden drapery, enamelled with painted flowers—sitting on a throne of cedar, forty feet high—this was held the finest statue of antiquity, and one of the seven wonders of the world. *Statue of Pallas* in the Parthenon at *Athens*. Neither of these now exists; but the statues and reliefs from the *Parthenon* brought by *Lord Elgin* to *England*, as well as the high reliefs from the temple of *Phigaleia*, now in the *British Museum*, are probably monuments of the time of Phidias. Polycletus, his model called "The Rule."	444 Micon, *battle pieces*. Panænus, painted the *vest*, and the enclosure for the throne, of the *Olympian Japiter*. Polygnotus. By these three artists the walls of the *Athenian* gallery were painted: by Panænus *the battle of Marathon*, by Polygnotus *the Greeks before Troy*—he also painted, in the hall of strangers at *Delphi*, the celebrated *Elysian Fields*, and the *Capture of Troy*. Apollodorus, teacher of the art of mixing colours, and shading. Zeuxis and Parrhasius of *Ephesus*—the *grapes* of the former, and *linen* of the latter. Eupompus—Nicias, etc. Apelles of *Cos*, contemporary with Alexander, a capital painter. His *Venus Anadyomene*, etc. Protogenes of *Rhodes* the rival of Apelles. Pausias, master of encaustic painting.	444 Under Pericles the *Odeium* at *Athens* was built for musical competition.	444 *Luxury in Athens, from the time of Pericles—Aspasia*, his friend—influence of the courtesans on *Greek* manners. In this, its flourishing period, *Attica* contained 500,000 inhabitants, of which very nearly four-fifths were slaves, to whom was left all the labour—the happy lot of the free-born *Hellenes* was the Muse, intellectual employment, and a share in public affairs—In the *Greek*, as well as the later *Roman* life, private affairs were subordinate to public—with both the freedom and honour of the state was the chief object. *Aristotle* expressly states that in every well-ordered commonwealth, all must prefer the affairs of the public to their own: man lived not as with us to produce, but produced to live. 444 *Two censors* at *Rome* to watch over the manners of the citizens—they suffered no idlers in the city; every one was obliged to note down his means of livelihood—the continually increasing poor sent away in colonies. 410 Alcibiades—luxury and demoralisation rise to the highest pitch in *Athens*.	400
About 400 *Corinthian order: Temple of Japiter Olympius* at *Athens*. The invention of this splendid order is ascribed to Callimachus.					
395 *Etruscan* canal for draining the *Alban* lake.				395 *First triumph of* Camillus *in Rome*, after the fall of *Veii*—Camillus' procession to the capitol in a gilt chariot drawn by four white horses.	
	Myron: his celebrated cow. Alcamenes: statue of the *Aphrodite*. Ctesilaus. Ab. 350 Scopas employed on the mausoleum raised by Artemisia: one of the seven wonders of the world. Praxiteles: his famous *naked Venus*, after the model of the courtesan *Phryne*—his *veiled Venus, victrix*—and his *colossal* statue of the latter which was discovered, 1820, at *Milo*, and is now in the *Louvre:* this is perhaps the most magnificent specimen of *Greek* art which now exists. Lysippus of *Sicyon:* statues of *Alexander* and his generals. To the same age belong the *colossal Dioscari on Monte Cavallo* at *Rome*, represented as breaking horses. Prygoteles: a famous gem engraver—patronised by *Alexander*.				
Ab. 350 The *mausoleum* of the *Carian* queen Artemisia at *Halicarnassus—Corinthian* order. *Temple of Bacchus at Teos*, a masterpiece in the *Ionic* order by Hermogenes.				350 *Increased influence of courtesans* in *Greece—the celebrated* Lais *of Corinth*, daughter of a mistress of Alcibiades—a courtesan so beautiful, that all *Greece* did homage to her charms. *Demosthenes* visited *her*, but when told she valued her favours at 200*l*., he departed, saying he would not buy repentance at so high a price—hence arose the proverb, "*Non licet omnibas adire Corinthum*." *The courtesan* Phryne: she sat to Praxiteles, as a model for his naked *Venus*—and became so rich by her profession that she offered to rebuild *Thebes*, which *Alexander* had destroyed, if this inscription might be placed on the walls, *Alexander diruit, sed meretrix Phryne refecit*.	
Ab. 330 *The Choragic monument of* Lysicrates at *Athens*, vulgarly called *the lantern of* Demosthenes, the only remaining example of *Grecian Corinthian*—the *Choragic monument* of Thrasyllus. Deinocrates, *the greatest architect of* Alexander's *time*—he built *Alexandria*, and restored the temple of *Diana* at *Ephesas*, burnt by *Herostratas*. He planned the formation of mount *Athos* into the figure of a kneeling statue 6000 feet high, holding in one hand a basin, from which the river that rises here should issue, and in the other the city which lies at the foot of the mountain. He also built the colossal monument, in pyramidic terraces, which *Alexander* caused to be erected in honour of his beloved Hephæstion, near *Babylon*.			Ab. 320 Aristoxenes of *Tarentum*, the most celebrated *Greek* writer upon music.		
312 *First Roman aquedact*, and *first great military road*—planned by the censor Appius.					
300 *Magnificent buildings of the* Ptolemies in *Alexandria*—the royal palace, comprising a fourth part of the whole city—the temple of Serapis—the *pharos*—the harbour.				293 *First sun-dial* at *Rome*. 264 *First exhibition of gladiators*.	300
280 *The city of Rhodes*, held to be the most beautiful of all *Greece*.	280 The *colossus* of the god of the sun at *Rhodes* by Chares: overthrown by an earthquake, 222. *The group of the Laocoon* is referred to about the same period. It was found by pope Julius II. in 1506 in the baths of Titus, and now stands in the *Belvedere* at *Rome*. *The Farnesian Hercules* belongs to the same period—they are both attributed to *Rhodian* artists.			240 *First drama* at *Rome*.	
214 *The great wall of China*, said to have been built in one summer. ? *The Erectheium* in the *Acropolis* at *Athens*, the most perfect specimen of *Grecian Ionic* which is left us.				215 *First sumptuary law* against the rising luxury of the *Roman* ladies—the *lex Oppia* repealed twenty years later notwithstanding Cato's opposition.	200
a	b	c	d	e	

B. C. 200 to A. C. 476

ROMANS. GREEKS. EASTERN NATIONS. JEWS.

RELIGION.

176 *The Jews under the tyrannic dominion of* ANTIOCHUS EPIPHANES, king of *Syria*: their religious rites prohibited, and the sanctuary polluted.

167 *Regain their freedom* under the heroes MATTHIAS and JUDAS MACCABEUS.

Ab. 110 Sects of the *Pharisees*, *Sadducees*, and *Essenes*, among the *Jews*.

100

Ab. 65 *Decline of the Roman religion* from the time of CICERO—the auspices and auguries, which had hitherto been held so sacred that the *Romans* would begin no business without them, fall into disuse.

13 AUGUSTUS *Pontifex Maximus*—thus the civil and religious power, which had been separated from the expulsion of *Tarquin*, again became united.

Oriental, and particularly *Egyptian*, principles are introduced into the *Roman* religion—(*Egyptian mysteries—worship of Serapis*)—but it gradually sinks into gross *sensuality and materialism*. Throughout the whole empire the old religion and manners seemed dissolved, and a pressing want was everywhere felt of a new, spiritual, living principle.

Birth of Christ.

The word of truth was published in Palestine—its simple and sublime doctrines satisfied this pressing want, and were eagerly adopted. Thus the greatest revolution which ever took place was brought about almost without notice—in 100 years Christianity had spread into the most remote provinces of the *Roman* empire.

A. C. 100

A. C. 102 *Official report of* PLINY, governor of *Bithynia*, to TRAJAN, respecting the great number of Christians.

200

300

312 Christianity made the religion of the empire by CONSTANTINE.

400

476

GOVERNMENT.

146 After *Asia Minor*, *Carthage*, *Greece*, and *Macedonia* had been made *Roman* provinces, *rise of a new aristocracy in Rome*, the *nobiles* or *optimates* (rich families of the magistrates and senators), and struggle between them and the people, *plebs*.

Troubles of the Gracchi from 133—the two brothers press for the division of the public lands among the poor citizens—strongly opposed by the rich aristocrats—CAIUS GRACCHUS, 122, forms the knights (*ordo equestris*) into a political body, and confers upon it the *judicia* (right of administering justice), hitherto confined to the senate, whose influence and authority is lessened by this measure.

After the murder of the two brothers *the agrarian law was evaded* by the repeal of the act, forbidding the transfer of the national lands already divided—the *lex Thoria* ensued, *a stop to all further divisions*—a land-tax to be distributed among the people instead—*even this is afterwards abolished*.

107–101 *Power of the senate checked* by the six consulates of MARIUS, a *homo novus* and democrat.

89 At the close of the *social war*, the rights and privileges of citizenship conferred on the *Italians*.

88 Civil war of MARIUS and SYLLA: MARIUS heads the democracy, SYLLA the aristocracy.

82 SYLLA perpetual dictator—re-establishes the power of the senate, limits that of the tribunes of the people.

70 POMPEY, in effect, *succeeds to* SYLLA's *power*—trims between the nobles and the people—restores the tribunitian authority.

63 CATILINE'S CONSPIRACY.

60 *First triumvirate of* CÆSAR, POMPEY, and CRASSUS, at *Rome*.

45 CÆSAR *perpetual dictator*—wishes to become king—murdered, 44.

43 *Second triumvirate*, ANTONIUS, LEPIDUS, and OCTAVIANUS.

42 *The last of the republicans*, BRUTUS and CASSIUS, slain at *Philippi*.

32 *Civil war of* OCTAVIANUS and ANTONY—the victory of *Actium* purchases OCTAVIANUS the *sole dominion of Rome*, and

30 **The Republic is changed into a Monarchy**—AUGUSTUS, as emperor, governs it under republican *forms*, uniting in himself the dignities of *consul*, *tribune*, *imperator*, and *Pontifex Maximus*—the senate becomes the great council of the empire—the assembly of the people continued, but without any real power—the emperor master of the army and treasury, consequently of the state—first paid magistrates.

27 *New organisation of the government of the provinces*: they are divided between the senate and emperor—*the emperor* takes the frontier provinces, which he governs by lieutenants, with the highest *civil and military powers*—*the senate* govern theirs by proconsuls, with only *civil authority*.

A. C. 14 *Despotic government of* TIBERIUS—he transfers what duties the popular assemblies had retained to the enslaved senate.

41 CLAUDIUS, the first emperor chosen by the *prætorian guards* and not by the senate.

98 TRAJAN restores the rights of the people, senate, and magistrates.

180 *Rome a military despotism* from the death of MARCUS AURELIUS.

215 CARACALLA *confers the right of citizenship upon all Roman subjects*.

284 DIOCLETIAN'S *oriental form of government*—the emperor receives divine honours—the monarchy considered as hereditary—the emperor governs by his ministers with unlimited power—*first division of the empire*, and nomination of Cæsars as co-rulers.

330 *Seat of government changed* from *Rome* to *Constantinople*.

331 *New division of the empire into four prætectures, Gallia, Italia, Illyria, Oriens*—again subdivided into thirteen dioceses and 116 provinces—a præfect is placed as civil governor over each præfecture—the army under its own commanders—*Rome* and *Constantinople* have their particular præfects.

395 Final division of the Roman Monarchy into the Eastern and Western Empires.

476 Overthrow of the Western Empire.

LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Ab. 150 Ordinances for preventing the *oppression of the provinces—frauds upon the public treasury—bribery in obtaining state offices*, etc. The four prætors for the provinces holding from this time the *quæstiones perpetuæ* by a standing commission from the people, remain a year in *Rome* to execute their office before setting out for their provinces, where they held the supreme civil, judicial, and military authority.

122 The knights obtained, by the *Sempronian* law of *C. Gracchus*, *the office of judges*, hitherto confined to the senate, to which, at a later period, it is partially restored—these judges, who were chosen by the prætor, the supreme judge in the republic, nearly corresponded to our jurymen—their business was to enquire into the facts of the case, and according to their vote the prætor gave judgment.

High character of Roman jurisprudence.

81 *Legislation of* SYLLA—his dreadful proscriptions.

46–44 *Legislation of* CÆSAR.

30 *Legislation of* AUGUSTUS.

To the laws and decrees of the senate were now added the constitutions of the emperors.

The two schools of Roman jurisprudence, CAPETO and LABEO—SABINUS and PROCLUS, their most celebrated scholars, founded also two schools, named after themselves.

A. C. 23 From the time of TIBERIUS, who transfers the *comitia* to the senate, the laws of *Rome* cease—his *judicia majestatis*.

131 *Perpetual edicts*, collected from the yearly edicts of the prætors by SALVIUS JULIANUS, established by ADRIAN.

Reformation and improvement of Roman jurisprudence: a science in which the *Romans* particularly excelled—*period of the great jurist* CAIUS, 160, the well known author of the institutes from which the Justinian were principally derived—PAPINIAN prætorian præfect, 212, put to death by CARACALLA—ULPIAN (died 288) and PAULUS (died 255), to whom the greater portion of the *Justinian pandects* are ascribed.

Flourishing period of Roman law at Rome, 135–500—*the school at Berytus* in *Syria*, flourishes till 570.

From 296 the *Codex Gregorianus*, and from 365 the *Codex Hermogenianus*, both collections of imperial rescripts, were adopted in all tribunals without imperial confirmation.

425 *School of law at Constantinople*: five years' course of instruction.

426 Constitution of VALENTINIAN III.—*the writings of the great lawyers admitted as legal authority*.

438 *First official code of laws* of the emperor THEODOSIUS II.

a b c

Finance.	War and Marine.	Agriculture.	Trade and Manufacture.
168 *Tares no longer paid in Rome* after the war with *Perseus* of *Macedon*: the *Roman* treasury was now supplied by the tribute of the *Italian* allies—by heavy imposts levied in the provinces—but chiefly by the national domains in *Italy* (especially *Campania*) and in the provinces, let on four-year leases by the censors; to these sources of revenue must be added *the customs—the mines*, particularly those of *Spain*—and *the duty on enfranchised slaves*. The *Roman* treasury was managed by *quæstors* under the control of the senate.	146 *Roman standing armies* in the provinces after the great conquests beyond *Italy*.		146 *Destruction* of *Carthage* and *Corinth* not attended with very great results—their trade had already passed to *Alexandria* and *Rhodes*.
From about 100 *the public revenues* in the provinces were farmed by the knights.	Ab. 100 The *proletarii, capite censi*, are first admitted by Marius into the legions.		
	82 *Colonies for the veterans founded, and donatives* to the soldiers by Sylla—at Pompey's triumph each private obtained nearly 30*l*.	82 *Decline of agriculture* by the depopulation of *Italy*, by the civil wars of Marius and Sylla—husbandry almost entirely left to slaves—the lands converted into pleasure-grounds and gardens—corn supplied from the provinces—after the time of Augustus the fertile *Egypt* sent yearly its fleets laden with corn to *Rome*.	
After 62 *The Roman treasury greatly enriched* by Pompey and Cæsar—*Pompey* is said to have paid in about two and a half and *Cæsar* eleven millions sterling.		74 *The cherry-tree* first brought to *Europe* from *Asia*, by Lucullus. Terentius Varro: three books on *agriculture*.	
	50 *Roman legions in their highest perfection for discipline and courage* under Cæsar, the greatest of all the *Roman* generals. *Germans* in the *Roman* armies—they aid *Cæsar* at the battle of *Pharsalia* against *Pompey*.	The *Roman* emperors possess *gold mines* in *Asia Minor*, *Macedonia*, *Illyria*, *Sardinia*, *Italy*, *Gaul*—and productive *silver mines* in *Spain*.	
30 *The emperors become masters of the Roman finances*, by gradually confounding the *fiscus*, their privy purse, with the *ærarium*, the public treasury. *Improvement of the Roman customs*, under Augustus—an *ad valorem* duty of from one fortieth to one eighth was imposed upon imports and exports—the heaviest duty was laid upon *Arabian* and *East Indian* goods. *Tax of five per cent.* on inheritances, *vigesima hereditatum*. *Introduction of an indirect tax*, one per cent. on all goods sold, the *centesima rerum venalium*—Tiberius lowered this half per cent. as it had become odious. *Fine upon celibacy* by the *lex Julia Poppæa*. *The revenue of the Roman empire* amounted to about forty millions sterling.	30 *The emperors become masters of the Roman armies*. *Regular settlement of twenty-eight colonies of veterans* in *Italy* under Augustus—*First standing army in Rome*—10,000 prætorian guards, in ten cohorts, encamped about the city. *The Roman army* 400,000, *and the navy* 50,000 *men*. *See page* 13. *The Roman armies employed upon great buildings* in time of peace.		Ephesus, in *Asia Minor*, becomes, next to *Alexandria* and *Antioch*, *the chief place of trade in the Roman empire*. *Direct trade of the Romans with India*—from the *East* were brought silks, cottons, jewellery, and spices to *Rome*. *Pliny* tells us that 400,000*l* were sent yearly to *India*. *Silk and linen manufactories* of the *Roman* empire—silks in *Italy*—linen in the trading towns of *Spain*. *Cotton manufactories* at *Malta*. *Purple dyes* in the *Balearic islands*, *Toulon*, etc. *Thirty-nine manufactories of arms* in the fifth century, A. C., in the *Roman* empire.
14 A. C. *The Roman treasury partly supplied by confiscations* from the time of Tiberius.		A. C. 10 *The apple-tree brought from Syria* into *Italy*.	
	A. C. 41 *Rising power of the prætorian guards*—they raise Claudius to the purple.		
	69 Vespasian *re-establishes the discipline of the prætorians*.	50 Columella born in *Spain*—twelve books on husbandry—his book on the culture of trees.	
180 *Disordered state of finances* under Marcus Aurelius, who was obliged to sell the imperial plate to support the *Marcomannic* wars. Commodus anticipated the taxes several years.	180 *The prætorians almost exclusively dispose of the purple* after the death of Marcus Aurelius—they exact in proportion considerably larger donations.		
215 *Improvement of the finances* by Caracalla, who grants the right of *Roman* citizenship to all the provinces in order to render them liable to the taxes on *inheritances* and *enfranchisements*.		215 Caracalla's grant to all *Roman* subjects of the right of citizenship, leads many substantial farmers to leave the lands of *Italy* uncultivated to reside in the capital.—*Rome* becomes dependent on the provinces for a supply of food.	
312 *General land tax*, according to a register of lands renewed every fifteen years (*indictiones*), introduced by Constantine. *Tax upon trade*, levied on almost every kind of moveable property, and collected every four years, *aurum lustrale*.—The *aurum coronarium*, the custom of presenting the emperors with golden crowns upon certain occasions, was now changed into fixed sums to be paid by every considerable city.	312 *The prætorian guard broken up* by Constantine the Great. *Foreigners, from this time, form the sinews of the Roman army*—whole hordes of barbarians are taken into pay by *Constantine*—they are not formed into legions, but, under their own chiefs, and retaining their national arms and discipline, protect the empire for a stipulated tribute. *Reduction of the legions* from 12,500 to 1600 and 1500 men—*Constantine* keeps up 132 legions, forming together about 180,000 men.		452 Foundation of *Venice* by refugees from the sword of the *Huns*.
	476 Odoacer, general of the *Germans*, who formed part of the imperial body guard, overthrows the *Western Roman Empire*.		460 *The Mediterranean trade almost annihilated* by the conquest of *Africa* by Genserie the *Vandal*—a robber by land and pirate by sea.

CIVILISATION IN GENERAL.	POETRY AND RHETORIC.	PHILOSOPHY.	PHYSICS.	HISTORY.
About 200.				POLYBIUS, about 210–124, *Greek* historian, ambassador, and general—the first who traced the cause and effect of events (*πράγματα*).
	TERENCE, b. 195, d. 159, imitator of MENANDER—comedies taken from *Roman* life written in the purest style.			
Ab. 175 *Library and museum at Pergamus*, by EUMENES II.—pretended discovery of parchment, whereby ancient literature has been preserved: (the *Jews* already wrote upon similar materials).	LUCILIUS, b. 148, d. 103, father of *Roman* satire.			
	NICANDER—HIPPARCHUS—AGATHARCHIDES, fl. 113—ARTEMIDORUS, fl. 103, Greek poets.			
163 *Greek philosophy in Rome*: from this time *Greek civilisation prevailed among the Romans.* *Comedies of* TERENCE.		163 *Greek philosophy at Rome*—the two later systems of *Epicurus* and the *Stoics* had a vast influence upon *Roman* life—CATO, SENECA, M. ANTONIUS were celebrated *Stoics*; but the *Epicurean* school generally prevailed.		
63 *Flourishing period of Roman literature*, reaching from CICERO to TRAJAN, begins—CICERO, CATULLUS, LUCRETIUS, CÆSAR, CORN. NEPOS, SALLUST—library of LUCULLUS.	100 *Roman school of orators* formed upon the *Grecian*—M. ANTONIUS—L. CRASSUS. MELEAGER, fl. 95, first collector of the *Greek* anthology.			DIODORUS SICULUS, fl. 60–30—of his *Library of History*, upon which he spent thirty years, only a few fragments remain.
	Ab. 100 PANINI, author of grammatical *Sútras* or *aphorisms*. SUDRAKA, author of the drama *the Mrich-cha-Kati*, translated by professor Wilson, (*Hindu Theatre*).			DIONYSIUS HALICARNASSEUS: wrote his *Roman Antiquities*, B. C. 29–7—only fragments remain.
Splendid buildings of the Roman nobles—the houses of CLODIUS and CICERO, villas outside the city such as those of SYLLA and LUCULLUS—the theatre of the ædile, M. SCAURUS, for 30,000; of POMPEY for 40,000; and the circus maximus for 300,000 spectators.	CICERO, b. 106, d. 43, the greatest orator, philosopher, and perhaps statesman, that *Rome* can boast of.		ASCLEPIADES of *Prusa*, fl. 91—the most esteemed physician of *Rome*.	SALLUST, b. 86, d. 34, history of *Catiline's Conspiracy*, and *the Jugurthine war*, both excellent.
	CATULLUS, b. 87, songs, elegies, epigrams.			
	LUCRETIUS, d. 55, celebrated poet and philosopher.	LUCRETIUS.		CORN. NEPOS, fl. 40, author of *Lives of the most illustrious Greek and Roman generals.*
56 *Flourishing period of Sanscrit literature* under the patronage of VIKRAMADITYA, king of *Ougein*. Nine authors, called the "nine gems," are said to have existed at this time, of whom DHANWANTARI wrote on medicine; VARARUCHI on grammar; AMERA SINHA was a lexicographer, and KALIDASA a dramatic writer and poet.	56 KALIDASA, the great *Sanscrit* poet of *India*, author of *Sakuntalá*, translated by Sir W. Jones; of *Vikramorvasi* (*Hindu Theatre*); and of the *Megha Duta*, or *Cloud Messenger*, a poem, translated by professor Wilson.	CICERO—his celebrated treatises on *Friendship*, on the *Moral Duties*, *Old Age*, etc.	45 JULIUS CÆSAR improves the *Roman* calendar.	JULIUS CÆSAR: the finest *Roman* historian, in the style of memoirs. We still have six books of his Gallic and three of his Civil wars.
Ab. 30 **Age of Augustus:** *the golden period of Roman literature*—MÆCENAS—the poets VIRGIL, HORACE, OVID—the historian LIVY—VARRO, the critic.	VIRGIL, the greatest epic and didactic poet of *Rome*, d. 19 B. C. aged 51.			
The Greek language adopted at court.	HORACE, the great lyric poet, patronized by MÆCENAS, d. 8 B. C. aged 57.			
The great buildings of the *Roman* emperors—temples, theatres, etc.	OVID, died in banishment at *Tomos*, 17 A. C. aged 59.			
Treasures of Egyptian art brought to *Rome*.	TIBULLUS and PROPERTIUS, elegies—PHÆDRUS, fables.			LIVIUS, *the celebrated historian*—born at *Padua*—flourished under AUGUSTUS, and died at *Rome*, A. C. 19, aged 75.
Birth of Christ.		A. C. 30 PHILO, an *Alexandrine Jew*—he was much attached to the philosophy of PLATO.	A. C. 15 CELSUS, the *Roman* HIPPOCRATES, whose system he transplanted to *Rome*.	VALERIUS MAXIMUS—*Celebrated actions and sayings of the Romans and other illustrious persons.*
	A. C. 50 LUCAN, heroic poem on the civil wars of CÆSAR and POMPEY.	30 SENECA, moral philosopher—his pupil, NERO, ordered him to be bled to death, 65.	30 SENECA's *Quæstiones Naturales*.	VELLEIUS PATERCULUS, historian.
	PERSIUS, PETRONIUS, satires.			STRABO, the great geographer, born about 60 B. C. still living A. C. 14. (See F. C. iii. 552).
	SENECA, tragedies.			
A. C. Ab. 81 DOMITIAN introduces the censorship.	80 JUVENAL, satires—VAL. FLACCUS, Argonauts.		60 PLINY, the elder—this great naturalist has left us an encyclopædia of nature and art, in thirty-seven books—he was killed by an eruption of Vesuvius, A. C. 79.	30 POMPONIUS MELA, wrote a geographical compendium.
	SILIUS ITALICUS, historical poet.			70 ? QUINTUS CURTIUS—history of Alexander the Great.
	90 MARTIAL, epigrammatist.	90 PLUTARCH, moralist and biographer—he wrote also upon education and music—died about 140.		FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS, b. 37, d. 93—*Antiquities and Wars of the Jews.*
	STATIUS, the *Thebaid*, etc.			
98–138 *The last flourishing period of Roman culture* under TRAJAN and ADRIAN—the great historians PLUTARCH, TACITUS, SUETONIUS—*the great Ulpian library—public schools in all the provinces—jurisprudence flourishes—edifices*, the *forum Trajani*—triumphal arches—baths.	QUINTILIAN, rhetorician—he wrote under DOMITIAN.	EPICTETUS, the Stoic, a *Phrygian* slave—his *Morals.*		90 TACITUS, contemporary with TRAJAN—a deep thinker, and *splendid philosophical historian.*
	DIO CHRYSOSTOM, of *Prusa*, orator.			SUETONIUS, ADRIAN's secretary—*Lives of the twelve Cæsars.*
	100 PLINY, the Younger, panegyrics.			FLORUS, an *Epitome of Roman history.*
	160 LUCIAN, witty satiric dialogues—he died under COMMODUS.		150 GALEN of *Pergamus*, a *Greek* by birth—*celebrated physician of Rome*—distinguished for his attention to anatomy and symptoms. His system prevailed throughout the middle ages.	PLUTARCH of *Chæronea*—was contemporary with TRAJAN, and died about 140—*his parallel lives* contain a fund of information and instruction.
	160 APULEIUS, satirical romance of the golden ass—(the beautiful episode of *Psyche.*)	160 APULEIUS, miscellaneous philosophical treatises.		
		The ANTONINES, sometimes called the *philosophic emperors*: the latter, MARCUS, was a strict disciple of the *Stoics.*		PTOLEMY, geographer, etc. in the reign of ADRIAN and ANTONINUS PIUS.
				Ab. 170 PAUSANIAS, the first writer of travels—his *Description of Greece* contains the best account of ancient works of art.
200 *Decline of Roman civilisation*, from the death of M. AURELIUS.		210 DIOGENES LAERTIUS—lives of the philosophers.	PTOLEMY of *Alexandria*, *the greatest astronomer of antiquity*. He was the first who published a system of the universe—he made the world to stand still, and the other heavenly bodies to move round it. He also left a treatise on geography.	APPIAN, historian, under TRAJAN and the ANTONINES.
		250 LONGINUS, philosopher and critic—treatise on the sublime, d. 273.		ARRIAN, *Alexander's expedition—India*, etc.
				AULUS GELLIUS, *Noctes Atticæ*, fragments from ancient writers.
				JUSTIN, abridgement of TROGUS POMPEIUS's history.
				DIO CASSIUS (b. 155)—fragments only exist of his great history, from ÆNEAS to ALEXANDER SEVERUS.
				ÆLIAN, *Various history.*
				HERODIAN, *Roman* history in eight books—he flourished between 180–235.
312 From the time of CONSTANTINE the intellectual powers of man become almost entirely absorbed in religious controversies.		360 The emperor JULIAN's philosophical writings.		300 D. Scriptores Historiæ Augustæ: SPARTIANUS, CAPITOLINUS, TREBELLIUS, VOPISCUS, GALLICANUS, LAMPRIDIUS—44 lives from ADRIAN to CARACALLA.
	380 AUSONIUS, epigrams and idyls.			380 AURELIUS VICTOR—lives of celebrated *Romans.*
	CLAUDIAN, epic and occasional poet, under the emperor THEODOSIUS.			EUTROPIUS—abridgement of *Roman history*, from the foundation of the city to VALENS.
				390 AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS—*Roman* historian.
				420 PAULUS OROSIUS—universal history.
Europe reduced to a state of barbarism by the invasion of the *Goths*, *Vandals*, and other barbarians.				ZOSIMUS, history of the emperors from AUGUSTUS to 410.

a b c d e

ARCHITECTURE.	SCULPTURE, ETC.	PAINTING.	MUSIC.	LUXURY, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.	
				186 *The Bacchanalia* introduced at *Rome*.	
				184 *The censorship* of CATO.	B. C.
				183 First law against the sale of offices of state.	200 to
				181 The *Lex Orchia*, a new law against luxury, limiting the number of guests at entertainments.	A. C.
Greek works of art brought to Rome after the conquest of Greece and Macedonia.				174 *First baker in Rome*—bread previously made by the women.	476
				156 Building of theatres forbidden at *Rome*—POMPEY built the first of stone.	
146 *Temple of Jupiter Stator and Juno at Rome*—the first a magnificent temple of marble, built by Q. METELLUS MACEDONICUS—*large colonnades* were also built by the same person for the reception of the works of art taken from the *Greeks*.				122 *Distributions of corn* to the poor, "Panem et Circense" from this time the cry of the *Romans*—under CÆSAR 320,000 persons were thus supplied; but he reduced the number to 150,000.	
				The games of the circus—chariot races, combats of horsemen, combats with wild beasts, naval engagements, for which the *circus maximus* was laid under water; but the chief attraction was the combats of gladiators.	
82 From the time of Sylla the Romans acquire a passionate taste for the fine arts—Greek artists find in *Rome* the greatest patronage—*Rome becomes the chief seat of Grecian arts and science.*				111 JUGURTHA, king of *Numidia*, convinces himself of the corruption of the *Romans*.	100
				Ab. 100 *Exactions and oppressions* increase in the *Roman* provinces after the knights have the farming of the revenue.	
				70 *Oriental luxury introduced at Rome* by LUCULLUS and POMPEY, the conquerors of MITHRIDATES.	
ROME BECOMES THE GREAT CENTRE TO WHICH THE TREASURES OF THE WORLD FLOW.					
60 *Theatre of the Ædile* M. ÆMILIUS SCAURUS, *at Rome*, built of wood, to hold 30,000 spectators—it was supported by 360 columns of marble thirty-eight feet high, and adorned with 3000 brazen statues.			*Music for theatres and concerts* among the *Romans*. In music the *Romans* were never more than scholars of the *Greeks*.	The wealth of some of the *Roman* citizens is scarcely credible—CRASSUS possessed nearly two millions sterling in landed property—CICERO's house cost nearly 40,000*l*.—that of CLODIUS upwards of 100,000*l*.—CÆSAR at his first triumph feasted the people at 22,000 tables, and made presents of money to 320,000 of about 2*l*. each: at the public games he gave, there were about 600 fencers—ROSCIUS, the tragedian, contemporary with CÆSAR, obtained about 4000*l*. annually—SYLLA exhibited 100 lions at the public games, POMPEY 500 and 18 elephants—3000 golden crowns, above 20,000 pounds weight, were borne before CÆSAR's triumphal car, as presents from the kings and states allied to *Rome*.	
The first stone theatre built by POMPEY THE GREAT: the present palace of *Ursini*, at *Rome*, stands upon its ruins—it held 40,000 spectators.					
Houses of CLODIUS and CICERO—*Villas outside Rome* in the *Campagna*, after the example of LUCULLUS and SYLLA.					
The curiæ of POMPEY.					
The Fora and Basilicæ of *Rome*: the *forum Julium* of CÆSAR—the *basilica Æmilia*—the magnificent *basilica Pauli*, founded by ÆMILIUS PAULUS—the *Naumachia of* CÆSAR—the enlarged *circus*.				41 *Feast of* CLEOPATRA in the most sumptuous and extravagant style of the east, graced by all the refinement of this alluring and accomplished courtesan—pearls were dissolved in drinks to render them more expensive, and all that was most costly and *recherché* was served at table.	
45 VITRUVIUS, *the greatest Roman architect*: his ten books of architecture are the only writings on this subject antiquity has left us.	*Beautiful statues of the Roman emperors* and their families: of AUGUSTUS, NERO, AGRIPPINA, etc.				
Foundation of magnificent temples under AUGUSTUS: the *Pantheon*, in the Field of Mars, by AGRIPPA, the only building of antiquity preserved entire, the present *Santa Maria ad Martyres* (*o della Rotonda*)—*temple of Vesta at Tivoli*.				*The population of the Roman republic*, at the accession of AUGUSTUS, was 120 millions—half of these were *slaves*, 40 millions were *tributaries and freedmen*, only 20 millions enjoyed the *full right of citizens*.	
Foundation of the magnificent theatre of MARCELLUS for 40,000 spectators—the ruins still exist (PIRANESI *Antichità di Roma*).		*The paintings of Herculaneum and Pompeii*: such as have been got off the wall are placed in the *Museo Borbonico* at *Naples*.		*The luxury of the Romans* in buildings, villas, gardens, baths, banquets, spectacles, slaves, dress, etc., rose to the highest pitch.	
				Grandeur of the theatres at Rome under the emperors: 3000 female dancers and as many singers. *The two celebrated pantomimes*: the comic BATHYLLUS, and the serious PYLADES.	
				The first emperors had no court, but were served by slaves and freedmen.	
A. C. ab. 50 *Aqueduct of the emperor* CLAUDIUS, of which a considerable portion is still standing.				20 Golden milestones in *Rome* by AUGUSTUS.	**Birth of Christ.**
64 NERO's *golden palace* with fields etc. inside it—so extensive that TACITUS calls the rest of *Rome* an appendage to it.				A. C. 41 *Women possess great influence at the imperial court* under CLAUDIUS.—MESSALINA—AGRIPPINA.	
New and more regular buildings in Rome after the fire.					
69 *The Coliseum of* VESPASIAN—now one of the greatest ruins of *Europe*.			68 Upon NERO's death 500 singers and virtuosi were paid off—the emperor himself had exhibited in public.		
80 *The Thermæ* of TITUS.		80 The very beautiful *paintings in the Thermæ of* TITUS—partly preserved.			
81 *The new Capitol* of DOMITIAN—the dome double gilt.				86 *Capitoline* and	
The amphitheatre at VERONA, ascribed also to DOMITIAN, one of the best preserved monuments of this kind—it held 22,000 men.	*The reliefs* on TRAJAN's pillar—the reign of ADRIAN was *the golden period of Egyptomania at Rome*: costly mixture of brass with silver—statues of porphyry, granite, basalt, etc.		? 90 PLUTARCH's *treatise on music*.	88 *Secular* games.	
100 *Splendid edifices* of TRAJAN and ADRIAN: architect APOLLODORUS from *Athens*—*Trajan's forum* said to have been the most astonishing in *Rome*—*Trajan's pillar* of white marble, in commemoration of his victory over the *Dacians*—the *triumphal arch* of TITUS—*the bridge of* TRAJAN over the *Danube*.				100 Establishments for the education of poor children under TRAJAN.	A. C. 100
120 *Moles Adriani*, the present *Castle of St. Angelo*, ADRIAN's sepulchre—the *Villa Adriani* at *Tivoli*, now a labyrinth of ruins thirty miles round.	*The sarcophagi*, in the time of the emperors, with their *basso-relievos*, in the style of the stone coffins of the *Egyptians*—(POMPEY's burying ground).				
The great buildings of Palmyra and Baalbec—temple of the sun at *Baalbec* by SEPT. SEVERUS (WOOD's *Palmyra*).	180 *The equestrian statue* of M. AURELIUS upon its column in the Capitol.	*The paintings in the Thermæ of* CONSTANTINE: a proof that the art was thus early on the decline.		180 COMMODUS wears a perfumed peruke powdered with gold dust.	
		Miniature paintings in manuscripts—the *Vatican Virgil* and *Terence*, the *Ambrosian Iliad*, etc.		218 HELIOGABALUS *the most debauched of the emperors*—he was the first who wore silk, which after him came into general vogue.	200
Beginning of the third century: *Triumphal arch of* SEPT. SEVERUS—*Thermæ* of CARACALLA.		*The Roman Mosaics*—the Mosaic paintings form the connecting link of ancient and modern art. (Celebrated Mosaics of *Præneste*—those lately discovered at *Pompeii*: one of *Alexander's* battles, etc.).			
284 DIOCLETIAN's *baths*: containing above 3000 benches of marble, the walls were adorned with mosaic paintings, the water issued from mouths of massive silver—*chateau and villa at Spalatro* in *Dalmatia*.				284 *Under* DIOCLETIAN *the court was established completely in the oriental style*—first court ceremonial, and first groom of the bedchamber in *Europe*. The court of *Nicomedia* with its ceremonial was the model of the later Christian European courts. The emperors appeared from this time in great pomp and splendour, covered with gold, silk, and jewels—from AUGUSTUS till now they had only worn a woollen toga, adorned with purple.	300
323–334 Foundation of *Constantinople* by CONSTANTINE the Great. Celebrated *dome of the church of St. Sophia*.	330 CONSTANTINOPLE *becomes the seat of arts and literature*, and continues so till taken by the *Turks*, 1453—statues of the Hippodrom, and of the church of St. Sophia.			323 *Under* CONSTANTINE THE GREAT court splendour rose to such a pitch that henceforward it cost more than the legions—thousands of cooks, butlers, footmen, messengers, eunuchs, barbers, etc.—court ceremonial rigidly observed—court titles introduced—*dukes, counts, illustrious, honourable, etc.*	
	379 *Statues of heathen gods* pulled down under THEODOSIUS—*destruction of ancient works of art*.			CONSTANTINE distributes 80,000 loaves daily in his new capital.	400
					476

a b c d e

Trojan Genealogy. (From Heeren and Clinton.)

- Dardanus.
  - Erichthonius.
    - Tros.
      - Ilus.
        - Laomedon.
          - Tithonus
            - Memnon.
          - Priam.
            - Hector.
          - Lampus.
          - Clytius.
          - Hicetaon.
      - Ganymedes.
      - Assaracus.
        - Capys.
          - Anchises
            - ÆNEAS.
        - Cleomnestra.
          - Lyersus.
            - Antenor.

Early Greek Genealogy.

- Deucalion.
  - Hellen, (whence the name of Hellenes).
    - Dorus, (whence the Dorians).
    - Xuthus (Suthus).
      - Achæus (whence the Achæans).
      - Ion (whence the Ionians).
    - Æolus, (whence the Æolians).

Perseidæ.

Danaus. (Four generations between Danaus and Perseus.)

- Perseus and Andromeda.
  - Perses, Eleus, Electryon, Gorgophone,
  - Alcæus, k. of Tyrinthus.
    - Amphitryo, m. Alcmene, d. Electryon.
      - **Heraclidæ.**
        - Iphicles.
          - Iolaus leader of the Heraclidæ against Eurystheus.
        - HERCULES, m. 1. Deianira: 2. Auge, d. of Aleus, k. of Arcadia.
          - 1. Hyllus, who defeated and slew Eurystheus. m. Iole, d. of Eurystheus.
            - Cleodæus.
              - Aristomachus.
                - Temenus or Temenes, has Argos.
                - Cresphontes k. of Messenia. m. Merope d. of Cypselus, king of Arcadia.
                - Aristodemus, becomes king of Sparta.
                  - Eurysthenes m. Lathria: ** whence the Spartans:
                    - Of the nobler race of the Eurysthenidæ or Agidæ.
                  - and
                  - Procles—twin-brothers. ** m. Anaxandra—twin-sisters.
                    - Of the race of the Proclidæ or Eurypontidæ.
            - Euæchme m. to Polycaon.
          - 1. Antilochus.
            - Phylas.
              - Hippotes.
                - Aletes, upon the expulsion of the Sisyphidæ is king of Corinth.
          - 1. Ctesippus.
            - Thrasianor.
              - Antimachus.
                - Deiphon. m. Argia, d. of Autesion.
          - 2. Telephus k. of Lycia.
            - Cyparissus.
            - Eurypylus.
    - Ægyptus or Ægyptus.
  - Sthenelus, m. Nicippe
  - Mestor m.
  - Anaxo.
  - Lysidice. m. Sthenelus.
  - Nicippe
  - Perimede.
  - Eurystheus, k. of Mycenæ, in whom the race of Perseus ends. The Pelopidæ succeed.

Pelopidæ.

Tantalus.

- Pelops.
  - Atreus succeeds his nephew Eurystheus at Mycenæ.
    - Agamemnon, k. of Mycenæ, m. Clytemnestra, d. of Tyndarus.
      - Hyperion, last k. of the Megarians.
      - Iphigenia; Electra; Orestes, m. Hermione, d. of Menelaus and Helen.
        - Tisamenus.
          - *Penthilus*, called by some brother of Tisamenus, leader of the Æolian colony to the Troad.
      - Plisthenes.
        - Ægisthus.
          - Erigone m. Tisamenus, son of Orestes and Hermione.
  - Thyestes.
    - Tantalus.
    - Pelopia.
    - Plisthenes.

Kings of Athens.

Generations.	
	Cecrops (ab. 1550.)
	Cranaus.
	Amphictyon.
	Erichthonius.
	Pandion.
	Erectheus (ab. 1383.)
	Cecrops II.
	Pandion II.
	Egeus.
	Theseus.
	Menestheus.
	Demophon.
	Oxyntes.
	Aphidas.
	Thymætes.
	Melanthus
1.	Codrus (ab. 1045.)
	Perpetual Archons.

Kings of Sparta.

- (Hercules).
- (Hyllus).
- Cleodæus.
- Aristomachus.
- 1. Aristodemus.
  - 2. Eurysthenes.
    - 3. Agis.
      - 4. Echestratus.
        - 5. Labotas.
          - 6. Doryssus.
            - 7. Agesilaus.
              - 8. Archelaus.
                - 9. Teleclus.
                  - 10. Alcamenes.
                    - 11. Polydorus.
                      - 12. Eurycrates.
                        - 13. Anaxander.
                          - 14. Eurycratides.
                            - 15. Leon.
                              - 16. Anaxandrides.
                                - [4] Cleombrotus.
                                  - 17. Nicomedes. *Thuc. I.* 107.
                                  - Pausanias.
                                    - Cleomenes.
                                    - 20. Pleistoanax.
                                      - 21. Pausanias.
                                        - 22. [1] Agesipolis I.
                                        - 23. [2] Cleombrotus I.
                                          - 24. [1] Agesipolis II.
                                          - 25. [2] Cleomenes II.
                                            - [1] Acrotatus.
                                              - 26. Areus I.
                                                - 27. Acrotatus.
                                                  - 28. Areus II.
                                            - [2] Cleonymus.
                                              - 29. Leonidas II.
                                                - 31. Cleomenes III.
                                - 18. [3] Leonidas.
                                  - 19. Pleistarchus.
                                    - Aristocles. *Thuc. V.*16.
                                - [2] Dorieus.
                                  - Euryanax. *Herod. IX.*10.
                                - 17. [1] Cleomenes I.
                                  - Gorgo.
  - 2. Procles.
    - 3. Soüs.
      - 4. Eurypon.
        - 5. Prytanis.
          - 6. Eunomus.
            - 7. Polydectes.
              - 8. Charilaus.
                - 9. Nicander.
            - Lycurgus, the lawgiver.
              - 10. Theopompus.
                - Archidamus.
                  - 11. Zeuxidamus.
                    - Lycorias.
                    - 12. Anaxidamus.
                      - 13. Archidamus I.
                        - 14. Agesicles.
                          - 15. Ariston.
                            - 16. Demaratus.
                - Anaxandrides.
                  - Archidamus.
                    - Anaxilaus.
                      - Leotychides.
                        - Hippocratides.
                          - Agis.
                            - Menares.
                              - 17. Leotychides.
                                - Zeuxidamus.
                                  - 18. Archidamus II.
                                    - 19. [1] Agis II.
                                      - Leotychides.
                                    - 20. [2] Agesilaus II.
                                      - 21. Archidamus III.
                                        - 23. Eudamidas I.
                                          - 24. Archidamus IV.
                                            - 25. Eudamidas II.
                                              - 26. Agis IV.
                                                - 27. Eurydamidas.
                                              - 28. Archidamus V.
                                                - *filii. Polyb. IV.* 35.
                                        - 22. [1] Agis III.
                                - Lampito.

Athenian Families.

I. The Alcmæonidæ.

- Alcmæon.
  - Megacles, rival of Peisistratus, (*Herod. I.* 59.)
    - Alcmæon, friend of Cræsus, brings the family to distinction. (*Herod. VI.* 125.)
      - Megacles marries Agariste, daughter of Cleisthenes of Sicyon. (*Herod. VI.* 127.)
        - Cleisthenes of Athens. (*Herod. VI.* 131.)
        - Hippocrates.
          - Megacles.
          - Agariste marries Xanthippus.
            - Pericles.

II. Cypselus of Athens: a descendant of Æacus and Ajax. (*Herod. VI.* 35.)

- Miltiades chosen to be tyrant of the Chersonese. (*Herod. VI.* 34. etc.)
  - Cimon.
  - Stesagoras succeeds his uncle Miltiades. (*Herod. VI.* 38.)
    - Miltiades, of Marathon.
      - Metiochus. (*Herod. VI.* 41.)
      - Cimon, the Athenian.

Kings of Macedonia. (Early Kings, see p. 9 e, etc.)

10. Alexander I. (Caranus being reckoned the first.)

- 11. Perdiccas II. → 12. Archelaus. → 13. Orestes.
- Philippus. (*Thuc.* I. 57.) → Amyntas. (*Thuc.* II. 95.) → (? 14. Pausanias.) (*Diod.* XIV. 82. 84.)
- Amyntas. → Aridæus. → 15. Amyntas II.

16. Alexander II. — 17. Perdiccas. — 18. Philippus II.

- 19. Alex. III. the Great. → 20. Alexander, joint k. with Aridæus.
- 20. Philip III. Aridæus.
- Thessalonice. m. 21. Cassander. → 22. Philip IV.
- Phila, m. Dem. Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus.

Antipater.

Antigonus.

23. Demetrius Poliorcetes, m. Phila, d. of Antipater.

26. Antigonus I. Gonat.

- 27. Demetrius II. → 29. Philippus V. → 30. Perseus.
- Alcyoneus. → 28. Antigonus II. (Doson.)

Carthaginian Families. I. House of Mago.

1. Mago (between 550–500.)

2. Asdrubal, general in Sardinia and Sicily. — 3. Hamilcar † 480 in Spain.

- 4. Hannibal, 5. Asdrubal, 6. Sappho. (appear to have been generals in Africa.)
- 7. Himilco, general in Sicily. → 11. Himilco 406; general 396, killed himself 395.
- 8. Hanno
- 9. Gisco † at Selinus in exile. → 10. Hannibal, genl. 410-406.

II. House of Hanno

1. Hanno † 330.

2. Gisco general 340.

- 3. Hamilcar, general 311, † at Syracuse, 309.
- 4. Anonymous. → 5. Bomilcar.

The Jews. I. House of the Maccabees.

Mattathias † B. C. 166.

Judas Maccabæus † 161. — Jonathan, *high priest* † 142. — Simon, prince and high priest.

John Hyrcanus † 107.

- Aristobulus I. † 106, *king* and high-priest.
- Alex. I. Jannæus † 79. m. Alexandra.
  - Hyrcanus II. † 30.
    - Alexander II. † 49. → Aristobulus † 34. — Mariamne † 28, m. Herod the Great.
    - Antigonus † 37.
  - Aristobulus † 49.

II. House of Herod.

Antipater † 43.

- Salome.
- Herod the Great † A. C. 3. m. nine wives.

By Doris.	By Mariamne, d. of Alex.		By his other wives.			
Antipater, killed in prison, A. C. 3.	Alexander. B. C. 5.	Aristobulus. B. C. 5.	Herod Philip, m. Herodias. → Salome, danced before Antipas, (Matt. xiv. 6.) m. Philip the tetrarch. † A. C. 34.	Archelaus, ethnarch, (Mat. ii. 22.) dep. A. C. 6.	Philip, tetrarch of Iturea and Trachonitis, (Luke iii. 1.) m. Salome.	Her. Antipas, tetrarch of Galilee, m. Herodias, his brother's wife, dep. A. C. 39.
		Herod Agrippa, (Acts xii.) A. C. 44. → Herod Agrippa, succeeded his uncle as king of Chalcis, (Acts xxv.) † A. C. 100.				
		Herod, k. of Chalcis. → Bernice, (Acts xxv.)				
		Herodias, m. Herod Philip and Antipas. → Drusilla, m. Felix, (Acts xxiv.)				

The Cæsars. I. C. Julius Cæsar, prætor, † 34.

- C. Julius Cæsar, dictator, † 44. → Julia † 52. m. Pompey.
- Julia † 52. m. Accius Balbus. → Accia † 42. m. C. Octavius.

- Octavia the elder m. M. Marcellus.
- Octavia the younger m. 1. C. Marcellus. 2. Pompey. 3. M. Antony.
- C. Octavius (Cæsar Augustus) † A. C. 14.

II.

Cæsar Octavianus Augustus † A. C. 14. m. 1. Scribonia. 2. Livia, widow of Tiberius Claudius Nero.

- Julia † A. C. 17. m. 1. M. Cl. Marcellus. 2. Agrippa. 3. Tiberius.
  - 2. C. Cæsar † A. C. 4.
  - 2. L. Cæsar † A. C. 2.
  - 2. Agrippina, † A. C. 35.
  - 2. Julia † A. C. 30.
  - 2. Agrippa, Posth. † A. C. 14.
- Tiberius Nero † A. C. 37. m. 1. Vipsania. 2. Julia.
  - Drusus Cæsar † A. C. 25.
    - Nero † A. C. 29.
    - Drusus † A. C. 35.
    - Caius Caligula † A. C. 41.
    - Agrippina m. 1. Cn. Domitius. 2. Claudius.
      - 1. Domitius Nero † A. C. 68. m. 1. Octavia. 2. Poppæa Sabina.
- Nero Claudius Drusus † 9. m. Antonia the younger.
  - Germanicus † A. C. m. Agrippina.
    - Nero † A. C. 29.
    - Drusus † A. C. 35.
    - Caius Caligula † A. C. 41.
    - Agrippina m. 1. Cn. Domitius. 2. Claudius.
  - Claudius † A. C. 54. m. 1. Messalina. 2. Agrippina.
    - 1. Britannicus † A. C. 34.
    - 1. Octavia † A. C. 59. m. Nero.

House of Constantine. Constantius Chlorus † 306.

m. 1. Helena. 2. Theodora.

- Constantine the Great † 337. m. 1. Minervina. 2. Fausta.
  - 1. Crispus † 326.
  - 2. Constantine † 340.
  - 2. Constantius † 361.
  - 2. Constans † 350.
- Contantia m. C. V. Licinius, Cæsar, † 324.
  - Fl. Valer. Licinius † 326.
- Jul. Constantius † 337. m. 1. Galla. 2. Basilina.
  - 1. Gallus † 354.
  - 2. Julian (the apostate) † 363.
- Annibalianus.
  - Dalmatius Cæsar † 339.
  - Annibalianus † 338.

The Seleucidæ.

Seleucus I. Nicator † 281. m. 1. Apame. 2. Stratonice, daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes.

- 1. Antiochus I. Soter † 261. m. 1. Stratonice, his mother-in-law. 2. Anonymous.
  - 1. Antiochus II. Theos † 248. m. 1. Laodice, his sister-in-law. 2. Berenice, daughter of Ptol. Philad.
    - 1. Seleucus II. Callinicus † 226. m. Laodice, daughter of Andromachus, father of Achæus.
      - Seleucus III. Ceraunus † 223.
        - Antiochus † 192.
        - Demetrius I. † 150.
      - Antiochus III. the Great † 187. m. Laodice, daughter of Mithridates IV. of Pontus.
        - Antiochus † 164.
        - Cleopatra m. Ptolemy V.
        - Antiochis m. Ariarathes V. of Cappad.
    - 1. Antiochus Hierax. m. Ariarathes IV. of Cappadocia.
      - Stratonice m. Mithridates IV. of Pontus.
  - 2. Laodice.
- 2. Phila m. Antigonus Gonatas king of Macedon.
- 2. Stratonice, daughter of Demetrius Poliorcetes. m. 1. Eurydice, daughter of Antipater. 2. Berenice. (3. Concubines.)
  - 1. Ptol. Ceraunus † 280. king of Macedonia.
  - 2. Ptol. II. Philadelphus † 247. m. 1. Arsinoe, daughter of Lysimachus. 2. His sister Arsinoe.
    - Ptol. III. Evergetes † 222. m. Berenice, daughter of Magas.
      - Ptol. IV. Philopator † 205. m. 1. His sister Arsinoe. (2. Agathoclea.)
        - Ptol. V. Epiphanes † 181. m. Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus the Great.
          - Ptol. VI. Philometor † 146. m. his sister Cleopatra.
            - Cleopatra the younger.
            - 2. Ptol. VIII. Lathyrus † 81. m. 1, 2. his two sisters. (3. Concubines.)
              - 1. Berenice † 55. m. 1. Seleucus Cybios. 2. Archelaus.
              - 1. Cleopatra † 30. m. 1, 2. her brothers. (3. Jul. Cæsar.)
              - 2. Cleopatra † 89. m. Alex. I.
              - 2. Cl. Berenice. m. 1. His sister Cleop. 2. Unknown.
              - 3. Ptol. Auletes † 51. † 57.
                - 2. Ptol. Dionysius † 47. m. Cleopatra.
                - 2. Ptol. the younger † 44. m. Cleopatra.
                - Arsinoe † 41.
              - 3. Cleopatra.
              - 3. Ptol. Alexander II. † 80. m. Cleop. Berenice.
                - Ptol. Alex. III. † 65.
                - † † † †
            - 2. Cleopatra the younger.
              - 1. Ptol. Alexander I. † 88. m. Cleopatra, daughter of Ptol. Lathyrus.
              - 2. Cleopatra.
              - 3. Ptol. Apion. k. of Cyrene, † 97.
          - Ptol. VII. Physcon † 117. m. 1. His sister Cleopatra. 2. Cleopatra the younger. (3. Irenc.)
      - Ptol. V. Epiphanes † 181. m. Cleopatra, daughter of Antiochus the Great.
        - Cleopatra.
        - Berenice m. Antiochus Theos.
    - Magas.
    - Arsinoe.
  - 3. Magas of Cyrene.
    - Berenice.
- Antiochus Asiaticus † 49.
- Seleucus Cybiosactes † 57. m. Berenice, daughter of Ptol. Auletes.
  - Antiochus Sidetes † 128. m. his daughter-in-law, Cleopatra.
  - Antiochus Cyzicenus † 95. m. Cleopatra, daughter of Ptol. Physc.
  - Antiochus Eusebes † c. 90. m. Cleopatra Selene.
- Demetrius II. Nicator † 125. m. 1. Cleopatra, daughter of Ptolemy Philometor. 2. Rhodogyne.
  - Seleucus V. † 125.
  - Antiochus Grypus † 96. m. Cleopatra Selene, daughter of Ptol. Phys.
    - Seleucus Epiph. † 94.
    - Antioch. Epiph. † 94.
    - Philip. Eusebes. † 83.
    - Demetr. Eucar. † c. 80.
    - Antioch. Dionys. † 89.
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ERRATA.

page 5 col. b *for* successor *read* successors.
— 5 — d *for* Pucetus *read* Pucetius.
— 6 — e in some copies *for* Abijah *read* Abijam.
— 9 — a *for* Dodecarchy 685—660 *read* 670—655.
— 9 — a *for* Psammetichus 660—617 *read* 670—617.
— 9 — e *for* Persians *read* Pierians.
— 9 — f Sibylline books should be under Tarquinius II.
— 9 — f *for* Apries 595 *read* 594.
— 10 — a *for* Xerxes 464 *read* 465.
— 10 — a *for* five millions of men *read* five millions of souls.
— 10 — a *for* Longomanus *read* Longimanus.
— 10 — a *for* Parysates *read* Parysatis.
— 10 — f *dele from* about *to* kingdom.
— 11 — a *for* Anactonum *read* Anactorium.

page 11 col. a *for* 400 Expulsion of the tyrants *read* 403.
— 11 — c *for* Candia *read* Cardia.
— 11 — d *for* 417 The Athenians *read* 427.
— 11 — e line 22 from top add *only*.
— 12 — a *for* Artaxerxes III. 349 *read* 359.
— 12 — m *for* Ariarathes II. *read* Ariarathes I.
— 12 — m *for* Ariarathes III. *read* Ariarathes II.
— 12 — n *for* Zipætes *read* Zipœtes.
— 14 — a *for* Antiochus 250—248. *read* 261—246.
— 14 — m *for* 283 *read* 285.
— 15 — n *for* 201 Battle of Zama *read* 202.
— 15 — o *for* 210 P. N. Scipio *read* P. C. Scipio.
— 15 — p The death of Archimedes should be placed at 212.
— 16 — a *for* 129 Antiochus slain *read* 126.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

OF MODERN HISTORY

FROM THE OVERTHROW OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE WEST
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CONTAINING

ALL THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE CIVIL, RELIGIOUS, AND LITERARY HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS, AND OF SUCH OTHERS AS ARE CONNECTED WITH THEM, IN A SERIES OF PARALLEL COLUMNS, SO AS TO PRESENT TO THE READER, AT ONE VIEW, THE TRANSACTIONS AND CONDITION OF THE VARIOUS STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD.

TOGETHER WITH

SYNCHRONISTICAL TABLES

OF

MODERN CIVILIZATION, SCIENCE, AND LITERATURE, GENEALOGICAL TABLES OF THE REIGNING HOUSES IN EUROPE, AND A COMPLETE INDEX.



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WELLCOME HISTORICAL MEDICAL LIBRARY

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

OF THE HISTORY OF

THE MIDDLE AGES

CONTAINING

ALL THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE CIVIL, RELIGIOUS, AND LITERARY HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS, AND OF SUCH OTHERS AS ARE CONNECTED WITH THEM, IN A SERIES OF PARALLEL COLUMNS, SO AS TO PRESENT TO THE READER, AT ONE VIEW, THE TRANSACTIONS AND CONDITION OF THE VARIOUS STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD.



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M DCCC XXXVIII.

FORMATION OF NEW STATES UPON THE DISMEMBERMENT OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

BRITAIN.

400

Britain is derived from *Bruit-tan*, i. e. *Tin-land*.—O BRIEN.

During the abode of the *Romans* in *Britain*, its inhabitants gradually adopted the civilisation and manners, the dress, language, and literature of their conquerors; and when the *Roman* legions no longer remained to protect them, they armed themselves, declared themselves independent, and drove from their coasts the barbarians who had been excited by *Gerontius* to invade them. Independent Britain, from the year 410, contained many independent republics or *civitates*, each governed by magistrates, a senate, with other necessary officers. There was generally a bishop in each, whose power frequently extended to lay matters—These *civitates* were relics of the *Roman* government.

From this time to the settlement of the *Saxons*, the country was torn by the domestic quarrels of numerous petty chieftains, and harassed by the continual inroads of the *Scots* and *Picts*, and the *Ghetes* or *Jutes*.

VORTIGERN, 445–484, is said to have been chosen chief monarch of the *Britons*, who, 456, complain in vain to ÆTIUS, the *Roman* governor of *Gaul*, of the invasions of the *Scots* and *Picts*.

ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD, 449-1066.

449 HENGIST and HORSA, visiting the isle of Thanet with three ships, are engaged, with 5000 men, by VORTIGERN, to expel the *Scots* and *Picts*. After ridding the country of these marauders, they quarrel with the *Britons;* and being strongly reinforced by fresh bands of their countrymen, they gradually settle in the country, the ancient inhabitants being either murdered, reduced to slavery, or driven into the mountainous districts of *Wales*. In the struggle which takes place HORSA is killed, but HENGIST founds the

Kingdom of Kent, 454-823.

comprising *Kent*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, and part of *Surrey*: capital, *Canterbury*.

HENGIST, descended from WODEN, 454–488.

ÆSC, 488–512, succeeds HENGIST.

The success of the freebooters encouraged fresh attempts, and seven or eight Saxon kingdoms were successively founded; the king of one of these however was generally acknowledged as chief by the others, and had the title of *Bretwalda* (weilder or sovereign of Britain). The first of these was ELLA, who landed 477, and founded the

Kingdom of Sussex, (*south Saxons*), 490-721,

containing *Sussex* and part of *Surrey*. Of this insignificant kingdom no records remain after the time of SCISSA.

ELLA, 490–514, **Bretwalda I.**

These kings were merely military leaders, who could do nothing without the consent of their brother warriors. It was only by degrees that their powers increased, and they became intrusted with the execution of the decrees passed in the *Witena-gemot*, or assembly of the elders of the people. The king was the creation of his people; for though generally some one of the royal family was
500 chosen, the throne was rather elective than hereditary—hence the power of these kings was more limited than that of almost any others in Europe.

OCTA, 512–542, in *Kent*.

CERDIC, after twenty-four years of arduous warfare with the *Britons*, (who bravely defend themselves under AMBROSIUS (d. 508), and KING ARTHUR, who is said to have defeated the *Saxons* in several battles, particularly CERDIC, at the battle of *Mount Baden* (*Bath*), 511), founds the

Kingdom of Wessex, (*West Saxons*), 519,

which ultimately unites to itself the whole English monarchy. It included *Hants, Dorset, Wilts, Berks, Isle of Wight, Devon, Cornwall, etc.*

CERDIC, 519–534, gains little more than *Hants*.

CYNRIC, 534–560, a warlike prince—gains *Wilts, Oxfordshire*, and *Bucks*.

Kingdom of Essex, (*East Saxons*), 530-823,

is founded by ESWYN, 537–584,—it makes but little figure in history—comprised *Middlesex* and *London*.

EORMENRIC, 542–560, succeeds in *Kent*. *Arthur's death*, 542.

The Kingdom of Bernicia was founded by IDA, 547–559, a descendant of WODIN—it comprised *Northumberland, Durham*, and part of *Scotland*. About the same time

The Kingdom of Deira was founded by ELLA, 560, upon the conquest of *Lancashire* and *Yorkshire*—these two kingdoms were united by the marriage of ETHELFRITH, grandson of IDA, with ACCA, daughter of ELLA, and formed together

Northumbria.

The progress of the *Angles* in the north was slow—the *Britons* appear to have fought more bravely here than in any other part.

ETHELBERHT, 560–616, king of *Kent*, a warlike prince, subdues most of the other *Saxon* kings.

CEAWLIN, 560–591, k. of *Wessex*, defeats the *Britons* in several battles—gains *Gloucestershire* and part of *Somersetshire*, and reigns as

Bretwalda II., 571: his brother defeats the *Britons* at *Bedford*.

East-Anglia, ab. 575,

is formed into a kingdom by UFFA.

The name of *Angle-land* was at first given only to a small part of the eastern coast, *East-Engla-land*.

The Kingdom of Mercia, 586,

was the last founded by the *Angles*, and seems at first to have been considered as part of *Deira*.

CRIDA, 586, is named as its first sovereign, but his grandson PENDA first separated it from the dominion of the *Northern Angles*.

CEAWLIN adds *Sussex* to his dominions—upon his death, 591, ETHELBERHT, k. of *Kent*, gains the preponderance and becomes

Bretwalda III.

ETHELBERHT is converted to Christianity by *St. Augustine* and forty monks, who are sent to *England* as missionaries by *Pope Gregory*, 596.

Nearly the whole of the western coast, from the mouth of the *Clyde* to the Land's-end, still belonged to the *Britons*.

The conquests of the *Saxons* replunged *Britain* into that state of barbarism from which it had been raised by the *Romans*. On many occasions towns and villages, with their inhabitants, were involved in the same ruin—the captives, without distinction of rank, sex, or age, were divided with the lands among the con-
600 querors—many found an asylum in the mountains—a large body, altogether abandoning the country, settled in *Armorica*, and gave their name to the present *Bretagne*.

SPAIN.

The earliest inhabitants of *Spain* were *Iberians*, and then *Celts*, whose origin is wrapped in impenetrable darkness. Before the times of history it became the seat of commerce—the *Phænicians*, *Greeks*, and *Phocians* had settlements here, and the *Carthaginians* almost entirely subjugated the country—it next became the theatre of war between this nation and the *Romans*—it was reduced to a *Roman* province 205 B. C., and became one of the most flourishing of the empire.

395–402 *Spain* was agitated by the invasions of the fierce hordes of barbarians who poured into *Europe* from the north. The *Suevi*, under HERMERIC, the *Alans*, under ATACE, and the *Vandals* or *Silingi*, under GUNDERIC, broke through the *Pyrænean* barrier, and poured the tide of destruction over the *Peninsula*.

The Visigoths.

ATAULPHUS, who had married *Placidia*, the sister of *Honorius*, in 411, makes a triumphal entry into *Barcelona*—is assassinated, 415.

415 SIGERIC succeeds him, a cruel monster.

WALLIA, 415–419, *elected*—he obtains an advantageous peace from *Rome*, 417—by successive victories he exterminates the *Silingi*, and forces the *Suevi*, the *Alans*, and *Vandals* to take refuge in the mountains of *Gallicia*.

THEODORIC I., 419–451,—he strengthens the power of the *Visigoths* in the south of *France* and *Spain*.

429 *The Vandals, under Genseric, cross over into Africa.*

The history of the *Suevi* in *Gallicia* and part of *Lusitania*, is merely an account of their wars with the *Visigoths*. They became first *Arians*, but afterwards embraced the Catholic faith. In 573 they were united to the Spanish monarchy.

THORISMOND, 451–453, assassinated by his brother,

THEODORIC II., 453–466, who is murdered by his brother,

EURIC, 466–484.—he and his brother *Theodoric* are regarded as the two best and greatest monarchs of the *Visigoths*. Fratricide, in those days, was thought so little of as scarcely to detract from this character.

EURIC becomes entirely independent of *Rome*, and is regarded as the real founder of the

Gothic monarchy of Spain.

LEGISLATION OF THE VISIGOTHS.

ALARIC II., 484–507.

507 *Defeated and slain by Clovis, aided by the Burgundians, at Vouglé, near Poitiers.*

Toulouse and Aquitaine conquered by the Franks.

These pretended kings of *France* and *Spain*, were nothing more than military chiefs, elected by their soldiers; and must not be regarded as monarchs born to inherit a fixed territory, but as semi-barbarous conquerors, encamped in the midst of a country which they had subdued. Their courts, or head-quarters, were continually changed—the habits of a wandering life could not be broken through at once. An odd mixture of religions, laws, and government prevailed—the refined paganism of *Greece* and *Rome*, the savage creeds of the *Celtic*, *German*, and *Scandinavian* races, with the purer faith of Christianity, dwelt side by side. In laws and government, the power of the church, the Roman laws and the rude customs of the barbarians, were mingled in the same manner.

GESALIC, 507-509.

THEODORIC THE GREAT, king of the *Ostrogoths*, 508–522, rules the affairs of *Spain*—he preserves *Narbonne*, wrested from the *Visigoths* by *Clovis*, to this empire, but joins *Arles* and *Provence* to his own.

AMALARIC, 522–531,—the first *Gothic* king who establishes his court in *Spain:* capital, *Seville*.

Marries *Clotilda*, daughter of *Clovis;* but persecuting her on account of her religion, she applies to her brother, *Childebert*—a war ensues, in which *Amalaric* is slain.

THEUDIS, 531–548, elected king.

Loses Gothic Gaul.

Tolerates the Catholics.

THEODISEL, 548, (*Licentious*).

AGILA, 549–554.

Civil commotions, in which the king is slain.

ATHANAGILD, 554–567.

About this time the *Greeks* from *Africa* obtain possession of the southern coast, from the straits to *Valentia*.

LIUVA, 567-572.

Interregnum.

LEOVIGILD, 572–586,—victorious against the *Greeks* and numerous rebellions—also over his son *Ermenigila*.

Persecutes the Catholics.

Makes an entire conquest of the kingdom of the *Suevi*, which is entirely overthrown 587.

Improves the laws.

RECARED, 586–601, good and prosperous reign—establishes the Catholic faith throughout *Spain*—the clergy obtain great authority.

The Latin language supersedes the Gothic.

The *Visigoths* were the most civilised of the *German* tribes: the royal authority was better established among them, and exercised a wholesome sway even in times of peace.

FRANCE.

The present *France* was inhabited in remote ages by *Celtic* tribes—to these succeeded the *Gauls*—the origin of both being lost in the darkness of antiquity.

The *Gauls* long and bravely struggled against the legions of *Rome*: CÆSAR, however, finally subdued them; and after that event they soon lost their nationality and became confounded by the ties of blood with their vanquishers, sharing their honours and glory, their dangers and miseries. *Druids and Bards.*

The Franks, from whom the present *French* nation claims descent, were of *German* origin, and dwelt in the districts which now form the provinces of *Franconia, Westphalia*, and *Thuringia*. They united with the *Alemanni*, and overran *Gaul* in the time of VALERIAN and GRATIAN, 253–268, and took possession of some of the finest provinces of the empire. They were soon, however, taken into the pay of the *Romans*, and faithfully and valiantly protected their frontiers, particularly upon the invasion of *Radagaisus*, 406.

The Frankish chiefs were now trusted with the highest military posts and honours—on several were conferred the consular dignity. *They worshipped the sun, moon, fire, and other material objects; sacrificed human victims, wolves, sheep, etc.: their chiefs were elective, power limited, tribute voluntary—their historians, bards* or *scalds*.

FIRST DYNASTY—MEROVINGIANS.

1.) PHARAMOND, ab. 420–428.

This prince, whose existence has been doubted, is said to have led the *Franks* across the *Rhine*, and to have taken up his quarters in *Flanders*. This honour is now generally attributed to CLOVIS.

2.) CLODION, 428–448, defeated at *Soissons* by *Ætius*.

3.) MEROVIUS, 448–456,—he powerfully assists in the defeat of *Attila*, and thus earns the privilege of giving his name to the first race of *French* kings.

Theodoric falls in the battle of Chalons-sur-Marne, in which Attila is defeated, 451.

4.) CHILDERIC, 456–481, exiled 457—restored 465—extends the dominions of the *Franks* to the *Loire*.

5.) **Clovis,** 481–511, the true founder of the *French* monarchy: capital *Paris*.

486 Defeats *Syagrius* at *Soissons*—END OF THE ROMAN DOMINION.

496 Gains a victory over the *Alemanni*, at *Tolbiac*—they submit to him, and are governed by their own dukes till the time of *Pepin*—*embraces Christianity*, and is baptized at *Rheims*.

500 Defeats *Gondebald* and ravages *Burgundy*.

CLOVIS not the king of *Gaul*, but k. of the *Franks*—sovereign captain of the army—grants of land to his soldiers,

Rise of the Feudal System.

General assemblies in the *Champ de Mars* and elsewhere on all public affairs—the towns still governed by *Roman* laws under municipalities—a Frankish *graf*, or count, generally added.

The rural people slaves.

510 Causes the other Frankish kings to be massacred.

New compilation of the Salic law, 511.

First council at Orleans.

CLOVIS dies, 511, and his dominions are divided between his four sons:

1.) CHILDEBERT, k. of *Paris*, left an only daughter, who did not succeed—*First example of the Salic law.*

2.) CLODOMIR, king of *Neustria*, slain 524, in the Burgundian war—his children were murdered by *Childebert* and *Clotaire*, who divided his possessions between them.

3.) CLOTAIRE, at *Soissons*, 511–561. *Thuringia*

4.) THIERRY, at *Metz*, 511–534. *conquered.*

THEODEBERT, 534–539, succeeds *Thierry* at *Metz*—expedition into *Italy* for the purpose of making conquests—*Provence* and *Rhætia* wrested from the *Ostrogoths*, 536.

Clotaire, 558–561, sole monarch—*collates to beneficcs.*

Upon his death the kingdom is again divided (still with the consent of the *Franks*) between his four sons—the states were federative and had a general assembly, in which were debated the affairs common to them all.

1.) CARIBERT, reigns at *Paris*, 561–567.

2.) GONTRAN, king of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*, 561–593.

3.) SIGEBERT, king of *Austrasia*, (at *Metz*), 561–575,—wife *Brunehilda*.

4.) CHILPERIC I. (the *French Nero*), king of *Neustria*, (at *Soissons*), 561–584—married the beautiful *Fredegonda*.

561—613 Continual changes in the possessions of the *Merovingian* princes, accompanied by scenes of tumult and bloodshed—*Brunehilda* and *Fredegonda* are celebrated for their crimes, and the power they exercise over these princes, whom they instigate to the most horrid deeds.

567 *Caribert* dies—his kingdom occasions much strife, as each of his brothers wish to possess it—they finally come to an agreement, and live together at *Paris*.

CHILDEBERT II., king of *Austrasia*, 575–596.

The aristocracy acquire great power, feebly controlled by the mayors of the palace, who are chiefs of the army, of the treasury, and of the government.

CLOTAIRE II., 584–628, succeeds *Chilperic* in *Neustria*, and reigns under his mother *Fredegonda*.

THIERRY II., 596–613, king of *Burgundy*, and

THEODEBERT II., 596–612, king of *Austrasia*, succeed their father *Childebert*, under the tutelage of their grandmother *Brunehilda*.

Rising power of the mayors of the palace.

BARBARIAN PERIOD.

German Nations.

The Burgundians, a numerous and warlike people of the *Vandal* race, early occupied part of the *Roman* empire, and were soon taken into its pay—in the middle of the fourth century they were seated on the *Elbe*; but about 413, the lands, which form the present province of *Burgundy*, were ceded to them by Honorius, and the

Kingdom of the Burgundians was founded by Gondicar, 413.

Embraces Christianity about 417—*Catholics.*

Gonderic, 436.

They obtain the lands between the *Loire* and *Alps*, and *Switzerland* as far as the *Aar*: capital, *Lyons.*

Hilperic, 466, is associated with his father, and afterwards succeeds him.

Gondebald, his brother, ab. 477, revolts against him, and in the end puts him and the rest of his family to death, and seizes the crown.

Gondebald, 491–516.

502 *Gondebald* publishes a collection of the rights and customs of the *Burgundians*; and this valuable document forms the *Gombette* law—*Hendinos*, legislator.

506 Tributary to the *Franks.*

516 Sigismond.

Odomar, 523.

534 Subdued by the *Franks*—they retain their own laws and institutions, and pay a tax to the conquerors.

Ab. 550 The Duchy of Poland is said to have been founded by Lech I., chief of the *Sclavonians*—after his death the country was governed by twelve palatins, or vaivodes.

Ab. the same time Zeck, brother of *Leck*, was the first duke of *Bohemia.*

Eastern *Germany*, beyond the *Saale*, is occupied by the *Slavi*, or *Sclavonians*, a people differing from the *Germans* in language and manners.

The *Alemanni*, the *Thuringians*, and the *Saxons* are at times enemies, allies, or tributaries of the *Franks*—always carrying on petty wars among themselves.

Many Germanic tribes, particularly the *Bavarians* and *Saxons* join the *Lombards* and *Avars* in their invasion of *Italy.*

The Lombards, (*Langobardi*), under Alboin, having, with the aid of the *Avars*, etc., destroyed the *Gepidæ*, 566, abandon *Pannonia* to the *Avars*, and invade *Italy*, 568.

Seventh migration of the German nations.

Alboin's expedition from Pannonia into Italy, 568—*and conquest of the country*, 572.

Kingdom of the Lombards.

Alboin, 568–574—capital *Pavia.*

A military feudal system, but the *Roman* municipal government continues—the Lombards *Arians.*

Clef, 573 (*elected*)—murdered 575.

575—584 General assemblies govern in the various provinces—they elect dukes as presidents, of which there are from 30 to 36.

Autharis (*elected*) 584–591.

Successful against the Greeks and Franks.

Many troubles follow, but the monarchy by degrees becomes partly hereditary—population and agriculture increase—towns are rebuilt—civilisation advances.

Agilulf, 591–615.

War with the Falconry introduced.

Italy.

In 476 the tottering empire of the west was finally overthrown by *Odoacer's sack of Rome*—the great event which divides ancient and modern history.

Still the imperial government of *Italy* seems to have been but little changed by it—the senate still assembled—the consuls were yearly appointed—and the imperial laws were duly administered—and none of the municipal or provincial authorities were changed. But *Italy* was nearly a desert—its population had been swept away by every scourge under heaven—war, plague, famine, public tyranny, and domestic slavery.

476 **Odoacer, king of Italy**—he also subjugates *Noricum* and the *Ragians*—of the latter he brings numerous bodies into *Italy* to cultivate its lands, which had become depopulated.

The Ostrogoths, under Theodoric, invade *Italy*—*Odoacer* defends it bravely—after losing three battles and enduring a three years' siege in *Ravenna*, he obtains an honourable capitulation, but is murdered soon after.

Theodoric completes the conquest of *Italy* and *Sicily*, and founds

The Empire of the Ostrogoths.

Theodoric the Great, 493–526.

This empire included, besides *Italy* and *Sicily*, the provinces between the *Danube* and the *Adriatic* sea, *Rhætia*, *Noricum* (*Bavaria*), *Pannonia*, *Western Illyria*, and the *Upper Mœsia*: capitals, *Ravenna* and *Verona.*

Theodoric followed the example of *Odoacer* in granting his troops, half a million men (*Arians*), one-third of the lands as military fiefs—he established many wise institutions—consolidated the liberties of the *Goths*, their popular judicial proceedings, public deliberations, etc.—toleration of religion—liberties and municipalities of the *Romans* preserved.

500 Edict of *Theodoric.*

508 Conquest of *Arles* and *Provence.*

Italy flourishes.

Boethius and Symmachus condemned by Theodoric.

526 *Theodoric* d.—buried at *Ravenna.*
Athalaric (5 yrs. old), 526–534, under Amalasontha.
Theodatus, 534—slain 536.
Unsuccessful war with *Justinian*, 535–553—the troops revolt and elect
Vitiges, 536–541.

Belisarius takes Rome 536; but 537 it endures a long and disastrous siege from *Vitiges.*
538–539 The *Franks*, whom *Vitiges* calls to his succour, ravage *Italy*, sack *Milan* and *Genoa*, and cut to pieces on the same day the armies of the *Goths* and of the *Greeks*, which had both reckoned on their assistance—they finally almost all perish by famine.
539 *Vitiges* raises the siege of *Rome*, and surrenders *Ravenna*, and himself as prisoner to *Belisarius.*
Totila, 541–552, re-establishes the powers of the *Ostrogoths*—takes *Rome*, 546, *rases the walls, and expels the inhabitants.*
552 *Narses*, the general of *Justinian*, invades *Italy* with 30,000 men—defeats the *Goths* near *Rome* (*Totila* slain) and at *Naples*, 553, *Teias* slain.

overthrows the gothic monarchy.

554 Italy under Greek Exarchs, who exercise civil, military, and even ecclesiastical power.

Exarchs at *Ravenna.*

Narses, 554—recalled 567.

Longinus, 568.

Smaragdus, 584–590.

Romanus, 590–597.

Callinicus, 597–602.

Exarchs.

Church History and Bishops of Rome.

The Christian church at the beginning of the fifth century was no longer what it had been at its rise—a simple association of believers in one common faith, meeting together to express their common opinions and convictions, and to enjoy their common emotions and feelings. The apostolic purity and simplicity in which it had been founded, had been corrupted by human inventions—various superstitious rites and ceremonies had been introduced—heresies and controversies were daily increasing—the simple truths of the gospel were adulterated by philosophical speculations and mysticisms—the bishops began to seek for worldly authority.

Oligarchy of the Bishops of Rome, Constantinople, Alexandria, Antioch, and Jerusalem—all striving for supremacy.

The favour of princes had given a new character to the church, and makes it necessary that we should henceforward consider it under a more political aspect than it had hitherto assumed.

Simplicius, 468–483.

Felix II. or III., 483–492—he was excommunicated by *Acacius*, bishop of *Constantinople.*

Litanies and bells first used.

Gelasius I., 492–496.
Anastasius II., 496–497.
Laurentius, 498,—schism between him and
Symmachus I., 498–514.

Publication of the Gemara, or *Talmud of Babylon.*

Hormisdas, 514–523.

During this century genuine simplicity declines, and luxury, ambition, and avarice, especially among ecclesiastics, increase—the episcopal power waxes stronger.

The bishops of *Rome* and *Constantinople* struggle for supremacy.

The bishops of *Rome* are still elected by the clergy and Roman people, and confirmed by the kings of *Italy*—the cardinals as yet are only presbyters, curates, or curiones, over the great churches at *Rome*, *Ravenna*, and *Milan.*

John I., 523–526.
Felix III. or IV., 526–530.

Extreme unction introduced.

529 Foundation of the monastery of *Benedictines*, at *Monte Cassino*, near *Naples*, the first monastery of the west—this order spreads rapidly—its original characteristics were not wealth and idleness, but austerity, poverty, and labour.

Boniface, 530–532.
John II., 532–535.
Agapetus, 535–536.
Silverius, 536–538.
536 Separation of the *Armenian* Christians from the *Greek* church.
Vigilius, 538–555,—he gains the papal chair by hypocrisy and violence.
553 Fifth general council of *Constantinople*, convoked by order of *Justinian*, and over which the patriarch of *Constantinople* presided, although the bishop of *Rome* was in the city.
Pelagius I., 555–559.
John III., 559–572.
Benedict I., 573–577.

Miracles greatly increase.

Pelagius II., 578–590.
Gregory I., the Great, 590–604.

Canon of the mass established.

St. Augustine and forty monks go as missionaries into *England*—convert the *Anglo-Saxons*—*St. Augustine* the first archbishop of *Canterbury*, 598.

Christianity had been professed in this island by the British, more than 400 years before the arrival of *St. Augustine*—about sixteen bishops of British Christians are recorded—the bishopric of *London*, founded by king Lucius, 176, was the first.

Rites and superstitions increase—relics of martyrs sought for and worshipped—litanies addressed to the Virgin come into use, as well as fanciful priestly garments, lights in the day, exorcisms, etc.

Greek Empire at Constantinople.

The division of the *Roman* world between *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, marks the final establishment of the empire of the east, which endured 1058 years (395–1453) in a state of gradual decay. It was bounded by the *Adriatic* and the *Tigris*—the populous countries included within it were the seat of art and learning, of luxury and wealth; and its inhabitants, who had assumed the language and manners of *Greece*, styled themselves the most enlightened and civilised portion of the human race. The government was an absolute monarchy—the emperors imitating, in the luxury and magnificence of their court, and the obedience they exacted from their servile subjects, the parade and despotism of eastern rulers.

438 *Theodosian code of laws published.*

Five emperors, Marcian, 450–457, Leo, 457–474, Leo II., 474, Zeno, 474–491, Anastasius, 491–518, were old men, feeble in mind and body, and raised to the throne by women, who governed in their name.

Ab. 475 Theodoric (educated as an hostage at *Constantinople*), succeeds his father as king of the *Ostrogoths*, inhabiting *Pannonia*—he invades the eastern empire and terrified *Zeno* into a purchase of his friendship—but a quarrel arising between them, *Theodoric* ravages *Thrace* with great cruelty.

Sixth great migration of the German tribes.

Thodoric's expedition from Thrace etc. into Italy, 489–493—the army and entire nation of the *Ostrogoths* leave *Thrace*; and, joined by *Bulgarians*, *Gepidæ*, and *Sarmatians*, invade and conquer *Italy.*

499 First invasion of the *Bulgarians.*

502–5 War with *Persia.*

507 Long walls built to protect *Constantinople* from the *Bulgarians.*

512 Tumult at *Constantinople*—10,000 killed.

Justin, 518–527.—*Proclus* his minister.

Justinian, 527–565. *Theodora.*

Belisarius.

Persian war, 529–531.

Procopius.

The schools of Athens suppressed.
532 Sedition occasioned by the disputes of the greens and blues.
533 *Justinian's* pandects and code of laws—*Tribonian.*

Brilliant period of the Byzantine Empire, 518-565.

533–534 *Belisarius* overthrows the empire of the *Vandals* in *Africa.*

St. Sophia and other churches and palaces founded.

War with *Persia*, 540—*Syria*, *Armenia*, and *Colchis* completely devastated.
541 *Roman* consulship abolished.
Plague at *Constantinople*, 542–594—during three months from 5 to 10,000 died daily.
548 *Lombards* settle in *Pannonia.*
550 *Greeks* settle on the *Spanish* coast.
553 *Narses* overthrows the empire of the *Ostrogoths*, and settles the affairs of *Italy.*

Trade with China.
Silkworms introduced from China.
559 The *Bulgarians* advance to the gates of *Constantinople*—repulsed by *Belisarius*—he is disgraced, 561—dies 565.

Justin II., 565–578.

Wars with *Persia*, 571–591.
574 Tiberius associated in the government.

Turkish Monarchy founded in *Asia*, ab. **545-550.**

557 The *Avars*, driven forward by the *Turks*, send an embassy to *Constantinople*; and, about 568, settle in *Pannonia*, vacated by the *Lombards.*

569–582 The *Turks* send embassies to the *Greek* emperor—treaty between them.

570–600 The *Avars* flourish under Baian—invade the eastern empire, and spread over *Hungary*, *Poland*, and *Prussia.*

Tiberius II., 578–582.

Maurice, 582–602.

The empire extended to the *Araxes*, and almost to the *Caspian.*

592 War with the *Avars.*

New Persia, or Parthian Empire.

Sassanides.

Bahram Gor (*Varanes V.*) 420,—persecutes the Christians—war with the *Greeks*—a truce 422.

Invasion of the *Huns*, 430–440, who are repelled.

Yezdejerd (*Isdegerdes II.*) 438.
Hurmaz, 456.
Firoz, his elder brother, aided by the *Huns*, invades *Persia*, and defeats and puts to death *Yezdejerd.*

Firoz, 457 or 458, killed 484 (Malcolm), or 488 (Gibbon)—one of the most celebrated princes of *Persia.*

Dangerous wars with the Pallas (*Balasch*), 484–488.

White Huns.

Cobad (*Cabades*), 488–531.

Noushirvan (*Chosroes*), 531–579, *the just*—he establishes four viziers over his four provinces of *Assyria*, *Media*, *Persia*, and *Bactriana.*

The fables of Pilpay translated into Persian, and the game of chess introduced from India.

War with *Justinian*—invasion of *Syria* and capture of *Antioch*—Belisarius in *Syria.*

Siege of *Petra*, 549–551.

Persarmenia, oppressed by the *Magi*, submits to the *Greeks.*

Conquest of *Arabia Felix.*

Wars with the *Greeks.*

Hurmaz III. (*Hormisdas*), 579–590.

590 Rebellion of *Bahram*, in which *Hurmaz* is slain—*Chosroes*, his son, flees to the *Greeks*, by whose aid he recovers the throne.

Chosroes II. (*Purvez*), 591–628.

400

500

600

a b c d e f

ROMAN CIVILISATION DISAPPEARS—BRUTE FORCE AND BARBARISM PREDOMINATE.

BRITAIN.

600 CEOLWULF, k. of *Wessex*, 597–611, makes *Wessex* to be feared by all his neighbours, *Saxon* and *British*—his sons, *Cynegils* and *Cuichelm*, 611–642, (the first *Christian* sovereigns of the state), resist PENDA, and maintain the superiority of their country.

603 ETHELFRITH, k. of *Northumbria*, successful against the *Britons*—routs the *Scots* at *Degsastan*—he destroys the monastery of *Bangor*, with its library, rich in historic monuments, ab. 612—killed 617.

St. Paul's and *St. Peter's* (now *Westminster Abbey*) founded about this time by *Sabert*, (nephew of *Ethelbert*, k. of *Kent*), who introduces Christianity into the kingdom of *Essex*.

ETHELBERT *publishes the first code of laws in Britain.*

EADBALD, k. of *Kent*, 616–640.
REDWALD, k. of *East-Anglia*, 617,—
Bretwalda IV.—he defeats and kills *Ethelfrith*, king of *Northumbria*, at *Retford*, and places EDWIN, son of *Ella*, on the throne, 617–633, who becomes
Bretwalda V.—he embraces Christianity and becomes powerful, but falls in the battle of *Hatfield*, against *Penda*, king of *Mercia*, and *Cadwallon*, k. of *North Wales*, 633, who ravage his kingdom—*Eanfrith* succeeds.

625 PENDA, 627–655, a brave and restless warrior, gives to *Mercia* a formidable preponderance.

OSWALD, k. of *Northumbria*, 634–642,
Bretwalda VI.,
a virtuous monarch—propagates Christianity—falls in battle against *Penda*, 642.

634 CADWALLON, k. of *N. Wales*, falls in battle against *Oswald*, the successor of *Eanfrith*, after having been engaged in fourteen great battles and sixty skirmishes.
Cadwaladyr, his son, emigrates during a pestilence to *Britany*—dies at *Rome*.

OSWY succeeds and becomes

Bretwalda VII., 642–670,—he subduces *Mercia* and *East-Anglia*, and introduces Christianity into the former; but in the end *Northumbria* decreases in power—he loses his conquests, and, though his successor, ECGFRID, 670, for some time maintains a superiority, the kingdom falls a prey to civil broils—a rapid succession of princes, and the invasion of the *Danes*.
Penda, k. of *Mercia*, destroys three kings of *East-Anglia*, 643, but falls in battle against *Oswy*, 655, at *Winwidfield* near *Leeds*.
650 CENWALCH, k. of *Wessex*, 643–672, is driven from his throne by *Penda*, 645, who keeps possession of *Wessex* for three years, and though *Cenwalch* is restored, he loses ground against *Wulfhere*, *Penda's* son.

Mercia embraces Christianity.

656–675 WULFHERE, k. of *Mercia*, shakes off the yoke of *Northumbria*.

Northumbria declines, and *Wessex* and *Mercia* increase in power.

The

Abbey of Whitby, and monastery of Gilling, founded.

Anglo-Saxons

ECGFRID, 670–685, succeeds *Oswy* in *Northumbria*—he defeats the *Picts*, and, 679, invades *Mercia*.

improve

in

ETHELRED, k. of *Mercia*, 675–704, defeats the *Cantuarians* and ruins their cities, 677.

675 **civilisation**

684 *Ecgfrid* sends an army into *Ireland*.

and

Literature flourishes in some of the Irish monasteries.

power

Ecgfrid makes an expedition against the *Picts*, in which he is slain.
ALFRED, *the Wise*, 685–728, succeeds him—an amiable monarch, *and great encourager of literature*.

by the

CAEDWALLA, 685, the first Christian king of *Wessex*, subjugates *Kent* and *Sussex*—dies at *Rome*, 688.
INA, 688–728, succeeds him—a valiant king—legislator, and encourager of learning—dies at *Rome*, 728, where he founds a *Saxon* school, to maintain which he grants Peter's pence—he annexed *Essex* to his dominions.

introduction

of

Wessex declines to the time of Egbert.

Christianity.

700

SPAIN.

Kingdom of the Visigoths.

LIUVA II., 601—assassinated by VITTERIC, 603—assassinated.

GONDEMAR, 610.

SISEBERT, 612–621,—successful against the *Basques* and *Greeks*.

Persecution of the Jews—80,000 *are baptized, and many escape into France.*

RECARED II., 621,—three months.
SWINTILA, 621,—deposed 631—defeats the *Basques*.

623 The *Greeks* expelled *Spain*.

SISENAND, 631–636.

633 Fourth council of *Toledo*.

The authority of the church and bishops increases.

CHINTILLA, 636–640.

638 Sixth council—edict against the *Jews*.

TULGA, 640,—civil broils.

CHINDASWIND, 642–653,—he re-establishes peace in his dominions, strengthens the throne, and punishes the nobles who had taken part in the revolutions and conspiracies which for forty years had distracted *Spain*—he reforms the law of the *Visigoths*, and causes all his subjects to be amenable to the same code and the same magistrates.
649 Associates his son.

RECESWIND, 653–672,—he relaxes the authority of the sovereign, who henceforward is simply the first magistrate intrusted with the execution of the laws—all is regulated by the national assemblies, in which

The clergy have great power.

Defeats the *Basques*.

WAMBA (*elected*), 672–680.
673 Rebellion of *Paul*.
675 Naval victory over the *Arabs*, who attempt to invade *Spain*—turns monk, and abdicates—dies 683.
ERWIG, 680–687.

EGICA, 687–701.

Rigid persecution of the Jews.

696 *Witiza* associated in the government.

FRANCE.

Kingdom of the Franks.

MEROVINGIANS:

THIERRY, k. of *Orleans* and *Burgundy*.
THEODEBERT II. k. of *Austrasia*.
CLOTAIRE II. k. of *Soissons*.

A succession of civil wars is carried on between these monarchs with varied success; but
613 The *Burgundians* and *Austrasians* under *Brunehilda* desert to *Clotaire*, who, having put *Brunehilda* to death, and having all the descendants of *Clovis* in his power, becomes sole monarch.

Clotaire II., sole monarch, 613-628, grandson of *Clovis*,—his power extends over all the *Gauls* to the *Pyrenees*—the *Saxons* and *Lombards* tributary: capital, *Paris*.
615 *Council at Paris*—a national assembly attended by lay lords as well as bishops.

During the fifteen years' tranquil reign of Clotaire, commerce and the arts of peace improve.

622 DAGOBERT, son of *Clotaire*, made k. of *Neustria* and *Austrasia*.

625 War with the *Saxons*.

The power of the mayors of the palaces increases by their being appointed regents over the countries conquered by Clotaire.

Dagobert, 628–638, succeeds *Clotaire*.
Pepin, the elder, is made mayor of the palace and duke of *Neustria*.
CHARIBERT, his brother, is appointed k. of *Aquitaine*, and makes *Toulouse* his capital—from him are descended the dukes of *Aquitaine*—dies 631.

631 Dagobert sole monarch.
Dagobert gives himself up to all manner of luxury and debauchery—"This king had three queens, and so many concubines that I shrink from the task of inserting them in this chronicle."—*Fredigaire*, quoted by *Sismondi*.
631 9000 *Bulgarian* families, to whom *Dagobert* had exercised hospitality, are massacred in one night, by his orders, lest his sheltering them should offend the *Avars*.

War with the Slavi.

After the death of Dagobert the kings of France become mere ciphers in the hands of the mayors of the palace, who hold not their authority of the king, but are elected by the nobles of the countries they govern.

638 The Kingdom again divided:
CLOVIS II. (five years old) k. of *Neustria* and *Burgundy*, 638–656.
Ega mayor of the palace.
SIGEBERT (eight years old) k. of *Austrasia*, 638–656.
Pepin, d. 639.
GRIMOALD succeeds him as mayor of the palace.

CLOTAIRE III., 656–670,—after the death of *Sigebert*, sole king till 660.
DAGOBERT, 656–679,—*Grimoald* gets him kidnapped into *Scotland* and places his own son on the throne, who reigns seven months.

CHILDERIC II., 660.

Divisions between the aristocracy and the freemen, or *small landholders*—the former successful in *Austrasia* under the *Carlovingian* family—but in *Neustria* the freemen maintain their independence, attend the national assemblies, and elect *Ebroin* mayor of the palace to *Clotaire*.

THIERRY III., 670, is placed on the throne by *Ebroin;* but the nobles, in hatred of *Ebroin*, depose him, and
CHILDERIC II., 670–673, becomes sole monarch.
THIERRY is restored 673.

DAGOBERT, who returns from *Scotland*, 674–679.

After six years of war, massacre, and pillage, between the *Neustrians* and *Austrasians*, PEPIN D'HERISTAL gains,
687, The battle of Testry,
and becomes, as hereditary duke, the ruler of *France*, under the cipher-king *Thierry*.

This victory was the triumph of the aristocracy over the monarch and the people—it caused the *Teutonic* language to supersede the *Latin*—national assemblies to be re-established, held more regularly, and to obtain supreme authority—unfortunately they were only *assemblies of the nobles.*

CLOVIS III., 691–695,
CHILDEBERT III. 695–711,—kings only in name.

The nations beyond the *Rhine* regain their independence.

Aquitaine, *Burgundy*, and *Provence* become separate states under their own dukes.

GERMANY.

Samo, a merchant of *France* trading with the *Slavi*, or *Venidi*, in *Bohemia*, stimulates them to shake off the yoke of the *Avars*—under him they are victorious and make him their king.

Radulf, duke of *Thuringia*.

The *Alemanni*, *Bavarians*, *Frisons*, *Thuringians*, and *Saxons*, while *France* is occupied with the dissensions of the mayors of the palace, shake off the Frankish yoke.

ITALY.

KINGDOM OF THE LOMBARDS.

AGILULF—615.
602 He embraces the Catholic faith.

ADALVALD, 615.

Civil broils and wars against the Greeks prevail during this century.

ARIVALD, 625–636.

ROTHARIS, 636–652.

Legislation of *Rotharis* and gradual formation of the *Italian* language.

Invasion of the *Slavi*, who are repulsed.

RADOALD, 652..
ARIBERT, 653-661.

PERTHARIS at *Milan*, and GONDEBERT at *Pavia*, 661.
GRIMOALD, 662, duke of *Benevento*, comes to aid *Gondebert*, but kills him and seizes the crown. PETHARIS flees into *Pannonia*—*Grimoald* makes conquests in *Lower Italy*.

PERTHARIS restored, 671–686,—protects *Wilfred*, archbishop of *York*.

CUNIBERT, 677, associated with his father.

686 *Cunibert* alone.

GREEK EXARCHS AT RAVENNA.

SMARAGDUS, 602–611, (the second time.)

Successful wars against the *Greeks*.

LEMIGIUS, 611–616.

ELEUTHERIUS, 616–619.
619 *Eleutherius* is killed in an attempt to assume the purple.
ISAAC, 619–638.

The maritime cities of Italy,

PLATO, 638–649.

nominally subject to the Greek empire, begin to form into

THEODORUS CALLOPAS, 648, 649.

free republics, in which was preserved the

OLYMPIUS, 649–652.

THEODORUS restored, 652–666.

spirit of liberty that, afterwards, became diffused over western Europe.

GREGORY, 666.

THEODORUS II., 678–687.

JOHN PLATO, 687-702.

697 *Venice* begins to have its Doges—LUC ANAFETTO the first.

a b c d

RISING POWER OF THE POPES. — RISE OF MOHAMMEDANISM.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

SABINIAN, 604–606.

BONIFACE III., 606.

The power of the popes increases by the concessions of PHOCAS—the title of *universal bishop* is now first usurped—the churches of the east, of *Wales* and *Scotland*, do not submit to this usurpation. The WALDENSES still preserve the simplicity of the Gospel, and acknowledge no dependence upon *Rome*—SPANHEIM; but KOCH, who quotes BEDE, lib. I. c. 29. and II. 17, states that the supremacy of *Rome* was acknowledged in *England* in 601 and 607, when the archbishops of *Canterbury* and *York* received the pallium from the popes.

BONIFACE IV., 607–614.

The Anglo-Saxons embrace Christianity—as do also, during this century, the Frieslanders, Westphalians, Thuringians, Danes, Swedes, Germans, and Franks.

614 *Jerusalem* taken by the *Persians*, who kill 90,000 persons and carry off the cross of Christ.

DEODATUS, 614 or 615–617 or 618.

BONIFACE V., 617–625.

Monks and Monasteries greatly increase.

HONORIUS I., 625–638—he had a taste for splendid cathedrals and processions—much money spent in building churches.

Some few monasteries still continued to be nurseries of the arts, repositories of learning, and, at least in appearance, the abodes of frugality, chastity, and concord.

Africa and *Asia*, with the churches of *Jerusalem*, *Alexandria*, and *Antioch*, lost to the Christian world by the progress of Mohammedanism.

SEVERINUS, 640.

JOHN IV., 640–642.

THEODORUS I. 642–649—the first pope who assumes the title of SOVEREIGN PONTIFF.

MARTIN I., 649–655—he commands the vow of celibacy to be kept by the clergy.

Rise of the schism between the *Greek* and *Roman* churches.

EUGENIUS, 654–657

VITALIAN, 657–672.

He commanded the universal use of the Latin language in divine service.

ADEODATUS, 672–676.

DOMNUS, 676–678.

The popes become independent of the *Greek* emperors.

AGATHO, 678 or 9–682.

680 Sixth general council at *Constantinople*, called by the emperor CONSTANTINE, who presided.

LEO II., 682, 683—usurps the right of investiture.

BENEDICT II., 684, 685.
JOHN V., 685, 686.
CONON, 686, 687.
SERGIUS, 687–701.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

SECUNDUS, historian of the *Lombards*, d. 615.

Saxon code of laws published in Britain.

ISIDORUS of *Spain*—grammarian, philosopher, and historian of the *Goths* and *Vandals*, d. 636.

THEOPHYLACTUS, SIMOCATTA, historian.

JOHN of *Alexandria*, surnamed *Philoponus*, grammarian, and commentator on *Aristotle*.

PAUL EGINETUS, *Greek* physician.

Code of the Franks published.

GEORGE PISIDES, historian and poet—d. ab. 641

Literature, which the continual wars of the barbarians almost entirely extinguished in *Europe*, begins to be cultivated towards the end of this century in *Arabia*, under the *Khalifs*—the publication of the *Koran* fixes the classic language of that country—poetry begins to flourish—medical, astronomical, and other writers are translated from the *Greek*.

643 *Lombard code of laws published by* ROTHARIS.

652 MAXIMUS, of *Constantinople*, theologian.

667 ILDEFONSE, of *Toledo*, historian and moralist.

CALLINICUS, of *Heliopolis*, invents and brings to *Constantinople* THE GREEK FIRE, a composition of naphtha, pitch, and sulphur, which, once ignited, could not be extinguished by water—it adhered to wood, and consumed with equal facility a single ship or a fleet—when thrown on the combatants it insinuated itself between the joints of their armour, and destroyed them by a death of torture—from the prows of vessels and the walls of towns it was projected by pistons and tubes with amazing velocity into the air, where it immediately caught fire—it approached its victims in the form of fiery dragons, and at last fell in a burning shower upon vessels and men—an hour's fight would cover the sea with this flaming oil, and give it the appearance of a sheet of fire.

691 JULIAN, of *Toledo*, historian and moralist.

697 BEDE, the venerable,—b. 673,—d. 735.

GREEK EMPIRE.

602 Revolt of the army, which elects PHOCAS, 602–610, a brutal, lustful tyrant—murder of *Maurice* and his five sons.

War with *Persia*, 603–628.

Phocas is put to death by HERACLIUS, 610–641.

610–22 Twelve years of distress—the *Persians* conquer the eastern provinces, and the *Avars* ravage the west—the empire reduced to little more than *Constantinople* and part of *Greece*.

617 Ambassadors sent to *Chosroes* to request peace, which he refuses unless the *Greeks* will forsake Christianity and worship the sun.

622–625 Successful expeditions of *Heraclius* against the *Persians*, after which he maintains a superiority over them.

626 Vain attempt, of the *Persians* and *Avars* combined, upon *Constantinople*.

Heraclius forms an alliance with the *Turks*, and, 627, makes another successful campaign against *Persia*.
628 Peace with *Persia*.

Decay of Arts, Agriculture, and Population.

633 The *Greeks* defeated in *Syria* by the *Arabs*, under *Khaled*, who captures *Damascus*,
636 gains a victory over *Heraclius* on the *Yermuk*, and drives the *Greeks* out of *Syria*.
637 Captures *Jerusalem*.

THE SLAVI found the kingdom of **Servia and Croatia, 640.**

CONSTANTINE III., (*Heracleonas*), 641.
CONSTANS II., 641–668.

THE EMPIRE DECLINES TO 668.

A *Saracen* army advances to *Constantinople*—*Constans* purchases their retreat.

CONSTANTINE IV. (*Pogonatus*), 668–685.

668–675 First siege of *Constantinople* by the *Arabs*—the *Greek* fire saves the city, and obliges the *Khalif* to purchase, 678, a peace of thirty years, by a yearly tribute.

680 Kingdom of the Bulgarians founded between the *Danube* and the *Balkan*, lasts till 1018, when it is again reduced to a *Greek* province.

JUSTINIAN II., 685,—he breaks the truce with the *Saracens*, is defeated, and compelled to relinquish *Armenia*.

The emperor is deposed and his nose cut off by
LEONTIUS, 695–698, dethroned, and his own nose cut off by *Absimarus*, who succeeds under the name of

TIBERIUS, 698,—dethroned 705.

Syria recovered, and 200,000 *Saracens slain.*

ARABS, OR MUSSULMANS.

The *Arabs* profess to be descended from *Abraham* through *Ishmael* and *Hagar*; and the affinity of their language proves the *Jews* and *Arabs* a kindred race.

Their valour, and the nature of the land they inhabit, preserved it from becoming a province of the *Roman* empire.

At the beginning of this century *Arabia* became the theatre of events which wrought an entire change in the condition of the nations of the east. and threatened to do the same for those of the west.

609 MOHAMMED, a native of *Mecca*, (born 569), assumes the character of a prophet, and endeavours to convert his countrymen from idolatry to a belief in one God—*his flight* from *Mecca*, where he is opposed by *Abu Sufian*, which takes place July 16, 622, forms the era of the *Mohammedans*, and is called

The Hijra, or Flight, of Mohammed, 622.

He enters *Medina*, and is acknowledged as prophet and military sovereign.

623–632 Conquers all *Arabia*—in his last pilgrimage to the *Kaaba*, 114,000 Mussulmen march under his banner.

Mohammed taught a future state of rewards and punishments; and made it incumbent on all his disciples to spread his doctrines by the sword.

Khalifs at Medina:

1.) ABU BEKR 632–634, *Mohammed's* father-in-law, succeeds as *Khalif*, and reigns from the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* to the *Mediterranean*.

2.) OMAR, 634–644.

Egypt and part of *Syria* subdued.

The Koran published.

Alexandria captured by *Amru*, and its library burnt, 640.

3.) OTHMAN, 644–655,—builds a fleet.

One sect of *Mohammedans*, the *Shiahs*, regard the first three *Khalifs* as usurpers; while another, the *Sunis*, consider them legitimate—this schism still exists—the *Persians* generally are *Shiahs*, the *Turks* and *Arabs*, *Sunis*.

647 *Amru* captures *Mauritania* and nearly all northern *Africa*.
648 *Cyprus* captured, and
653 *Rhodes*—complete destruction of the celebrated colossus.

4.) ALI, the cousin and son-in-law of *Mohammed*, 656–660.

Moawiyah and *Amru*, governors of *Syria* and *Egypt*, rebel—the hostile armies meet at *Kufa*, where they wage a desultory war of 110 days, when *Ali* is assassinated by a fanatic.

From *Ali* are descended the twelve *Imams* of the *Persian* creed.

5.) HASEN, reigns six months and abdicates.

Ommeiyades, 656-750,—thirteen Khalifs.

1.) MOAWIAH, 661–680,—makes *Damascus* his capital, and the khalifat hereditary—forms a navy—invades *Sicily*—besieges *Constantinople*.

Alexandria shares with Constantinople the commerce of the Indies.

Grand Cairo founded, 670.

The rapid extension of the religion of Mohammed was mainly owing to the character and circumstances of the people to whom it was first addressed, or on whom it was first imposed. It summoned the brave, hardy, and predatory tribes of Arabia to battle, plunder, and pleasure, and divested death of its terrors by the assurance that when incurred in religious warfare it was an incontrovertible title to an eternity of enjoyment. The courage thus animated was confirmed by the success which attended the attacks of the Arabs upon the effeminate and ill-protected people of Palestine and Syria; and the confidence of conquest combined with the enthusiasm of religion to render the soldiers of Islam invincible before they encountered the numerous but not over-valiant hosts of Persia and the Greek empire. To the fire worshippers of Persia, as to the idolaters of Arabia, Mohammedanism offered a more rational creed, and the impression which the sword first made was extended and established by conviction. To the Christians and Jews of Asia and Egypt, the exercise of their religion was permitted upon payment of a slight tribute, and their political connection with Constantinople was not of a nature to inspire loyalty or patriotism. The administration of the Government in both the Greek empire and Persian kingdom was singularly defective, and the functionaries, both civil and military, corrupt, luxurious, and imbecile: whilst the rule of the Khalifs was simple and vigorous, and the leaders of their armies distinguished for disinterested zeal, judicious energy, and intrepid valour.

2.) YEZID, 680–683.

680 Death of *Hossein*, son of *Ali*, who endeavours to obtain the khalifate.

3.) MOAWIAH II., 683, reigns six weeks.

4.) ABDALLA, 684,—he is opposed by *Merwan I.* in *Syria*.

5.) ABDULMELEK, 685–705,—he discontinues the tribute to the *Greeks*.

695 A national mint, and silver and gold coins struck.
696 *Armenia* subdued, and, 697–725, the provinces between the *Black* and *Caspian* sea.

698 *Carthage* rased, and the north coast of *Africa* completely subjugated.

PERSIA.

DYNASTY OF THE SASSANIDES.

CHOSROES II., at *Madain*.
603 Invades the *Greek* empire—conquers *Syria*, 611—*Palestine* and *Jerusalem*, 614—*Egypt*, 616, and *Asia Minor* except the coasts—overrun *Africa*.
Splendid court of *Persia*—960 elephants—the tent & baggage of *Chosroes* were borne by 12,000 large, and 8000 lesser camels—his celebrated palace had 40,000 columns of silver, and contained 1000 globes of gold, representing the zodiac and planets.
622 Invasion of *Heraclius*.

627 Victory of *Nineveh*.
628 Conquest of *Madain*—*Chosroes* flees—revolution—he is deposed and murdered by his son
SIROES, 628, eight months.

Peace with Constantinople.

Twelve years of anarchy.

In four years, eight monarchs contest the throne.
YEZDEJIRD, 632–651, the last king.

The *Arabs* attack *Persia*, and, under *Othman*, completely subdue it.

The *Magian* religion gives way to the *Mohammedan*; but a few *Ghebers* still maintain the ancient faith in remote provinces.

600 625 650 675 700

a b c d e

PREDOMINANCE OF THE FRANKS. CHARLEMAGNE.

BRITAIN.

Anglo-Saxon Octarchy.

Saxon kings at this time:

ALFRED THE WISE, *Northumbria*, 705.—INA, *Wessex* and *Sussex*, abdicates, 728.—ETHELRED, in *Mercia*, 704.—WIHTRED, in *Kent*, 725.—ALFWOLD, *East-Anglia*.—OFFA, in *Essex*.

GERAINT, k. of the Britons, in *Cornwall*, defeated by *Ina*, 710.

ETHELBALD, 716–755, k. of *Mercia*, succeeds *Ceolred*—establishes his superiority over all the kingdoms from the *Humber* to the *Isle of Wight*—founds *Croyland Abbey*.

718 INIGILS, the brother of *Ina*, dies: from him are descended EGBERT, ALFRED, etc.

Ina rebuilds *Glastonbury Abbey*, 718.

725

ETHELHEARD, k. of *Wessex*, 728–741,—he invades *Devonshire* and *Cornwall*, but is defeated in several battles by the Britons, under *Rodri Malwynawe*.

EADBERT, k. of *Northumbria*, 738–757,—after his death this kingdom falls a prey to civil broils to the time of *Egbert*.

737 *Ethelbald*, k. of *Mercia*, conquers *Northumbria*—738 invades *Wales*, but is driven back with great loss by the Britons—he repeats the invasion with more success in 743.

CUTHRED, 741–754,—succeeds *Ethelheard* in *Wessex*.

Struggle between *Wessex* and *Mercia*—*Cuthred*, by the victory of *Burford*, 752,

750

saves his country from dependence, and lays the foundation of that predominance which ends in the subjection of the whole island.

CYNEWULF, 755–784, k. of *Wessex*.

OFFA, k. of *Mercia*, 755–794, overthrows the armies of *Sussex*, *Kent*, *Wessex*, and the British state of *Powis*—gains a victory at *Otford*, 774, which brings *Kent* under his authority—he founds the *Abbey of Bath* and of *St. Albans*—corresponds with *Charlemagne*.

775 *Offa's dyke*, founded to prevent the marauding incursions of the *Welch*.

787 *First recorded inroad of the Danes*—they plunder *Lindesferne* and *Weremouth*.

792 OFFA, k. of *Mercia*, inhumanly murders his son-in-law, *Ethelbert*, on the day of his nuptials, and annexes *East-Anglia* to his dominions—as an atonement for this crime, he imposes a tax of one penny on each family, to be paid annually to the *Roman* see—**origin of Peter-pence.**

800

SCOTLAND.

As far back as the time of *Constantine*, *Scotland* was inhabited by two powerful and distinct tribes—the *Scots*, or *men of the hills*, dwelling in the west, of *Irish* origin—and the *Picts*, or *men of the plain*, dwelling in the east and midland provinces.

They began their inroads into *Britain* as early as the fourth century.

PALLADIUS, the successor of *St. Patrick*, the apostle of *Ireland*, is said to have converted the *Scots* to Christianity ab. 460.

Upon the *Saxon* invasion *Ida* subdued the *March*, *Teviotdale* as high as *Melrose*, and the three *Lothians*; and of these five provinces the *Saxons* maintained the possession, though not without some severe contests with the *Picts*, the most numerous and powerful people of *Scotland*.

EDWIN, between 617-633, founded the castle called after him *Edwin's-burgh*, now *Edinburgh*.

ID 685 a check was given to the encroachment of the *Saxons* by the defeat of *Ecgfrid* at the battle of *Drumnechtan*, in which himself and most of his troops were slain.

NECTAN, or NAITON, is mentioned as king of the *Picts* ab. 709.

[A long list of kings of *Scotland*, beginning before the birth of Christ, has been compiled, but with no authority beyond that of uncertain legends, and the traditions of the Scottish bards.]

The Picts maintain a continual struggle with the Saxons on one side, and with the Scoto-Irish on the other.

SPAIN.

Kingdom of the Visigoths.

WITIZIA, 700,—he is driven from the throne for his bad government and cruelty, by

RODERIC, ab. 710, who is elected in his stead.

Much obscurity in the history of this period.

The two sons of *Witizia* conspire with count *Julian* to replace their father on the throne—they call in the aid of the *Arabs* from *Africa*—*Tarik* lands at *Gibraltar*, April 30, 711, gains a decisive victory at *Xeres*, Nov. 11, 712, in which **Roderic, the last of the Goths,** is killed, with whom ends the GOTHIC MONARCHY OF SPAIN.

713, 714 *Tarik* and *Musa* complete the conquest of *Spain*, which is ruled by governors appointed by the khalifs.

Christians.

The Christians maintain themselves in the *Asturias* and *Navarre*.

THE ASTURIAS.

PELAYO, 718–737, defeats the *Arabs*, 719, and strengthens his kingdom.

FAVILA, his son, 737–739.

ALFONSO, the *Catholic*, 739–757, (*elected*).

743 THEODOMIR in *Murcia* is succeeded by ATHANAGILD—this kingdom ends ab. 755.

Alfonso extends his kingdom by the conquest of *Galicia*, *Leon*, and *Castile*, and is regarded as the founder of the KINGDOM OF LEON.

Kings at Oviedo.

FRUELA I., his son, 757–768.

760 Defeats the Mohammedan general, *Omar*, and makes him prisoner, in memory of which he builds *Oviedo*.

Most of these kings are elected, but always out of the royal family.

AURELIO, 768-774.
SILO, 774–783.

MAUREGATO, 783–788, usurps the throne, which *Alphonso*, the rightful heir, does not contend for.

Yearly tribute of 100 beautiful maidens to the Arabs.

BERMUDO I., 788–791, (*elected*).

? 791 Victory over *Hashem*—in which 60,000 Moors are slain.

Abdicates in favour of

ALPHONSO II., *the Chaste*, 791–842.

He defeats and expels the *Arabs*, who invade his dominions, and from this time may be dated the real *independence of the Christians*.

Mohammedans. 711-1492.

The *Visigoths* preserve their freedom—their property, heavily taxed, their religion, and language.

718 *Zama*, governor—is killed in a great battle at *Toulouse*, with the *Franks*, under *Eudes*, duke of *Aquitaine*, in which 360,000 *Saracens* are said to have been slain, 721.

The *Arabs* take *Narbonne*, 721.

731 The *Arabs*, under *Abderrahman*, invade *France*, and penetrate as far as *Sens*, but

732 Charles Martel gains the decisive victory of Tours, which saves the liberties and religion of Europe.

737 Lose *Narbonne*.

Feuds among the Mohammedan chiefs; and Spain subjected to the most horrid calamities—many cities, besides towns and villages, disappear for ever from the face of the peninsula.

Ommiyadan Kings, 755-1031, at Cordova.

1.) ABDERRAHMAN, 755–787 or 8, wrests *Spain* from the khalifat of the *Abbassides*—establishes a military government under 6 *Walis*, or deputies: *Toledo*, *Merida*, *Saragossa*, *Valencia*, *Granada*, *Murcia*. Besides these there were six *Walis* over the chief cities. These *Walis* with their viziers, the *Kadis* (judges), and the *Mexewars* (councillors), formed a kind of parliament.

The first palm tree planted in Spain.

Several revolts.

Abderrahman encourages literature, & founds many schools.

2.) HASHEM, *the Just*, 787 or 8–796.

He proclaimed the *Aljihed*, or *holy war*, against the Christians, but was unsuccessful.

3.) ALHAKEM, 796-821.

Rebellion of his uncles suppressed.

FRANCE.

Kingdom of the Franks.

CHILDIBERT III.,—711.

Neustria.

DAGOBERT III., 711-715.

Austrasia.

PEPIN D'HERISTAL mayor of the palace—the true founder of the *Carlovingian* dynasty.

Charles Martel, 715–741, establishes himself as mayor of the palace, and is chosen duke of *Austrasia*—he is complete master of the French monarchy.

CHILPERIC II., 715–720.

THIERRY IV., 720–737,—*Charles* still governs all.

720–729 The *Arabs* invade *France*, but are several times defeated and driven back by *Eudes*, duke of *Aquitaine*.

732–752 Conquest of *Septimania*—the inhabitants preserve their liberties by treaty, whence the privileges of *Languedoc*.

735 On the death of *Eudes*, *Charles* adds *Aquitaine* to his dominions, and, 736, grants it as a fief to *Hunald*, son of *Eudes*, who does homage for it to him and his two sons without mention of *Thierry*.

737 *Narbonne* wrested from the *Arabs*.

741 Two *Nuncios*, the first that visit *France*, bring the keys of *St. Peter's* sepulchre, and various presents, to CHARLES, from *Pope Gregory III.*, who requests his aid against the *Lombards*.

CARLOMAN and PEPIN *the Short*, 741; *Carloman* takes the cowl 746, when PEPIN becomes sole monarch.

752 CHILDERIC III. who had been crowned 742, is compelled by PEPIN to retire to a cloister, and this is

The end of the Merovingian dynasty.

CARLOVINGIAN DYNASTY.

1.) PEPIN *the Short*, 752–768, consecrated king in a general assembly of the nation, at *Soissons*—he greatly enriched the clergy—was the first who took the title "by the grace of God," and called bishops to the national assemblies.

754–756 *Pepin* makes two expeditions into *Italy* at the request of STEPHEN—defeats ASTOLPHE, and bestows the exarchate, *Pentapolis*, and *Commachis*, upon the pope—*Pepin protector of Rome*.

CHARLEMAGNE, 768–814, and CARLOMAN,—the former one of the greatest monarchs that ever lived, becomes sole ruler upon the death of *Carloman*, 771.

772-803, Thirty years' struggle with the

Saxons, Bohemians, and Huns, whom

Charlemagne subdues and compels to embrace

777 Expedition against the *Saxons*—*Champ de Mai* at *Paderborn*—he subdues the *Saxons*, and causes 4500 of them to be beheaded in one day, and transplants 10,000 into various parts of *France* and *Italy*.

778 Expedition against the *Arabs*,—and

Roland's retreat and death in the valley of Roncesvalles.

Conquest of the Spanish Marche.

In this campaign the *Franks* suffered severely from the *Arab* light horse; and this led them almost immediately to adopt the method of fighting on horseback—*rise of chivalry*.

Charlemagne's love of letters and learned men, and the ambition of founding learned institutions, were partly caught from the *Arabs*—the system of propagating Christianity by the sword more decidedly so.

791–3 Campaign against the *Avars* or *Huns*, from *Ravensburg*—*Charlemagne* attempts to unite the *Rhine* and *Danube* by a canal.

794 *Synod at Frankfort: the clergy of the empire convoked by Charlemagne.*

Christianity.

798 Embassy of *Harun al Rachid*.

Charlemagne restores Leo, & is crowned by him emperor of the West at Rome.

GERMANY.

Numerous *Sclavonian* republics exist in *Bohemia*, the most considerable of which was in the province of *Prague*. This, by war, marriage, and alliance, unites the others to itself.

716 RADBOLD, duke of the *Frisons*, defeats *Charles*.

722 PRIMISLAU marries LIBUSSA and becomes duke of *Bohemia*—his family rules till 1306.

725–728 *Charles* subdues the *Bavarians*, *Suabians*, *Saxons*, and *Frisons*.

743–745 CARLOMAN makes a successful campaign against the *Germans*—defeats *Theodoric*, duke of the *Saxons*.

748, 749, *Pepin* defeats the *Saxons* and *Bavarians*, and, 752, obliges the former to pay him a yearly tribute of 300 horses.

DIDIER, 756, the last king, quarrels with *Pope Adrian*, 772, at whose request *Charlemagne* crosses the *Great St. Bernard* from *Geneva*, takes *Pavia*, dethrones *Didier*, and thus, 774,

Ends the kingdom of the Lombards,

which had lasted 206 years.

Charlemagne founds the second empire of the West.

WITIKIND, who had repeatedly induced the *Saxons* to revolt, compelled to embrace Christianity.

786 ARRIGIS, duke of *Benevento*, submits to *Charlemagne* and holds his duchy as a fief.

ITALY

KINGDOM OF THE LOMBARDS.	GREEK EXARCHS AT RAVENNA.
700 LUITBERT, eight months, then RAGIMBERT.	
ARIMBERT II. 701–712.	THEOPHYLACT, 702–710.
(709 *Paulupius Anabestus, doge of Venice.*)	
	JOHN RIZOCOPUS, 710.
ANSBRAND, 712, three months.	EUTYCHIUS, 711,—recalled 713.
LUITBRAND, 712–744—a great and virtuous prince.	SCHOLASTICUS, 713–726.

Luitbrand takes advantage of the civil broils in *Italy*, captures *Ravenna* and several cities from the pope.

PAUL, 727,—he is ordered by *Leo the Isaurian*, to procure the assassination of *Gregory II.*, for his zealous attachment to image-worship; but the *Romans* fly to arms in defence of their pastor. *Paul* goes to *Ravenna*, where he is as badly received, and killed in a tumult, 728.

EUTYCHIUS, the second time, 728.

He again invades the exarchate—takes several cities, and threatens *Rome*—but cedes them to ZACHARY.

HILDEBRAND, 744, deposed by the nation, who elect

RACHIS, 744, duke of *Friuli*—abdicates 749.

ASTOLPHE, 749-756.

752 He defeats the Greek exarchs, and demands a tribute from *Rome*—*Eutychius* flees.

End of the Greek Exarchate.

a b c d e

BRILLIANT PERIOD OF THE ARABIAN EMPIRE.—HARUN AL RASHID.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

JOHN VI., 701–705.
704 The first province given to the pope.
JOHN VII., 705–707.

SISINNIUS, 708, twenty days.
CONSTANTINE, 708–715.

Christianity greatly extended among the *German* and northern nations; but almost exterminated in *Africa* and the east by the progress of *Mohammedanism*.

Increasing

711 Custom of kissing the pope's foot introduced.

power,

GREGORY II., 715–731.

both

spiritual

726 The 120 years strife respecting image worship begins through the edict of LEO—it ends 842, by the legal permission of this idolatry.

GREGORY III., 731–741.

and

Wilibrod, an *Anglo-Saxon*, preaches the Gospel to the *Frisons*—d. 739.

temporal,

ZACHARY, 741–752.

He dethrones *Childeric*, king of *France*, by a papal decree.

of the

744 *Abbey of Fulda founded.*

Popes,

STEPHEN II., 752, four days.
STEPHEN III., 752–757. 754 He journeys to *Pepin* to implore his protection.

756 Donation of *St. Peter's* patrimony to the popes by *Pepin*, and afterwards by *Charlemagne*—the origin of their temporal sovereignty.
PAUL I., 757–767.

who

Constantine, 767, deposed.
STEPHEN IV., 768–772.

lay

769 *Council of Lateran.*

ADRIAN I., 772–795.

claim

779 **Imposition of Tithes** enforced by *Charlemagne* for the support of bishops, the clergy, churches and schools, and the poor.

to

785 Forcible conversion of the *Saxons* by *Charlemagne*.

787 *Seventh general council, or second of Nice.*

universal

793 Foundation of schools in monasteries and cathedrals by *Charlemagne*—the Gregorian chant, and organs brought into use in *France*.

LEO III., 795–816.

dominion.

800 The pope finally separates from the eastern empire, and becomes supreme bishop of the western—*Charlemagne* protector of western *Christendom*.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

The west had never been so absolutely without an historian as during the first half of this century—barbarism every where reigned, and monarchs, nobles, and people seemed utterly regardless of transmitting any knowledge of their existence to posterity.

ALDHELME, or ADELMUS, Latin poet, —d. 709.

Art of making paper brought from *Samarcand* by the *Arabs*.

GEOROE SYNCELLUS, a *Greek* chronologist.

Dark

BEDE, *the Venerable*, 673–735,—*grammarian, philosopher, historian, and theologian.*

period

WINIFRED, of *Essex*, a *Saxon* monk, afterwards *Boniface*, the great apostle of *Germany*—*Letters and Sermons*—the first archbishop of *Mentz*—killed by the *Frisons*, 755.

EGBERT, archbishop of *York*.

of

748 VIRGILIUS, a priest, is condemned as a heretic for believing in the existence of antipodes.

Letters of exchange invented by the *Lombards*.

European

757 The first organ in *France*.

JOHN OF DAMASCUS, a founder of the scholastic philosophy, 760.

Literature.

FREDEGAIRE, who continued the history of *Gregory of Tours*.

The Abbassides encourage literature and science—schools of *Bagdad*, *Cufa*, *Alexandria*, of *Fez* and *Cordova*—the works of the *Greek* philosophers, physicians, and mathematicians, translated into *Arabic*—rise of chemistry—geography and other sciences advanced.

A private doctor refused the invitation of the sultan of *Bokhara*, because the carriage of his books would have required 400 camels—the royal library of the *Fatimites* consisted of 100,000 Mss.—that at *Cordova* is said to have contained 600,000 volumes. This capital, with the neighbouring towns of *Malaga*, *Almeira*, and *Murcia*, gave birth to 300 writers; and seventy public libraries were opened in *Spain*.

The age of Arabian learning lasted 500 years—it was coeval with the darkest period of *Europe*; but as the sun of science arose in the western hemisphere, it declined in the east.

Schools of grammar, arithmetic, and all the known sciences, founded in religious houses by *Charlemagne*.

The first elephant seen in *France*, sent as a present to *Charlemagne* by *Harun al Rashid*.

Charlemagne the restorer of letters—he established a school in his palace, gathered about him the learned of every country, and thus laid the foundation of the *University of Paris*, the mother of all the academies of the west—he founded also, about 800, universities at *Pavia* and *Bologna*.

ALCUIN, of *York*, a scholar of *Bede's*, resides at *Tours*—forms schools—his *Opera*—d. 804—he was patronised by *Charlemagne*, and was considered the most learned man of his times.
PAUL WAREFREDUS, *Diaconus*, the historian,—d. 801.

SCANDINAVIA.

This region was remarkable in the eighth century for its numerous petty kings who ruled on land, and its sea kings who swarmed on the ocean.

Norway

in the eighth century contained a hardy population, divided into numerous sovereignties, called *Fylki*. HAROLD HARFRAGRE, after a long struggle, unites these into one monarchy.

Sweden

in the eighth century contained a numerous, warlike, and hospitable population, divided into many puny kingdoms, of which *Upsal* was the chief, and to which the rest were tributary. IVAR VIDFAME, the little potentate of *Scania*, conquers this kingdom, which continues to increase in its power and preponderance.

Denmark

was anciently possessed by many contemporary kings, called *Fylk Kongr*, or provincial kings; but ambition, previous to the eighth century, had reduced these to five. This number was further decreased; and on their first invasion of *England* there was only one king over *Jutland*, and another over the isles.

The Sea kings and Vikingr.

These were sovereigns who, with no wealth but their ships, no subjects but their crews, and no hope but their swords, swarmed upon the ocean, plundered every district they could approach, and for above two hundred years spread blood and misery over all the nations of *Europe*. Never to sleep under a smoky roof, nor to drink a cheerful cup over a hearth, were the boasts of these pirates. All their habits, all their feelings and associations, were ferocious; they regarded piracy and plunder as the most honourable method of acquiring riches, raw flesh and blood as a delicacy, tears and mourning as unmanly, and to wrench the infant from its mother's breast, and to toss it from one to another on their lances was with them a sport or exercise.

They only valued peaceful society as a rich harvest easy to be pillaged; knew no glory but in the destruction of their fellow-creatures; and when they invaded a country it was not merely to plunder, but to desolate its agriculture, and to murder or make slaves of its inhabitants.

In 787 they begin their attacks on *England*—and about 800 begin to molest the *Franks*.

GREEK EMPIRE.

JUSTINIAN II.,—restored 705-711.

PHILIPPICUS, 711–713.

ANASTASIUS II., 713,—dethroned 716.

THEODOSIUS III., 716.

LEO III., *the Isaurian*, 718–741.

The *Arabs* invest *Constantinople* by land with 120,000 men, and by sea with 1800 ships—the city is saved by the *Greek* fire—the *Arab* fleet totally destroyed, and the army nearly so.

726 Edict forbidding image worship, which leads to the loss of nearly all the *Greek* possessions in *Italy*.

Images destroyed, 736.

CONSTANTINE V., *Copronymus*, 741–775.

? 746 Defeats the *Arabs*—*Rhodes*, *Cyprus*, and *Antioch* captured.

754 Council of *Constantinople*.

774 Great victory over the *Bulgarians*.
LEO IV., 775–780.

Conspiracy of *Nicephorus* and his brothers.

CONSTANTINE VI., 780–797, with his mother, the empress IRENE, as guardian.

787 IRENE restores the worship of images.

790 The emperor reigns alone.

The exarchate of *Ravenna* lost.

IRENE alone, after killing her son, 797–802.

The Saracens ravage Thrace.

KHALIFAT.

Ommiyade Khalifs at Damascus.

6.) WALID I., 705–715.

705–707 *Musa* reduces the *Berbers* in *Africa*, and subdues *Mauritania* and the whole northern coast.

707 Victory of *Catibah* over the *Turks* beyond the *Jihon*—conquest of *Bokhara* and *Samarcand*.
707 Expedition into *India*.

711–714 Conquest of *Spain*.

7.) SOLIMAN, 715–717.

8.) OMAR II., 717–720.

9.) YEZID II., 720–724.

10.) HASHEM, 724–743.

Armenia and the *Khozens* of the *Caucasus*, subdued 722–729.

732 *Charles Martel* checks the conquests of the *Arabs* in the west.

11.) WALID II., 743, 744,—his debaucheries cause a revolt, in which he is slain by

12.) YEZID III., 744, six months.

13.) IBRAHIM, 744,—abdicates after reigning three months in favour of

14.) MERVAN II., 744–750.

The house of *Ommiyah* is held in abhorrence by the *Mohammedans* of the *Shiah* sect, who consider the descendants of the prophet, as better entitled to his throne and pulpit. The *Fatimites*, who have the prior claim, lack the talents and courage to enforce it; but the *Abbassides*, descended from the prophet's uncle, *Abbas*, were prudent, united, and possessed numerous and powerful partisans, particularly in *Persia*.

This country becomes the theatre of a struggle between the *Greens*, or *Ommiyades*, and the *Blacks*, or *Abbassides*. The latter make head in *Khorasan* under the brothers *Ibrahim* and *Abul-Abbas*, and refuse to acknowledge MERVAN. The latter, after being defeated on the banks of the *Zab*, flees into *Egypt*, whither he is followed by *Abdallah*, and, in another battle on the banks of the *Nile*, is defeated and slain.

Dynasty of the Abbassides, 750-1258, thirty seven Khalifs:—

1.) ABUL-ABBAS, 750–754,—the fourth in descent from *Abbas*, the uncle of *Mohammed*.

2.) ABUZAFER-ALMANSUR, or *the Victorious*, 754–775.

All the *Ommiyades* are now put to death, except *Abderrahman*, who escapes and founds the

dynasty of the Ommiyades in Spain,

which is lost to the Khalifat 755.

762 Destroys the cities of *Ctesiphon* and *Seleucis*, and founds *Bagdad*, which becomes the seat of the Khalifs, the centre of commerce, and rises to great opulence and splendour.

Almansur left behind him, after his wars and buildings, about thirty millions sterling.

Flourishing period of

3.) MOHAMMED MEHDI, 775–785.

Such was the magnificence of the khalifs at this epoch, that this prince expended 666 millions of gold crowns in a pilgrimage to *Mecca*.

Arabian Astronomy,

Poetry, Philosophy,

780 *Harun al Rashid* presses as far as *Nicomedia*, on the sea of *Marmora*, and compels the empress IRENE to pay him a yearly tribute of 70,000 dinars of gold.

Architecture, and

4.) MUSA AL HADI, 785–786.
5.) **Harun al Rashid,** (*Aaron the Sage*), 786 809,—he was the great friend and patron of learning—was always surrounded by learned men, and never built a mosque without attaching a school to it.

general Literature.

799 *Harun* sends an embassy to *Charlemagne*—*among the presents is a hydraulic clock.*

Decline of the Khalifat.

The luxury of the khalifs begins to relax the forces of the empire—the revenue, instead of being devoted to the extension of the dominion and religion of *Mohammed*, is squandered in the vices and extravagances of the court. The martial spirit and stern enthusiasm of the Moslem soldier is softened by ease and prosperity—the passion for war, and the heavenly paradise to which it opened the gates, cools in the enjoyment of domestic life, and the pomps and pleasures of the palace. The empire in the next century is torn and weakened by numerous divisions; but its fatal disease is the decline of the free-born and martial virtues of the desert—it receives its death-blow by the employment of the hardy but hireling *Turk*.

700 725 750 775 800

ALFRED THE GREAT. EUROPE BROKEN INTO NUMEROUS STATES, 841—1073.

BRITAIN.

800

Anglo-Saxon Octarchy.

Anglo-Saxon kings at this time:

EADBERT, in *Kent*.—EARDWULF, in *Northumbria*.—KENWULF, in *Mercia*.—SIGERED, in *Essex*.—EGBERT, in *Wessex*, etc.; but the powers of

Wessex, Northumbria, and *Mercia* greatly predominate.

EGBERT, k. of *Wessex*, 800–836, the last scion of the house of *Cerdic*, and true founder of the English monarchy—educated in the court of *Charlemagne*.

813 He defeats the *Britons* in the west.

KENWULF, the able and powerful king of *Mercia*, d. 819, and the distractions which follow, leave this kingdom a prey to *Egbert*.

823 BEORNWULF, k. of *Mercia*, makes war on *Egbert*, who defeats him at *Wilton*—subdues *Kent* and *Essex*—incites the *East-Anglians* to revolt against *Mercia*, and when he finds the military prowess of that country destroyed, he invades it, 825, and defeats WIGLAF, its new king, who submits, 827, to become his vassal and tributary.

825

827 He invades *Northumbria*, whose king, EANRED, submits to him, and

827 Egbert becomes king of all England.

828 Subjugates *Wales* as far as *Anglesea*.

Egbert increased the power of the monarch, and made all the *Anglo-Saxon* kingdoms subordinate to his own; but he assumed no higher title than *king of the west Saxons*.

The Danes or *Northmen* ravage the *Isle of Sheppey*, 832—defeat *Egbert* in *Dorset*, 833—but he gains a great victory over them, 835, and compels them to retreat to their ships.

ETHELWULF, 836–856, famed for his bounty to the church, whose possessions he exempts from the service of the state.

Alstan, his intelligent, powerful, and warlike minister.

Alfred the Great born, 849.

850

851 The *Danes* winter in the *Isle of Thanet*, but, 852, are defeated with great slaughter by *Ethelwulf*.

856 Revolt of *Wessex*, *Alstan* and *Ethelbald* at the head—*Ethelwulf* is deposed.

ETHELBALD, 856–860.

ETHELBERT, 860–866.

865 *Ragnor Ladbrog*, the *Danish* sea king, is made prisoner and put to death by *Ella*, to revenge which,

866 A dreadful invasion of the Danes—

20,000 warriors, led by the sons of *Ladbrog*, defeat the *Northumbrians* and subdue that kingdom, 867—they ravage *Nottingham* and *Lincolnshire*, burn the churches and monasteries, putting the inmates to the sword without distinction of age or sex, —language cannot describe their devastations: it can only repeat the words **plunder, murder, rape, famine, and distress**—870 they overrun *Mercia* and *East-Anglia*, and invade *Wessex*—various battles are fought between them and the *Saxons*—they are routed near *Wallingford* by *Ethelred* and *Alfred*, but the former is soon after mortally wounded at *Merton*, 871.

ETHELRED, 866–871.

Alfred the Great, 871-900 or 901.

First seven years imprudent.

The *Northmen* no longer fight for plunder and fame, but for the lasting possession of the country.

Alfred's troops are defeated in the ninth pitched battle, fought in the year of his accession, and he makes peace with them.

874 The *Danes* conquer *Mercia*, and possess all the island except *Wessex*.

875

876 They again attack *Alfred*—he gains a naval victory, and buys a second peace.

877 He builds large vessels and defeats the *Danes* at sea—new swarms arrive, and *Alfred* is compelled to become a fugitive, and conceals himself in the *Isle of Ethelney*, 878. He fortifies his retreat, gathers together his friends, attacks the *Danes*, and gains the decisive

Battle of Ethandune, 878.

The *Danes* surrender, give hostages, are baptized with *Guthrun* their chief, and allowed to settle in *East-Anglia*.

The reign of Alfred, from his restoration, is wise and prosperous.

During fifteen years of tranquillity *Alfred* improves the army and navy, creates a militia and builds fortresses, reforms and purifies the courts of justice, and encourages learning and the arts.

893 The *Danes*, under *Hastings*, invade *England*, but after a three years' contest are driven from the island.

? Division of England into shires, hundreds, and tithings.

900

† **Trial by Jury.**

SCOTLAND.

Continual struggles between the *Picts* and *Scots* till the marriage of UNGARIA, sister of UNGUS, king of the *Picts*, with AYCHA IV., king of the *Scots*.

ALPINE, 833–836, their son, succeeds as k. of *Scots*. Upon his death the *Pictish* throne is claimed by

KENNETH, 836–859, the son and successor of *Alpine*.

842 WRAD, the last king of the *Picts*, is slain, and the nation subdued by KENNETH.

Kenneth is said to have extirpated the whole race of *Picts*: this may be an exaggeration; but it is certain that after his victory over *Wrad*, no more is said in Scottish history of *Pictish* kings or people. Even their very language is lost, and what dialect they spoke remains a subject of doubt.

DONALD III., 859, who is succeeded by CONSTANTINE, killed in repelling an invasion of the *Danes*, ab. 873.

AODH, EOCHA, and GRIG, succeed him, reigning conjointly;

and about

892 DONALD IV.

SPAIN.

Mohammedans.

ALHAKEM,—822.

The tyranny of *Yussuf* occasions insurrections in *Toledo*.

Insurrections in *Cordova*, 807—numerous insurgents are exiled, a body of whom capture *Crete*, 823, and found *Candia*.

ABDERRAHMAN II., 822-852—he crushes the rebellion of his great-uncle, *Abdallah*.

Science and litcrature encouraged by the Khalif.

Revolts in *Merida* and *Toledo*.

844 Irruption of the sea kings.

Persecution of the *Christians*.

MOHAMMED I., 852–886.

Unsuccessful against the *Christians*.

Rebellion of *Omar*, 860–881.

Calib succeeds his father, *Omar*—continues the rebellion —occupies *Toledo*. He attacks *Alfonso* with 60,000 men, but is defeated with great slaughter.

ALMONDHIR, 886–889.

ABDALLA, 889–912—a mild, just, and enlightened ruler.

Increases his dominions by a succession of victories over the Mohammedans.

Christians.

ALFONSO *the Chaste*,—842.

RAMIRO I., 842–850, (*elected*)—he suppresses several rebellions—defeats the sea kings; as he is also said to have done the *Saracens*.

ORDONO I., 850–866—he fortifies the frontier cities against the *Saracens*, whom he repeatedly defeats.

At his death the whole country, from the *Bay of Biscay* to *Salamanca*, tranquilly submitted to his authority.

Kingdom of Navarre founded by GARCIA XIMENES, ab. 858.

ALFONSO III., 866-910—suppresses several rebellions.

EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE.

800 Charlemagne king of the Franks and emperor of the west—

his empire extended from the *Ebro* and *Tiber* in the south, to the *Elbe* and *Eyder* in the north—it included all *France, Germany, Spain* to the *Ebro, Italy* to *Benevento*, several isles of the *Mediterranean*, and the greater portion of *Pannonia*.

806 *Charlemagne* divides the empire between his three sons, two of whom die, 810, 811.

808 *First descent of the Normans upon France*—preparations against them, 809–811. *Hamburgh* founded.

813 National assembly at *Aix*—*Louis* co-ruler—*Charlemagne* dies there, Jan. 28, 814.

LOUIS, *the Pious*, 814–840—crowned emperor at *Rheims*, 816, by *Pope Stephen IV.*

817 *Louis* divides the empire between his three sons, and, 823, a fourth, *Lothaire*, is associated in the empire.

BERNHARD, king of *Italy*, is offended—assembles troops—submits to *Louis*, and is shamefully put to death.

820 Invasion of the *Normans*.

In *Charlemagne* was united the talents of the warrior, the genius of the legislator, and the largeness of mind necessary to form a great politician—born in the midst of barbarism and ignorance, he poured around him a stream of light and of glory. His laws (*capitularies*) corrected a vast number of abuses, and gave new ideas of justice; but *the judgments of God*, the valuation of crimes at sums of money, and other barbarities, were unfortunately still suffered to remain. He created new officers, called *missi dominici*, who were charged to visit every country once in three months, to examine into the state of religion, and to see that ecclesiastics performed faithfully their duties; to superintend the execution of the laws, and to see that equal justice was administered to all without distinction. His *heerban* and perpetual wars almost entirely destroyed the middle class of freemen; so that society now consisted of a few great proprietors, and an immense mass of slaves.—In the grants of *Charlemagne* he invariably bestows lands "with all the inhabitants, houses, slaves, meadows, moveables and immoveables."

THE FALL OF THE EMPIRE may be attributed, 1st. To the incapacity of its rulers: the descendants of *Charlemagne* were imbecile wretches, who neither excited interest nor affection. 2dly. To the extinction, under *Louis* and *Charles*, of the race of freemen, already exhausted by *Charlemagne's* wars. 3dly. To the intolerable oppressions of the nobles, which depopulated the provinces.—The most dreadful disorders ensue—the interior is torn by continual civil wars—**Saracens, Bulgarians, and Northmen cruelly ravage the frontiers**—a frightful traffic in slaves is secretly carried on: the nobles, both ecclesiastical and secular, making no scruple, when pressed for money, to sell the children of their serfs to the *Mohammedans*, knowing that these purchase them to convert them to Moslemism.

829 The *Saracens* settle in *Calabria*—chief seat *Bari*.

830 Rebellion of *Louis's* three sons, and succession of quarrels between them till *Louis's* death—*Field of lies* at *Alsace*, 833—*Louis* is deposed, but soon restored.

The Normans pillage *Marseilles*, 838; *Rouen*, 841; *Paris*, 845; *Bourdeaux*, 848. Two hundred and fifty *Danish* vessels arrive, 851, and ascend the *Rhine*, the *Meuse*, and the *Seine*—they every where commit the greatest havoc—the nobles, engaged in private warfare and the extension of their own power, disregard the affairs of the empire, and leave it and the people a prey to these and other barbarians; the cities are left without defence; the rural population hunted like beasts by the *Saracens* and *Normans*, and have no heart to till and sow lands they have no hopes of reaping; while almost every year brings with it a pestilence or famine.

Many fiefs hereditary, and several dukedoms established.

Louis dies, 840—his sons quarrel respecting the division of the empire.

841 Battle of Fontenai between *Lothaire, Charles*, and *Louis*—*Louis* is defeated.

Partition of the Carlovingian empire at Verdun, 843, when *properly begins the history of France, Germany, and Italy as separate states.*

ITALY.

LOTHAIRE, *emperor*, 843–855—obtains *Italy* and *Lotharingia*, or *Lorraine*.

Powerful dukes establish vast and wealthy governments, which they render almost hereditary.

848 The *Venetian* fleet totally destroyed by the *Saracens*, at *Crotona*.

FRANCE.

CHARLES *the Bald*, 843–877—obtains *France*; boundaries: the *Meuse, Saone, Rhone, Scheldt*, and *Ebro*.

Charles was supported against his two brothers by the people of *Gaulish* and *Roman* descent, who hated the *Germans*, or barbarians. The *German* language here gave place to the corrupted *Latin* or *Romance*, which has been since purified into the modern *French*—the manners and language of the people became that of the court—they were no longer *Frankish*, but *French*.

843 The king is compelled to promise that he will deprive no one of his office except according to law and justice, and to continue to every order its privileges—851 to transact no state affairs without the consent of the nobles—854 to declare for himself and successors, that the nobles had the right, whenever their demands and decrees should be unjust, to make common cause against them.

GERMANY.

LOUIS *the German*, 843–876—obtains *Germany* to the *Rhine*, with *Mayence, Spires*, and *Worms*.

The power of the monarchs declines, and the nobles become independent.

The empire, by the almost universal system of division and subdivision, is broken up into an immense number of petty states.

855 Kingdom divided.

LOUIS II., emperor—obtains *Italy* and *Rhætia* till 875.

CHARLES, *Provence*, till 863, when it is divided.

LOTHAIRE II.—899 *Lorraine*.

Ab. 850 Dukes of *Saxony* and *Thuringia*.

Aristocratical feudal system:—The nobility, under the weak successors of *Charlemagne*, make their lands, and, what is of more importance, their offices and titles, their dukedoms and earldoms, hereditary. The ancient republican governments, with their fiefs and benefices, are supplanted by the new feudal system, of which, inheritance and an hereditary nobility are essential features. The nobility and clergy become now the predominating powers in the state—the royal authority sinks to nothing, and the great body of free yeomanry are compelled to give up their lands to the great barons, and hold them as dependent fiefs. National assemblies are changed for baronial courts. *In this period the king and the people are nothing—the nobles all.*

Lorraine divided between Germany and France.

861 *Robert, great grandfather of Hugo Capet, duke of Neustria.*

875 CHARLES *the Bald* becomes emperor and k. of *Italy*.

877 CARLOMAN k. of *Italy*.

879 CHARLES *the Fat*, king of *Italy*—881 emperor.

Boson founds the **kingdom of Burgundy**, *Cis-jurane*, 879.

877 *Edict of Xiersi*: that duchies, earldoms, and all fiefs shall be hereditary.

LOUIS II., *the Stammerer*, 877–879.

LOUIS III., 879–882, and CARLOMAN, 884.

CHARLES *the Fat*, 884–887.

876 Kingdom divided.

CHARLES *the Fat* obtains *Suabia* and *Alsace* till 887.

LOUIS *the Younger*, *Saxony* and *Thuringia* till 882.

CARLOMAN, *Bavaria*, etc., till 879—becomes king of *Italy*, 877.

All *Lorraine* ceded to *Germany*.

884 Charles the Fat re-unites the monarchy of the Franks.

BERENGER I., duke of *Friuli*, 888.

Anarchy and civil war,

889 GUIDO, duke of *Spoletto*, —891 becomes emperor, d. 894.

caused by contentions for

LAMBERT, son of *Guido*, 892–898.

the crown.

896 ARNULF—besieges and takes *Rome*.

899 Invasion of the *Huns* and *Saracens*.

Rise of municipal corporations, which become the foundation of the *Italian* republics.

885 *Paris* for two years besieged by the *Normans*—*Eudes*, son of *Robert*, duke of *Neustria*, count of *Paris*, saves the city—*Charles* raises the siege by a disgraceful treaty.

EUDES becomes k., 888–898.

Rudolf founds the **kingdom of Burgundy**, *Trans-jurane*, 888.

CHARLES *the Simple*, crowned 898–923.

887 *Charles* is deposed by a *German* diet.

ARNULF (a bastard son of *Carloman*), *elected*, 888–899.

From this time Germany forms a distinct empire—the crown elective.

890 Swentibold founds the **Kingdom of Bohemia**—his unsuccessful attempt to become independent.

891 *Arnulf* gains a great victory over 90,000 *Normans*.

896 Captures *Rome*.

LOUIS *the Child*, 899–911.

a b c d e f g

DECLINE OF THE KHALIFAT. DIVISIONS AMONG THE MOHAMMEDANS.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

Charlemagne reforms the church.

Many bishoprics founded during this century—the number of monasteries throughout Europe becomes immense, and swallows up much of the riches of the inhabitants.

The Popes

STEPHEN V., 816, 817.

PASCHAL I., 817–824.

go on increasing

in anti-christian

pride

EUGENIUS II., 824–827.

and

The *Danes* converted 826, and the *Swedes* 830, by *Ansgar*, the apostle of the north.

usurpation.

VALENTINE, 827, forty days.

GREGORY IV., 828–844.

Paschasius Radbertus, a monk of *Corbey*, the parent of the doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, ab. 831. This doctrine was disowned by the *English* church: *Ratramus* and the celebrated *Scotus Erigena* both held much the same opinions on this subject as *Luther*.

SERGIUS II., 844–847,—with him originates the custom of assuming a new name upon being elected to the papal chair—his former name was "Bucca Porci" (*Pig's Cheek*).

LEO IV., 847–855.

Controversy respecting predestination and grace fomented by *Godeschalcus*.

? *Pope Joan.*

BENEDICT III., 855–858.

NICHOLAS I., 858–867.

864 Christianity preached in *Bohemia, Bulgaria, Russia*, etc.

Cyrillus and *Methodus*, apostles of the *Slavi*.

The Bible translated into Slavonian.

ADRIAN II., 867–872.

JOHN VIII., 872–882.

The clergy are no longer amenable to the ordinary courts of justice, but only to *spiritual courts*.

880 Separation of the Greek and Latin churches.

MARTIN II., or *Marin*, 882–884.

ADRIAN III., 884, 885.

STEPHEN VI., 885–891. Investiture by the emperors no longer necessary; nor their confirmation of the election of the popes.

Profligacy of the Roman church and pontiffs—from *Martin* to *Theodorus*: they obtain the see by tumult, bribery, or perjury; or disgrace it by their actions.

FORMOSUS, 891–896—*Sergius*, 891.

BONIFACE VI., 896, twenty-five days.

STEPHEN VII., 896, 897—ROMANUS, 897, 898—THEODORUS II., 898–900—JOHN IX., 898–900—schism between these four.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

Harun al Rashid sent *Charlemagne* as a present, a clock with *automaton figures* which moved and played on various musical instruments.

The Augustan age of Arabian literature.

EGINHARD, *historian*, secretary to *Charlemagne*, d. 842.

TURPIN, *archbishop*, to whom is attributed the famous *De Vita Caroli Magni et Rolandi*.

AIMOIN, *historian*, d. 836.

RABANUS MAURUS, d. 856.

ADO, *historian*, d. 856.

JOHN SCOTUS ERIGENA, d. 883.

PHOTIUS, *patriarch of Constantinople*, deposed 886.

ANASTASIUS, *the librarian*, d. 886.

JOHN ASSER, *historian*, d. 909.

? University of Oxford founded about this time by *Alfred*.

SCANDINAVIA, SLAVONIC NATIONS, ETC.

SCANDINAVIA.

The Norman sea kings continue, during this century, to ravage almost every coast of *Europe*.

Denmark.

826 The *Danish* prince, HARALD, is baptized at *Ingelheim*.

Christianity first preached in Denmark ab. 826, *and in Sweden ab.* 830.

RAGNOR LADBROG, one of the most celebrated sea kings, attacks *France*, 845, and soon after *England*, where he is taken and put to death—cause of the *Danish* invasion of *England*.

GORM THE ELDER, (descended from *Oden*), unites *Jutland* and the *Danish* isles, and becomes *king of Denmark*, 863—his descendants reign till 1043.

Foundation of the Republic of Iceland, by the *Normans*, 874.

The *Normans* discovered this island 861—the government aristocratic. The national assemblies in these northern kingdoms were called *Althings*.

Norway.

HARALD HARFRAGRE, 875, of the race of the *Ynglings*, supreme king of *Norway*. This dynasty lasts till 1319

Sweden.

ERIC EDMUNDSON, supreme *king of Sweden*—he dies 883.

SLAVONIC NATIONS.

The *Slavi*, a warlike, barbarous, idolatrous, and peculiar race, occupied, under different names, the countries from the *Don* to the *Elbe*, and in part to the *Danube*. Besides *Poland* and *Russia*, the population of *Courland, Prussia, Bohemia*, and *Moravia*, was *Slavonic*.

Poland.

DYNASTY OF THE PIASTS, 840–1370.

Dukes at Kruswiez:—

PIAST, 840–861.

ZIEMOWIT, 861–892.

LESKO IV., 892–921.

The *Poles* were originally divided into many small republics, under Palatins or Vaivodes—some date the foundation of this kingdom with MIECELAS I., 962.

Russia.

Foundation of the Russian monarchy by the *Normans* or *Varangians*, under RURIC, about 850–862. RURIC is succeeded by

OLEG, 879–913,—capital, *Novgorod* and *Kiev*.

This dynasty lasts till 1598.

Hungarians,

or *Magiars*, advance from the foot of the *Ural Mountains*, across the *Volga, Dneiper*, etc., in seven tribes to the modern *Hungary*, which they conquer.

ARPAD, 889–907, chief of the seven hordes, lays the foundation of the present kingdom. His descendants reign till 1301.

900 They invade and ravage *Bavaria, France, Spain*, and *Italy*.

GREEK EMPIRE.

IRENE,—802.

801 Negotiations with *Charlemagne* respecting a marriage with him, and a union of the two empires.

802 *Irene* is deposed by *Nicephorus*, and banished to *Lesbos*—d. 803.

NICEPHORUS, 802–811.

803–806 *The Saracens defeat the Greeks, ravage Asia Minor, capture Cyprus, and compel Nicephorus to pay a tribute.*

Nicephorus is defeated and killed by *Crunnus*, king of the *Bulgarians*, July 6, 811.

STAURACIUS, 811, a few months.

MICHAEL I., 811–813—he is defeated by *Crunnus* in May, and retires to a monastery, July 11, 813.

LEO, *the Arminian*, 813–820.

MICHAEL II., *the Stammerer*, 820–829.

Crete lost to the *Arabs*, 823, and *Sicily* to the *African Aglabites*.

THEOPHILUS, 829–842.

838 *The Amorium war* between *Theophilus* and *Motassem*—the latter successful. *Sosopetra*, the native place of *Motassem*, having been rased by *Theophilus*, and its inhabitants treated with the greatest cruelty, *Motassem*, in revenge, attacks *Amorium*, the birthplace of *Theophilus*, and destroys it. These wars, between the *Christians* and *Arabs*, were conducted with the most savage spirit: quarter was seldom given in the field; those who escaped were doomed to hopeless servitude, or exquisite torture—the *Saracens* of *Crete* were flayed alive, or plunged into caldrons of boiling oil.

MICHAEL III., 842–867.

About this time *Turkish* captives or slaves are formed into the body-guards of the *Khalifs*, and, like the *Roman* prætorians, soon obtain the chief power.

Frequent wars between the Greeks and Saracens, with various success.

MACEDONIAN DYNASTY, 867–1056.

BASIL, 867–886. This prince rose from the stable to the throne, yet his reign showed much vigour of judgment. He reformed the administration of finances, the army, the laws, and government in general.

Crete and the *Sicilies* recovered from the *Arabs*.

Publication of the Basilica.

LEO VI., *the Philosopher*, 886–911.

890 Southern *Italy* subject to the *Greek* empire.

KHALIFAT AND EASTERN MUSSULMANS.

Abbasside Khalifs.

Harun al Rashid at Bagdad,—808.

Dynasty of the Aglabites, founded at *Cairoan* and *Tunis*, 800–941.

Edrisites at *Fez*, 808 till 908.

6.) AMIN, 809–813.

7.) MAMUN, 813–833.

The reign of this prince may be regarded as the *Augustan period of Arabian literature*.

820 *First dismemberment of the Arabian monarchy in the east.*

The dynasty of the Taherites founded at *Khorassan*, 820–872.

823 A band of *Arabs* from *Spain* takes *Crete*, and builds the city of *Candia*, which becomes the name of the island.

Euphemius invites the *Saracens* of *Africa* into *Sicily*—they take *Palermo*.

8.) MOTASSEM, 833–841. He builds *Saumara*, which he makes the seat of government.

About this time *Turkish* captives or slaves are formed into the body-guards of the *Khalifs*, and, like the *Roman* prætorians, soon obtain the chief power.

9.) WATHEK BILLAH, 841–847.

10.) MOTAWAKEL, 847–861—a persecutor of the *Jews* and *Christians*, whom he compels to wear broad belts of leather to distinguish them from Mussulmans.

From this time the authority of the *Khalifs* declines—they are venerated as heads of the Moslem religion, but have little temporal power beyond *Bagdad* and its vicinity.

Motawakel was a jealous and cruel tyrant: odious to his subjects he trusted to his *Turkish* guard, who, tempted by the rich promise of a revolution, murdered him, and placed his son on the throne. After this act of treason

THE TURKISH GUARDS DISPOSE OF THE THRONE AT THEIR PLEASURE.

11.) MUNTESSER, 861, 862.

12.) MUSTAYIN, 862–866.

13.) MUATTEZ, 866–868.

14.) MAHTEDI, 869, 870.

15.) MUATTEMED, 870–892,—re-establishes the capital at *Bagdad*, and reduces the strength and power of the *Turkish* guards.

872 The *Taherites* overthrown, and

Safarian dynasty founded by YAKUB BEN LEIS, in *Persia*, 872.

Carmathians, or Karamites, in *Eastern Arabia*, 890–951.

16.) MOTADHED BILLAH, 892–902.

A set of fanatics who declare eternal war to the pomp of the court of *Bagdad*. At a later period they were called *Hussanees*, after their leader *Hussan Subah*; and hence our word "Assassins."

892 Turkestan independent under ISMAIL SAMANI, who assumes the title of Sultan of *Mawerhal Nahr*, including *Samarcand* and *Bokhara*; he conquers *Persia*, 902.

800 825 850 875 900

FLOURISHING PERIOD OF MOHAMMEDAN SPAIN. THE OTHOS IN GERMANY.

BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.

The Northmen colonists still possess Northumbria and East-Anglia.

EDWARD *the Elder*, 901–924, (*elected*),—the first prince who takes the title of *Rex Anglorum*—he incorporates *Mercia* with his dominions—builds many fortresses, which in the *Norman* period became towns and municipal corporations—compels the *Danes* to do him homage and pay tribute.

ATHELSTAN, 924–940. He wrests *Northumbria* from the *Danes*, and is the first *Saxon* prince who extends his authority over *Cumberland*—the other princes of the island, *British* and *Scottish*, meet him at *Eadmote*, take the oath of fealty, and pay him tribute.

Invasion of Anlof the Dane, who, aided by several *Scottish*, *Irish*, and *Scandinavian* kings, endeavours to recover *Northumbria*. *Athelstan*, by *the decisive victory of Brunanburgh*, 934, earns the title of conqueror—he takes the title of *king of all Britain*.

The *Anglo-Saxon* monarch becomes of importance in the eyes of *Europe*—he forms relations with *Bretagne*, *Norway*, the *German* empire, etc.

First political connection between England and France.

939 An *English* fleet sails to aid *Louis* of *France*.

EDMUND I., 941–946.

Anlaf again invades *England*, and gains by treaty the whole of the country north of *Watling-street*.

EDRED, 946–955.

Northumbria incorporated with the Saxon monarchy.

Odo, archbishop of *Canterbury*, d. 958.
St. Dunstan, abbot of *Glastonbury*, attempts to reform the church and clergy by establishing the rule of *St. Benedict* in the *English* monasteries, by enforcing clerical celibacy, and by expelling all the married clergy from canonries and prebendaries, that they might be succeeded by Benedictines.

Violent

EDWIN, 955–959.

St. Dunstan insults the queen *Elgiva*—she is treated cruelly, and finally put to death.

quarrels

EDGAR, 959–975.

Edgar embraces the cause of the monks, recalls *Dunstan*, makes him his minister, and raises him to the see of *Canterbury* (960).

between

The Saxon fleet consists of 360 *sail, in three squadrons, and makes the circuit of the island under the command of the king.*

the clergy

Edgar makes many reforms in church and state—receives homage from eight princes at *Chester*, who row him across the *Dee:* among these were *Kenneth* of *Scotland*, and *Malcolm* of *Cumberland*.

and monks.

970 The king marries *Elfrida*.

The disputes between the monks and clergy rage with great violence.

EDWARD *the Martyr*, 975–978.

ETHELRED *the Unready*, 978–1016.

Dunstan still minister. The people become discontented—the nobles factious and disloyal.

New invasion of the Danes.

Under this weak and despicable king, the Danes renew their attacks with more vigour—the king buys them off, which only excites new adventurers.

994 SVEYN of *Denmark*, and OLAF of *Norway*, arrive with a hundred vessels, and ravage the southern counties—the king purchases their retreat.

The following is part of a catalogue of *England's* miseries at this time, as given by *Lupus*, a contemporary *Anglo-Saxon* bishop: "We perpetually pay them tribute, and they ravage us daily: *one* of them will put *ten* of our men to flight. Very often they seize the wives and daughters of our thanes, and cruelly violate them before the chieftain's face. Soldiers, famine, flames, and effusion of blood, abound on every side. Theft and murder, pestilence, diseases, calumny, hatred, and rapine, dreadfully afflict us."—TURNER'S *Anglo-Saxons*. ii. 325.

SCOTLAND.

CONSTANTINE III.

He joins the sea king, *Anlaf*, in his invasion of *England*; shares the defeat of the *Northmen* by *Athelstan*, at *Brunanburgh*, in which his son is slain.

He retires into a cloister, 952.

MALCOLM I.—he receives the kingdom of *Reged*, consisting of *Cumberland* and *Westmareland* as a fief from EDMUND I.

INDULF.

DUFF.

CULEN.

KENNETH III. strengthens his kingdom, and gains the decisive victory of *Loncarty* over the *Danes*.

He is treacherously murdered by *Fenella*.

CONSTANTINE IV., 994,—slain by

KENNETH IV., called *the Grim*, 995, who, after eight years of broils and bloodshed is slain by

MALCOLM II., 1003.

SPAIN.

Mohammedans.

KHALIFS OF CORDOVA.

ABDALLA —912.

Abderrahman III.,—912-961

THE GREATEST ARAB PRINCE OF SPAIN—SPLENDID EDIFICES BUILT—LEARNING ENCOURAGED—COMMERCE FLOURISHES.

Abderrahman defeats *Ordono* and the king of *Navarre* in the battle of *Val de Junquera*, 921.

932 Invades the *Mohammedan* states and captures *Madrid*.

Splendid court of Abderrahman—city, palace, and gardens of *Zehra*, three miles from *Cordova*—they take 25 years in building, and cost three millions sterling—the most expert artists from *Constantinople* are employed upon them—they were supported by 1200 columns of marble, and the roof of the hall of audience was encrusted with gold and pearls. The seraglio of the monarch amounted to 6300 persons—his guard to 12,000 horse, whose belts and cimeters were studded with gold.

Ramiro defeats the *Arabs* under *Abderrahman*, in the battle of *Simancas*

ALHAKEM, 961–976.

Golden age of Arabian literature in Spain.

HIXEM, 976, under the regency of *Almansor*; who was in fact king.

Almansor was an enlightened statesman, famous for his successive victories over the *Christians*, but is defeated by their joint forces at *Calat Anosor*, 998 (? 1001), and dies soon after.

Christians.

KINGS OF LEON AND THE ASTURIAS.

ALFONSO III.,—910.

Rebellion of the barons, headed by his son *Garcia*, in whose favour he abdicates.

GARCIA, 910,—he transfers the seat of government to *Leon*, hence the KINGDOM OF LEON.

ORDONO II., 914–923—successful against the *Mohammedans*.

Commencement of the heroic age of Spain.

FRUELA II., 923, thirteen months.

ALFONSO IV., 924,—he resigns the crown to RAMIRO II., 927.

ORDONO III., 950–955.

Numerous rebellions, which he overcomes.

SANCHO I, *the Fat*, 955–967.

He is driven from his throne by *Ordono*, son of *Alfonso IV.*, but recovers it by the aid of the k. of *Cordova*.

RAMIRO III., 967–982.

968–970 The *Northmen* devastate *Galicia*, but are defeated, and almost exterminated, with their leader *Gundered*.

The barons of *Galicia* rebel—a bloody but indecisive battle between them & the king.

BERMUDO II., 982–999,—an unfortunate reign, from numerous rebellions, and the successful invasions of the *Arabs*.

ALFONSO V. 999.

FRANCE.

Carlovingians.

CHARLES *the Simple*, deposed 922.

Capital, *Laon*.

France is now divided among the powerful barons, who exercise sovereign power in their respective domains. The *Carlovingians* become mere cipher kings under the *Capetians*.

Rollo, the *Dane*, forces *Charles* to confer on him the province of *Normandy*, and becomes, by baptism,

912 Robert, duke of Normandy—capital *Rouen*.

DUKES OF NORMANDY.

Rollo, died 917
William, his son . 943
Richard I. 1002
Richard II. . . . 1026
Robert 1035
William the Conqueror.

CONTINUED

ROBERT, the brother of *Eudes*, king, 922.
RUDOLF *of Burgundy*, 923–936.

CIVIL WARS

929 *Charles* dies a prisoner at *Peronne*.

AMONG

LOUIS IV., *d'outre Mer*, 936–954, son of *Charles the Simple*, is elected by the nobles—he had been protected by *Athelstan*, with whom he afterwards makes a treaty.

940 *Otho the Great* comes out of *Germany* to protect the king against his overbearing vassals.

Hugo the Great, son of *Robert*, is duke of *Neustria*, *Burgundy*, and *France*; count of *Paris*.

THE NOBLES

949 *Louis* possesses no more than *Laon*.

LOTHAIRE, 954–986,—he owes the crown to *Hugh* or *Hugo the Great*.

DURING

The six great barons who afterwards obtained the exclusive title of *Peers* of *France*, were

1. *Count of Flanders.*
2. *Count of Champaigne.*
3. *Duke of Normandy.*
4. *Duke of Burgundy.*
5. *Duke of Aquitaine.*
6. *Duke of Toulouse.*

The *French* government at this time is an aristocracy of above forty great barons, of which *Hugh Capet*, by his accession, becomes nothing more than the chief.

THIS

977–980 War with *Otho* respecting *Lorraine*—he advances to *Paris*, but is compelled to retire. *Otho* holds *Lorraine* as a fief of the *French* crown.

CENTURY.

LOUIS V., 986, 987,—the army and the church reject *Charles*, duke of *Lorraine*, the last of the *Carlovingians*, and raise *Hugh*, count of *Paris*, to the throne, whose descendants, except during the time of *Buonaparte*, have reigned to this time.

House of Capet.

HUGH CAPET, (son of *Hugh the Great*), 987–996,—he enters into a sworn and written obligation to preserve to the nation its laws and government.

Hugh causes his son *Robert* to be elected as his associate, and crowned as his successor. This custom continues till the time of *Philip*, Aug. 1180.

ROBERT (son), 996–1031.

GERMANY.

Carlovingians.

LOUIS IV, —911.

900–933 *The Huns* pour into *Germany* and *Italy*, and commit the greatest excesses: cities and towns laid in ashes, and heaps of dead bodies mark their progress.

The *Germans* are at this time divided into five nations, each under its own duke, and distinguished by difference of laws and origin; viz. the *Franks*, *Suabians*, *Bavarians*, *Saxons*, and *Lorrainers*—upon the death of *Louis* they elect

CONRAD, duke of *Franconia*, 911–918,—successful against his vassals, but killed in an encounter with the *Huns*.

House of Saxony.

HENRY I., *the Fowler*, 919–936,—a great prince—he consolidates the empire; humbles the *Hungarians;* improves the military system; and builds and fortifies several towns.
929 Founds the margravate of *Misnia*, and
930 that of *North Saxony* (*Brandenburgh*).
931 Subdues *Sleswig*.
933 Decisive victory over the *Huns*.

Otho *the Great*, 936–973.

Bohemia.
ST. WENESLAS, murdered by his son BOLESLAS, 936–967.

Bohemia renounces Christianity, maintains a fourteen years' war against the empire, but at last submits.

940 *Bargundy* a fief of the empire.

Ab. 950 *Saxony* is bestowed on *Herman Billung*.

951 *Otho*, invited by the nobles, invades *Italy* to release them from the tyranny of *Berenger*—marries *Adelaide*, the widow of *Lothaire*—*Berenger* cedes to him the march of *Treviso*, and does homage to him as his vassal, 952.

955 Decisive victory over the *Huns*, which leads to the consolidation of the margravate of *Austria*.

(936 to) 960 The *Slavi* subdued to the *Oder* by *Gero*, and the *German* dominion extended to the *Warthe*.

961–965 *Otho's* second expedition into *Italy*—he dethrones *Berenger*—is crowned king, and afterwards emperor, Feb. 2, 962—makes *Rome* his capital—deposes *John XII.*, and elects *Leo VIII.*

966–972 *Otho's* third expedition into *Italy*—acquires additional importance, with the dignity of *Defender of Western Christendom*—defeats the *Saracens*—conquers *Apulia* and *Calabria*—attacks *Lower* (*Greek*) *Italy*—war with the *Greeks* till 970.

967 *Otho II.* crowned emperor.

972 Marriage of *Otho II.* with *Theophania*, stepdaughter of *Nicephorus Phocas*—*Greek* manners introduced at the *German* court.

OTHO II., 973–983.

980–983 *Otho* in *Italy*—981 he endeavours to expel the *Greeks*, but they unite with the *Saracens*, and the emperor suffers a decisive defeat, 982, at *Basientello*.
Revolt of the *Slavi*, and irruption of the *Danes*, 983.
OTHO III., 983–1002, (aged three years).

Under wise councillors he triumphs over the *Slavi*, and forces duke *Miscilas* of *Poland* to do him homage.

CRESCENTIUS, son of *Theodora*, rules in *Rome*, 990–998.

ITALY.

BERENGER, —924.
LOUIS *of Burgundy*, 900–905, —becomes emp. 901.

Sicily, *Sardinia*, *Malta*, and part of *Naples*, are occupied by *Saracens* (the *Aglabites* of *Africa*).

Continued broils.

Aristocracy of the nobles in Rome.

Theodora and *Marozia* rule in *Rome*, 912.

BERENGER emperor, 915.

924 The *Huns* burn *Pavia*.

RUDOLF, king of *Burgundy*, elected king of *Italy* in opposition to *Berenger*, 922—is driven from the throne 926.

HUGO, count of *Provence*, 926-946,—he obtains great power—oppresses the aristocracy—932 marries *Marozia*—the nobility cast their eyes on *Berenger*, who, aided by *Otho*, enters *Italy*, convokes the states of *Lombardy* at *Milan*, who invest him with the administration, but elect
LOTHAIRE king, 945–949.

BERENGER II., 950–961.

PROGRESS OF FREE CITIES.

The cities of *Italy*, left exposed by the frequent absence of the emperors, and the retirement of the nobles to their own castles and fortresses, naturally seek the means of defending themselves. Their walls gradually become fortified, and their constitutions improved; and this most likely under the sanction of the emperors, who were glad to protect their subjects from the yoke of the aristocracy, and to foster a power by which they might hope to humble it.

THEIR GOVERNMENT.—In each city were generally

1. *Two Consuls* annually elected by the inhabitants, judges in peace and generals in war.
2. *A Council of Credenza*, composed of a few members, whose duty it was to advise, control, and assist the two consuls, whose duties were purely executive.
3. *The Senate*, a more numerous body, in which laws were prepared before being submitted to the
4. *General Assemblies*, consisting of all the male citizens, only convoked on extraordinary occasions.

Each community was divided into four wards, each having its own companies of horse and foot.

By commerce and industry the cities of *Italy* rapidly increase in power. 900—1200 is the period in which their greatest works were performed—fortifications, quays, docks, palaces, etc., which to this day fill us with admiration by their grandeur and magnificence.

a b c d e

SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY AND CIVILISATION IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

BENEDICT IV., 900.
LEO V., 903–905.
CHRISTOPHER, 903, 904.
SERGIUS III., 905.
ANASTASIUS III., 911.

The *Normans* in *France* embrace *Christianity*, 912.

LAUDO, 913.
JOHN X., 914.

The *Bohemians* embrace *Christianity*, 921.

The grossest superstitions prevail—it is everywhere believed that the end of the world is near; and an army marching under *Otho* is so terrified by an eclipse, which it takes for a token of this event, that it hastily disperses. Appeals to heaven in judicial controversies are in general use—miracles abound.

LEO VI., 928.

STEPHEN VIII.. 929

JOHN XI., 931.

Many bishops and abbots, under the *Saxon* emperors, become counts and princes over cities and provinces, both in *Germany* and *Italy*—hence bad men, and even mere children, obtain the most elevated situations in the church; an archbishop of *Rheims* only five years old; *John XII.* is only twelve when raised to the papal throne.

LEO VII., 936.

STEPHEN IX., 939.

MARTIN III., 943.

AGAPETUS II., 946.

The council, or parliament, of *Augsburgh*, convoked by *Otho*, forbids all the clergy, from the bishop to the deacon, to marry, or have any connection with their wives, upon pain of deposition.

955 Baptism of *Ogla*, and conversion of *Russia* to *Christianity*.

JOHN XII., 956,—quarrel with the emperors respecting investitures.

John is deposed by the *Roman* citizens, who elect

LEO VIII., 963, whilst BENEDICT V., 964, 965, is elected by a council.

964 No election of a pope perfect without the confirmation of the emperors. ? Decree of *Leo's*, granting them also the right of nomination to the papal see.

JOHN XIII 965.

Poland embraces Christianity, under Micislas.

BENEDICT VI., 972–974,—*Boniface VII.*, 973, deposed and banished for his crimes.
DOMNUS II., 974.
BENEDICT VII., 975.

JOHN XIV., 984.

JOHN XV., 986.

989 *Christianity propagated in Russia by Wladimir—they hold to the Greek church.*

993 *First canonisation of saints.*

GREGORY V., 996,—schism between him and

John XVI. 997.

Stephen, duke of Hungary, propagates Christianity among his subjects, 997.

SYLVESTER II., 999.

The state of the church during this century is deplorable—men of the basest life and debauched manners force themselves into the *Roman* see—this depravity extends through all ranks of the clergy. The most vile harlots, mistresses of the popes, domineer in the church.

The Benedictine order greatly increases—BERNO introduces it at *Clugny* 910, Ono at *Fleury*, DUNSTAN in *England* 960, etc.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

A sterility of genius and literature prevailed during this century—the minds as well as actions of men seem under an evil spell. The public schools of theology, laws, philosophy, and languages are gradually closed—instruction in the monasteries goes little beyond chanting, singing, and a superstitious and blind reverence to the popes.

University of Cambridge founded, 915.

Cordova, in Spain, becomes the seat of Arab learning, science, industry, and commerce.

Its celebrated schools of geometry, astronomy, chemistry and medicine, together with its equally celebrated poets and philosophers, render it famous throughout the world. The princes of Christendom send their sons here to be educated.

EUDES, monk of *Clani*.

AZOPHI, an *Arabian* astronomer.

933 Printing invented among the *Chinese*.

LUITPRAND, the *historian*, d. 970.

ALFARAGIUS, *Arabian* astronomer.

Literature and science flourish among the Moors and Arabs, and is protected in eastern *Europe* by *Constantiné* and others.

RHAZES, *Arabian* physician, d. 1010, aged ab. 90.

Manufactories of linens and woollens in *Flanders*, which becomes the seat of commerce in the west.

Silk manufactories in *Spain*.

GEBER, *Arabian* astronomer.

ST. DUNSTAN, archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Silver mines in the *Hartz* mountains.

SUIDAS, *grammarian* and *lexicographer*.

ROSWITHA, a nun and celebrated authoress.

Grand Cairo (*Alkahera*) founded.

978 ABBO, monk and astronomer, d. 1003.

981 ALBIRUNIUS, *Arabian* geographer.

982 *Greenland discovered by the Norwegians.*

AIMOIN, *historian*, d. 1008.

Dublin much frequented for trade, as also many places in the *Baltic*.

991 The present characters used in arithmetic brought into *Europe*.

Venice and Genoa begin to drive a flourishing trade between *Asia* and western *Europe*.

SCANDINAVIA, SLAVONIC NATIONS, ETC.

SCANDINAVIA.

Denmark.

GORM *the Aged*, is succeeded by his son HARALD II., *Blae Tooth*, 936–985.
Otho invades *Jutland*, ab. 948.

Harald embraces Christianity.

Svein rebels, and drives his father *Harald* from the throne; but he soon recovers it by the aid of

Richard of Normandy—he builds the city of *Jomsberg*, the largest city of the north, famous for its piracy, opulence, and paganism.

SVEIN-*Otho* succeeds, 985.

Eric, king of *Sweden*, invades and remains master of *Denmark* till his death, when *Svein* returns.

Norway.

HARALD HARFRAGRE, (*Fair Hair*,) subdued all the little kings of *Norway*, and formed it into one monarchy. He aspired to legislate and to civilise, as well as to conquer, the countries he subdued.

He suppressed piracy.

Conquest of the *Shetland*, *Orkneys*, and *Hebrides*.

He sends his son, *Haco*, to be educated at the court of *Athelstan*.

ERIC, 933–936,—he puts all his brothers to death—his people invite *Haco* to deliver them from his cruel yoke.

Eric expelled, becomes king of *Northumbria*.

HACO *the Good*, 936–961.

Agriculture and trade prosper.
Greenland discovered, ab. 982.
Troubles till 994.

OLAF I., 995–1000, succeeds, and

Christianity is introduced.
Drontheim founded, 997.

Sweden

is an obscure but advancing kingdom—piracy ceases, and trade and commerce flourish—gross idolatry prevails—temple at *Upsal*—human sacrifices.

SLAVONIC NATIONS.

Poland.

DUKES (PIASTS) AT KRUSWEIZ.

? LESKO IV.,—921—an amiable prince.
? ZEMOMYSL, 921–962.
MIECISLAS, 962–999,—marries a *Hungarian* princess, and *establishes Christianity in Poland.*
968 Victory over the *Saxons*—submits to the *Othos*—opposes the *Russians*—defeats the *Bohemians*.
BOLESLAS I., *the Lion-hearted*, 999-1025.

Russia.

OLEG.
IGOR, 912–945.
SWATOSLAV, 945–972.

Expeditions against *Constantinople*; (see GREEK EMPIRE).

Olga, widow of Igor, and her retinue, baptized at Constantinople.

Christianity introduced.

Swatoslav overruns *Bulgaria*.

JAROPALK, 972–980.
WLADIMIR I., 980-1015,—marries *Anna*, sister of the emperor *Basil II.*

Paganism abolished, and Christianity established.

Prussia, *Bohemia*, etc., still remain in savage and mostly independent idolatry.

Hungary.

ARPAD, *Chief of the Seven Hordes.*
900 The *Hungarians* invade *Germany*; 924 *France*; 933 defeated at *Meersburg*.
948 *Two Hungarian princes baptized at Constantinople.*
958 Defeated at *Augsburg*.
963 Ravage the east as far as *Thessalonica* and *Constantinople*.
GEISA, 972–997, great-grandson of *Arpad*.
973 *Embraces Christianity*—civilisation increases, and the people become settled.
STEPHEN (*Saint*), 997–1038,—the first hereditary king—propagates Christianity—extends his kingdom towards the east—gives it a constitution and written laws.

GREEK EMPIRE.

LEO VI, *the Philosopher*, and ALEXANDER.

904 *Russian expedition* against *Constantinople*, with 2000 ships, or rather canoes, under *Oleg*.

917 The *Bulgarians* besiege *Constantinople*, under *Simeon*, their king.

CONSTANTINE VII., *Porphyrogenitus*, 911–919,—under his mother *Zoe*.

ROMANUS I., *Lecapenus*, 919–945, with his three sons, *Christopher*, *Stephen*, and *Constantine VIII.*

941 *Russian expedition* against *Constantinople*, under *Igor*—10,000 small vessels enter the *Black* sea, but are driven back by the *Greek* fire.

CONSTANTINE VII., restored 945–959.

956 *Armenia* and the provinces between the *Black* and the *Caspian* sea, recovered from the *Saracens*.

ROMANUS II., 959–963.

962 *Crete* and the north of *Syria* captured from the *Saracens*.

NICEPHORUS II., (*Phocas*), 963–969.

963-975 TWELVE YEARS OF MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT.

964–975 et seq. *Cyprus*, *Cilicia*, and *Antioch* are captured by *Nicephorus*—*Syria* is overrun, and, under *Zimisces*, the *Greeks* penetrate to the *Tigris* and threaten *Bagdad*.

969 JOHN ZIMISCES, d. 976. BASIL II., and CONSTANTINE IX.
971–976 *Bulgaria* subdued by *Basil*.
972 *Theophania*, daughter of *Romanus*, marries *Otho II.*—her sister marries *Wladimir*, grand duke of *Russia* 988.
976 BASIL II., —1025, and CONSTANTINE IX., —1028.

KHALIFAT AND EASTERN MOHAMMEDANS.

Khalifs at Bagdad—Abbassides.

The Karamites flourish in the east of *Arabia* to the end of this century.

17.) MUKTEFI, 902.

903 The caravan to *Mecca* plundered by the *Karamites*, and 20,000 pilgrims slain.

Turkestan and Persia.
Ismael Samani, conquers *Persia*, 902.

18.) MUKTADER, 908,—a dissolute prince, who leaves the government to his ministers.

Fatimites in Egypt.
908 MOHAMMED AL MEHDI, descended from HOSSEIN, the son of *Ali and Fatima*, whence the race is called *Fatimite*, claims the khalifat in western *Africa*, and subverts the *Aglibite and Edrisite dynasties*.

930 The *Karamties*, under *Taher*, storm and plunder *Mecca*.

19.) KAHER, 932–934,—blinded and depesed.

Insurrections in *Persia* end in the elevation of *Imad al Daulah*, who founds
933 The Buyide, or Deylimite Dynasty, which lasts till 1056. Under their sway the language and genius of *Persia* revive.

20.) RAZI, 934–940.

An annual tribute of 50,000 dinars paid to the *Karamites*.

21.) MOTAKI, 940–944.
22.) MUSTEKFI, 944.
945 *Ahmed, the Buyide*, establishes himself as the vizier of the khalif at *Bagdad*, and he and his descendants, under the title of *Amir al Amra*, engross all political power.
23.) MUTEIA, 945–974.

958-972 MALZ AD DIN, fourth Fatimite khalif, subdues the whole of *Africa* and *Egypt*, where he builds *Kahera*, or *Cairo*, and (968) makes it his capital.

961 Principality of Ghizni established as an independent state, by ALP TEGIN, a slave and officer of *Abdelmelek*. sultan of *Turkestan*.

24.) TAIA, 974, *deposed*.

975 ISAAC, his son, succeeds.
976 SABAKTEGIN, a slave of *Alp Tegin*, succeeds, and extends the sovereignty.

25.) KADER, 991–1031,—a just and pious prince.

997 ISMAEL succeeds—is deposed by his brother
MAHMUD sultan, 997–1028,—the most celebrated of the *Ghiznivide kings*—he adds *Transoxiana*, *Cabal*, and part of *India* to his dominions; and in twelve different expeditions into *Hindustan*, captures and plunders many cities, destroys and pillages many temples and idols, and enriches *Ghizni* with the spoil.

He patronises literature.

The promulgation of Christianity in the north, and the admission of the *Russians*, *Hungarians*, and the *Scandinavian* and other nations into the pale of civil and ecclesiastical society, delivers *Europe* from the depredations of these barbarians, and spreads among them the blessings of civilisation. Invasions cease; piracy is suppressed; industry and commerce begin to flourish; and though valour is still the pride of these rude people, the sweets of landed property and domestic life begin to be felt.

900 925 950 975 1000

a b c d e

THE NORMAN CONQUEST. PREDOMINANCE OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM.

SPAIN.

Mohammedan Khalifs at Cordova.

Hixem II.,—dethroned to make way for *Mohammed*, but restored 1010--finally deposed 1012.

Suleiman, 1012—from *Africa*.

Ali, 1015.

Abderrahman IV., 1017.

Alcassim, 1018.

Abderrahman V., 1023.

1025 Hixem III., 1026,—a virtuous monarch—the last of the *Ommiyade* khalifs, and with him ends the *Khalifat of the West*, 1030.

Mohammedan Spain, divided into

Mohammed, 1044.

numerous independent petty states,

1050

rapidly declines.

From 1030 *there is no supreme chief till the establishment of the kingdom of*

1075 *Grunudu,*

1238.

Christians.

Alfonso V. *in the Asturias and Leon till* 1027. Sancho II. *the Great, in Navarre and Castile.*

Alfonso endeavours to repair the disasters caused by the inroads of *Almansor*.

Establishment of free communities (cities) for the protection of the country—their territory extensive, and institutions very liberal.

Bermudo III., 1027, in the *Asturias* and *Leon*.

Garcia III., 1035, in *Navarre*; Ramiro I., in *Aragon*.

Fernando I., king of *Castile*, succeeds to *Leon*, 1037, in right of his wife—after settling the affairs of his dominions, he carries on a successful war against the *Mohammedans* till his death, 1065.

Sancho I., of *Aragon* (afterwards Sancho IV. of *Navarre*) 1063.

1065 Alfonso VI., at *Leon*, and Sancho II. in *Castile*.

1072 Siege of *Zamora*, in which *Sancho* I. is assassinated.

1072 Alfonso VI. becomes k. of *Castile*, and enlarges his dominions by a series of conquests from the *Mohammedans*.

1076 Sancho I. of *Aragon* succeeds as Sancho IV. to *Navarre*.

The Cid.

Toledo is taken by *Alfonso VI.* after a three years' siege, 1085—the *Mohammedans* invite the *Almoravides* from *Africa* to their aid—*Yussef* lands, and *Alfonso* and *Sancho* are defeated in

The battle of Zalaca, 1086.

Yussef, by violence and perfidy, founds the

Dynasty of the Almoravides, 1094.

Alfonso strengthens himself by relations with *French* princes.

Pedro I., k. of *Navarre* and *Aragon*, 1094-1104,

1100

BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

Malcolm II., 1003–1033,—an able and renowned prince—defeats the *Danes*, 1010, and again under *Sveyn*.

1020 He acquires *Lothian*, for which he does homage.

Duncan, 1033,—who is defeated and slain by

Macbeth, 1039.

Macduff, an offended noble, with the aid of *Siward*, defeats him at *Dunsinane*, 1056, and he is slain soon after.

Malcolm III., 1056.

He marries, 1067, *Margaret*, the sister of *Edgar Atheling*, who, with many *English*, take refuge in *Scotland* upon the conquest of *England*.

1070 *Malcolm* ravages *Durham*.

Peace between the *Normans* and *Scots*, 1072—*Malcolm* does homage for *Lothian*.

Malcolm is slain in an incursion which he makes into *England*, near *Alnwick* castle, by *Roger de Mowbray*, 1093.

Donald Bane, 1094, banishes the *English* and *Norman* nobles.

Duncan usurps, but is slain.

Donald is blinded and deposed by Edgar, 1098, third son of *Malcolm* and *Murgaret*. His sister is married to *Henry I*

ENGLAND.

Ethelred, —1016; marries, 1002, *Emma*, daughter of *Richard*, duke of *Normandy*.

1002 Dreadful massacre of all the Danes—*Sveyn*, whose sister is one of the victims, lands with a large armament—after inflicting much misery upon the kingdom, he receives 30,000*l.* to depart.

1010 *Edward* surrenders sixteen counties, and pays 48,000*l.* to the *Danes*.

1013 *Sveyn* lands, and is joined by several *Saxon* earls—*Ethelred* flees to *Normandy*.

Sveyn king of *England*—dies, and appoints *Canute* his heir.

Ethelred recalled, but his death, 1016, leaves Edmund *Ironside*, and Canute, to contend for the throne—after a severe struggle, they divide the kingdom; a month after which, *Edmund* is murdered.

Rise of Earl Godwin, a herdsman's son.

Danish Kings.

Canute the Great, 1016–1035, king of *Denmark*, marries *Emma*, the widow of *Ethelred*, 1018—murders, or gets rid of *Ethelred's* relations—slays and banishes several of the *English* nobility, and divides their estates among his *Danish* friends. He becomes humanised by Christianity, administers even-handed justice to his subjects, and

patronises literature and the church.

1031 *Canute* penetrates into *Scotland*—subdues *Malcolm* and two other kings.

He reigns over six kingdoms.

1032 Performs a pilgrimage to *Rome*.

1035 Harold, —1040, and Hardicanute, —1042.

Violent death of *Alfred* and his companions.

Hardicanute sole monarch,—1042. His oppressive reign breeds many insurrections, and makes the *Danish* government hateful.

1042 The Saxon line restored.

Edward *the Confessor*, 1042–1066,—prosperity returns under his mild sway, but his partiality for the *French Normans* becomes a new source of trouble.

1051 Rebellion of *Godwin* and his sons—they flee. *William*, duke of *Normandy*, visits *Edward*.

1052 Landing of *Godwin* and his sons—terror and flight of the *Normans*: they are proscribed.

Dane-gelt abolished. *Godwin* dies, 1053.

The *Welch* and *Irish* several times invade *England*, but are repressed by *Harold*, son of *Godwin*.

Harold, 1066, elected king.

Tostig, *Harald Hardrada*, king of *Norway*, and *William*, duke of *Normandy*, are competitors for the crown. The two former are defeated and slain, in a decisive battle near *York*. Three days after, *William* lands, *Harold* flies to meet him, but is defeated and slain in the battle of *Hastings*, which gives *England* to *William*.

Norman Kings.

William the Conqueror, 1066-1087.

He completes the conquest of *England*—*Edgar Atheling* flees to *Scotland*.

England is divided and cantoned out among the *Norman* chieftains, fortified with their castles, and garrisoned by their soldiers. The *English* oppressed, rebel, are again subdued and the oppressions redoubled. All places of trust, spiritual and temporal, are taken from them, and given to *Normans*; no *English* are raised to any dignity in church or state for above a hundred years.

The country is depopulated—in *Yorkshire* for nine years there is not one inhabited village, and scarcely an inhabitant. *Oxford*, which had contained 721 houses, is reduced to 243, and so of other cities.

Doomsday book.

Peterpence restored.

Exploits of *Hereward* and *Ivo Tailbois*.

1077 *Robert* rebels, and demands *Normandy*.

William II., *Rufus*, 1087.

Revolt of the *Norman* nobles.

1090 *Fortress of Newcastle*, and, 1092, *of Carlisle built*.

William invades his brother's *Norman* states, who mortgages them to him in order to join the crusades, 1095.

1097 Quarrel with *Anselm*, archbishop of *Canterbury*. *Investitures*.

The feudal system established in England,

but the royal authority not relaxed. *William*, 1085, receives the fealty of *all* landholders in *England, both of those who held in chief, and of tenants*.

A rigid police is established—*the curfew*—domestic peace maintained.

Norman French is taught in all schools, and made use of in all legal proceedings.

In short, by the *Norman* conquest, the *English* become the poor, the miserable, and oppressed, the serfs and villains of past ages, and the middle and lower classes of the present—the *Normans* become the rich, the noble, and the oppressors.

FRANCE.

Capetians.

Robert, —1031.

1001 He succeeds to *Burgundy*.

France, for a long period before and after the accession of the *Capets*, has no national history—the royal authority is now restricted to the city in which the court resides—the kingdom is not only split into a great number of fiefs, but each of these contains many barons, possessing exclusive immunities, waging war at their pleasure, administering justice, and free from all control beyond the terms of the feudal compact. The people are everywhere serfs or slaves—society consists but of two classes, *the oppressors and the oppressed*.

THE POWER

Persecution of the Albigenses (Manicheans) in Languedoc.

OF THE

MONARCH

CONTINUES

TO DECLINE,

WHILE THE

FEUDAL SYSTEM

Henry I., 1031–1060.

GAINS STRENGTH,

AND GIVES RISE TO

1035 *Henry* grants his brother *Robert* the duchy of *Burgundy* in fief.

CONTINUAL

TRUCE OF GOD introduced as a check to private warfare, which it forbade from every Wednesday evening till Monday morning.

PRIVATE WARS

1046 Dispute between *William the Conqueror* and *William of Arques*, for the duchy of *Normandy*.

AMONG THE

GREAT BARONS.

Philip I., 1060–1108.

1066 William, duke of Normandy, invades England,

of which *Pope Gregory* grants him the investiture.

This conquest threatens to give an alarming power to these dukes, who, besides *Normandy*, possess *Bretagne*, *Anjou*, and *Touraine*, as vassals of *France*; but it excites the *French* kings to a cautious, but progressive system of aggrandisement, which proves a counterbalance.

1087 War with *England*—*Mantes* burned.

Robert, duke of *Normandy*, 1087.

Bickerings with the *Pope*, and quarrels with *William Rufus*.

1095 Council of *Clermont*—*Hugh*, the king's brother, joins

THE FIRST CRUSADE.

GERMANY.

Emperors of Germany and Kings of Italy.

Bohemia tributary.

Henry, duke of *Bavaria*, 1002–1024,—a just and pious king, living in troublesome times.

Continual wars with the *Poles*.

House of Franconia.

Conrad II., (*the Salic*,) 1024–1039, elected in a full diet, attended by the great feudatories of the *German* nation.

1025-1027 Expedition into *Italy*.

1029–1032 War with the *Poles*.

1032–1034 *Burgundy* annexed to the empire.

1035–1038 Second expedition into *Italy*.

Henry III., 1039–1056, —elected and crowned during his father's life—he defeats the *Bohemians* and *Hungarians*, and makes both tributary.

This prince renders himself very powerful, and one of the most despotic sovereigns of *Germany*—he disposes of duchies without consulting the diet, and puts an end to the form of popular concurrence in conferring them; he also claimed and maintained the right of nominating to the papal chair.

Henry IV., 1056–1106, aged six years—under the tutelage of his mother.

1073 *Saxon* war.

1076 *Henry* excommunicated—goes to *Rome* and submits to the most humiliating penance.

1078 *Rudolf of Bavaria* (dies 1080), is set up as anti-emperor and supported by the pope—*Henry* triumphs, and, 1080–1083 makes an expedition into *Italy* captures *Rome*, and sets up an anti-pope.

1093 *Conrad*, son of the emperor, rebels, is defeated, and,

1097 cut off from the succession.

ITALY.

Emperors of Germany and Kings of Italy.

Ardoin, margrave of *Ivrea*, elected k., 1002—a *German* party invites *Henry*—*Ardoin* loses most of *Italy*, and after a short time resigns the crown.

1004 *Henry* goes into *Italy*—*Pavia* is burnt in a quarrel between his troops and the people, which causes mutual hatred.

Dreadful civil broils till 1039, *respecting feudal tenures.*

The free cities, *Venice*, *Genoa*, and *Pisa*, rise in power, opulence, and civilisation.

1029 Settlement of the Normans in South Italy.

1041 They conquer *Apulia* from the *Greeks*—1060 *Calabria*—1060–1090 *Sicily*.

The *Pisans* and *Genoese* take *Sardinia* and *Corsica* from the *Saracens*, 1050.

1053 Leo IX. marches against the *Normans*—is defeated and taken prisoner, and confers *Apulia* and *Calabria* on the *Normans* as a fief of the holy see.

Robert Guiscard, first duke, 1060.

School of Salerno (*medicine*).

Flourishing commercial city of Amalfi.

Sicily conquered by count *Roger*, brother of *Robert*, 1060–1090.

Robert invades the *Greek* empire, and gains the battle of *Durazzo*.

Quarrels between the Popes and German emperors respecting investitures and nomination to the Holy see, 1059. It appears certain that while *Rome* was regarded as a dependency of the eastern empire, the popes, though still elected by the clergy, senate, and people, could not be consecrated to the papal chair until the election had been sanctioned by the emperor at *Constantinople*. When they became independent of *Greece*, though acknowledged as heads of the church universal, they were still not consecrated without the approbation of the western emperors. Hence arose the claim of the emperors to nominate, or at least to ratify the election of the popes; a power which the popes, so soon as they could do without their protection, declared *unholy* and degrading. The popes, on the other hand, asserted the necessity of their crowning the emperors before they could be lawfully acknowledged as such; and laboured to prove that the right of disposing of the empire was involved in this prerogative, and that *Germany* was in fact a fief of the Holy see. Thus the emperors insisted that no papal election could be valid without their sanction as lords paramount over *Italy*; while the popes contended that instead of being vassals they were the superiors of the empire. The quarrel lasts till the diet of *Worms*, 1122, and occasions much civil war and bloodshed.

a b c d e

RISE OF THE CRUSADES: PETER THE HERMIT, GODFREY OF BOUILLON.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

SILVESTER II. —1003.

Hungary a fief of the Romish church.

JOHN XVIII., 1003–9, *abdicates.*

Most of the popes of this century obtained the papal crown by violence or corruption; and most of their lives were profligate and wicked. *Silvester II.*, *Benedict IX.*, and *Gregory VI.*, are termed "monsters of men, infamous antichrists, flagitious in their lives, tyrants in their rule, and diabolical in their arts."

SERGIUS, 1009–12.

BENEDICT VIII., 1012–24.

JOHN XIX., 1024–1033, gained his election by bribery, before which he was consul, duke, and senator of *Rome;* so that the same day saw him a layman and pope.

BENEDICT IX., 1033, only ten years of age when raised to the Holy see by the money of his father—1038 is driven from the throne by the *Romans* for his scandalous manners, but is re-established by the emperor *Conrad*. Becoming more and more hateful by his infamous life, his rapes and murders, he is again driven from the throne, 1044.

Silvester III., three months, when *Benedict*, by the aid of the counts of *Tusculam*, his relations, is again restored. His monstrous life again compels him to retire, and he sells the papal chair to

GREGORY VI., 1044–46.

Rome is at this time so infested with murderers and robbers that pilgrims, except in large companies, dare not visit it. The pope is deposed for simony by a council called by *Henry III.*

CLEMENT II., 1046.

DAMASCUS II., 1048, twenty three days.

LEO IX., 1048–54.

THE HOLY SEE VACANT ONE YEAR.

Excommunication of the patriarch of *Constantinople* and the *Greeks.*

VICTOR II., 1055–57.

STEPHEN IX., 1057–58.

Benedict X., 1058, antipope.

NICOLAS II., 1058–61.

Roger, duke of *Apulia*, becomes a vassal of the pope.

The German emperor obtains from the council of Sutry the power of nominating to the papal see, without the intervention of clergy or people.

The popes whom *Henry III.* appointed, were good, pious men, who aimed at reforming the church, and restoring its discipline.

Decree which transfers the election of pope to a conclave of cardinals.

ALEXANDER II., 1061–1073.

He forbids the massacre of the *Jews.*

He deposes *Harold*, and gives *England* to *William the Conqueror.*

Hildebrand, from the time of *Leo IX.*, is the real leader of the church in its struggle for independence and the restoration of discipline. He becomes—

Gregory VII., 1073–85.

The usurpations of the Holy see carried to the highest pitch—it claims supreme dominion, both spiritual and temporal, over all the states of Christendom.

1074 Simony and celibacy forbid.

1075 *Investitures forbid.*

Papal legates sent to the various courts of Europe.

Gregory cites *Henry IV.* to *Rome—Tuscany* and *Genoa* bequeathed to the Holy see by *Matilda.*

1084 *Henry* triumphs over *Gregory*, who flees to *Salerno*, where he dies, 1085, in exile.

VICTOR III. 1086–87.

URBAN II., 1088–99.

These popes continue the struggle against the empire.

PASCAL II., 1099.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

Spain the seat of *Arabian* and *Jewish* learning.

Foundation of the *house of Wisdom* at *Cairo*—an academy of learning.

The *French* language first begins to be written.

The churches of the west built in a new style of architecture (*Gothic*).

BOUCHARD, bishop of *Worms.*

LEO, the grammarian.

The arts faintly revive in *Italy:* paintings in distemper, fresco, and mosaic.

AVICENNA, famous *Arabian* chemist and physician, d. 1050, aged 80.

1024 Musical scale, consisting of six notes, invented by GUIDO ARETINO.

FULBERT of *Chartres*, d. 1029.

GLABER-RAD, historian, died ab. 1048.

CAMPANES of *Novaro*, astronomer.

HERMANNUS-CONTRACTUS, monk and mathematician, d. 1054.

FRANCO, mathematician.

GEORGE CEDRENUS, historian.

MICHAEL CERULARIUS, d. 1058.

MICHAEL PSELLUS, celebrated *Greek* philosopher and historian, d. ab. 1079.

A law made in *England* forbidding parents to sell their children.

? First age of scholastic philosophy.

PETER DAMIANI, d. 1072.

1073 Knight errants in *Spain.*

INGULPHUS, 1030–1109 (secretary to *William the Conqueror*) historian.

WILLIAM of *Spires*, mathematician.

MARIANUS SCOTUS, d. 1086.

BERENGARIUS writes against transubstantiation—d. 1088.

LANFRANC, archbishop of *Canterbury*, d. 1089.

RASCELINUS of *Compeigne*, head of the nominalists.

THEODORUS PRODROMUS.

EUTHYMIUS ZIGABENUS.

London Bridge and *Westminster Hall* built.

Booksellers first heard of.

SCANDINAVIA, SLAVONIC NATIONS, ETC.

SCANDINAVIA.

Denmark.

Sveyn invades *England*, which he conquers, 1013.

1014 HARALD III.

1016 KNUT, or CANUTE THE GREAT, k. of *England.*

1019 Conquers *Norway.*

1036 HARD CANUTE III.,—king of *England* 1039.

1042 MAGNUS *the Good*, of *Norway*, succeeds.

1047 SVEYN ESTRITSON founder of a dynasty which lasts 300 years; but for some time

The country is desolated by civil war.

1064 Peace with *Norway*, which secures the possession of the throne.

1076 HAROLD IV.

CANUTE IV., 1080.

OLAF IV., 1086.

ERIC, 1095.

Troublesome times for nearly a century. Of nine kings, five are assassinated. *The power of the clergy and nobles increases*, that of the monarch diminishes.

Norway,

after the death of *Olaf*, is mostly subject to the *Danes.*

1015 OLAF II.

1037 MAGNUS I., *the Good.*

1047 HARALD III.

1066 MAGNUS II.

1068 OLAF III.

Ab. 1070 *Bergen* built.

The king endeavours to refine the life and manners of the people.

1087 HACO II. and MAGNUS III.

Attempt upon Ireland.

Sweden.

OLAF, king, introduces Christianity.

The race of *Widfadmi* ends 1061, and

STENRIL founds a new dynasty.

The blind zeal of the Christians drives the pagans into rebellion, and they choose

1080 BLOTSWEN for their king, whose descendants, under the name of *Swerkers*, reign in *Gothland*, at the same time with the *Stenkils.*

SLAVONIC NATIONS.

Poland.

BOLESLAS till 1025.

Poland raised to a kingdom, 1001.

Wars successfully with *Bohemia*, the *German* empire, and *Russia;* and labours for the good of the people.

MIESCILAS II., 1025–34,—inglorious wars—licentiousness—madness and death.

Interregnum, 1034–1041.

Great misery and anarchy.

CASIMIR, 1041, *the Restorer*,—war, and defeat of the rebel *Masos*—wise government—promotes civilisation.

BOLESLAS II., 1058.

1062–1076 War with the *Bohemians*, *Hungarians*, and *Russians.*

1079 Murder of *Stanislas*, bishop of *Cracow*—the king is excommunicated and driven from the throne—dies, 1081.

ULADISLAS I., *the Careless*, 1079.

Wars with the *Prussians*, *Bohemians*, etc.

Poland again a duchy, till 1295.

Russia.

WLADIMIR *the Great.*

The kingdom begins to flourish.

1015 *Russia* is divided under several chiefs, of which *Swatopolk* is the head.

Continual intestine wars.

It is reunited by

JAROSLAV, 1036, but again divided, 1054.

The *Grand duke of Kiov* had perhaps some authority over the others; but it was little cared for. Family wars arose upon every succession, foreigners were called in by all parties, and the country was distressed and depopulated by civil broils.

Hungary.

STEPHEN (*Saint*).

1038 PETER, a vassal of the *German* emperor, struggles for the throne till

1077 LADISLAS I.

1095 COLOMAN.

Internal quiet—conquest of *Croatia* and *Dalmatia.*

GREEK EMPIRE.

BASIL II. —1025; and CONSTANTINE IX. 1028.

1018 *Bulgaria* again reduced to a *Grecian* province.

ROMANUS III., 1028, is raised to the throne by marrying *Zoe*, daughter of *Constantine;* as is also

MICHAEL IV., 1034; and again

MICHAEL V., 1041.

ZOE, AND THEODORA, her sister, 1042, reign together; but *Zoe* marries

CONSTANTINE X., *Monomachus*, 1042.

First invasion of the *Seljuk Turks.*

1043 The *Russians* invade *Thrace* with 100,000 men—are repeatedly defeated by the *Greeks.*

THEODORA, 1054, the last of the *Macedonian* dynasty.

MICHAEL VI., *Stratiotichus*, 1056.

ISAAC, *Comnenus*, 1057—resigns, 1059.

CONSTANTINE XI., *Ducas*, 1059.

The Comneni uphold, for a time,

EUDOCIA, 1067, who marries

ROMANUS III., *Diogenes*,—he valiantly but vainly opposes the *Turks*—is defeated and taken prisoner.

the fate

MICHAEL VII., *Parapinaces;*

ANDRONICUS I.; and

CONSTANTINE XII., 1071–81.

of the sinking empire.

NICEPHORUS III., 1078.

Southern Italy lost to the *Normans.*

ALEXIUS I., *Comnenus*, 1081.

1082 Defeated by the *Normans* at *Durazzo.* (*Rob. Guiscard*).

Seljukian kingdom of Rum, founded by the *Turks* after the conquest of *Asia Minor*, 1084.

The Christians oppressed.

Normans, *Turks*, and the northern barbarians threaten *Constantinople;* but the crusades create a new state of affairs, and by the prudence of Alexius *public and private order is restored—learning and commerce are revived—and the empire extended.*

KHALIFAT AND EASTERN MOHAMMEDANS.

Khalifs.	Ghiznivides.
25.) KADER, — 1031.	MAMHUD, —1028.

1004 *Samanians* extinct in *Abu Ibrahim*, tenth sultan; his territories are divided between *Mahmud* of *Ghizni*, and *Ilek*, khan of *Kashgar.*

Literature, the arts and sciences, and commerce flourish at Ghizni.

Ferdusi, ab. 1020, the *Persian Homer—Shohnameh* of 60,000 distiehs.

The kingdom of Ghizni declines, after 1032, *and is confined to India; falls*, 1183.

26.) KAIM, 1031:

1056 ABU ALI, the last prince of the house of *Deylem*, in *Persia.*

27.) MOKTEDI, 1075.

Hussan Subah, of *Nishapur*, adopts the *Ismaelian* heresy, 1071,—acquires the strong hold of *Almowat*, in *Persia*, whence he is called the *Sheikh ab jabul*, or 'old man of the mountain,' 1090—his followers, called *assassins*, numerous in *Persia* and *Syria.*

Egypt.

Mustali, the eighth fatimite khalif, takes *Jerusalem* from the sons of *Ortok*, 1096—loses it to the crusaders, 1099.

Seljukian Turks.

SELJUK, a *Turk* officer of the khan of *Tartary*, becomes a Mohammedan, and settles in *Samarcand*, 980.

1.) TOGHREL BEG, his grandson, passes the *Jihon*, defeats *Masaud*, second sultan of *Ghizni*, 1032, and takes the title of sultan at *Mishapur*, 1037.

Invades and conquers *Persia*, 1042.

Seljuks in *Kerman*, 1042–1187.

Takes *Bagdad*, and marries the daughter of the khalif, *Kaim*, 1061—becomes *Emir al Omrah*—d. 1063.

2.) ALP ARSLAN, 1063–1073.

1071 *Alp Arslan* defeats and takes *Romanus Diog.*

1073 He is assassinated.

3.) MELEK SHAH, 1074,—subdues *Syria* and *Palestine*—his dominions extend from the *Jaxartes* to the *Mediterranean.* *Seljuks* in *Syria*, 1075.

Jerusalem captured, 1076.

The Christian pilgrims are insulted, robbed, and oppressed—a cause of the crusades.

Melek patronises literature and science.

Seljuks in *Asia Minor*, 1084.

Upon the death of *Melek*, 1092, his kingdom is divided among his kinsmen and generals.

The Seljuk power declines.

4.) BURGIARUK, sultan of *Persia.*

1000 1025 1050 1075 1100

The Crusades, 1095-1270.

Their two great causes: 1st. *The impulse of religion*—the crusades were the continuation and zenith of the great struggle, which had already lasted four centuries, between Christianity and Mohammedanism. 2nd. The passion of the European nations for military adventure and renown: this was the *heroic age of Europe*, and the crusades became its *Trojan war.* Their immediate cause was the progress of the *Turks* and their oppression of the Christian pilgrims.

Gregory VII. had projected the arming of all *Europe* against *Asia;* but *Urban II.*, moved by the complaints of the emperor *Alexius* and **the preaching of Peter the Hermit,** first proclaimed this enterprise at the council of *Placentia*, 1095, which he again enforces and preaches at the council of *Clermont*, where the multitude cry out "*it is the will of God.*"

Remission of penance, the absolution of all sins, *plenary* indulgence, and eternal felicity, are promised to all who embrace the cross—curiosity, restlessness, love of licence, thirst for war, emulation, ambition add their influences, and the public mind is wrought up to a frenzy.

1096 First Crusade—*Peter the Hermit* and *Walter the Pennyless* set out with a vast rabble, 300,000 of whom perish before the warriors are ready to start.

Chieftains of the first crusade: 1. GODFREY of *Bouillon;* 2. HUGH of *Vermandois;* 3. ROBERT of *Normandy;* 4. ROBERT of *Flanders;* 5. STEPHEN of *Chartres;* 6. RAYMOND of *Toulouse;* 7. BOHEMOND; and 8. TANCRED. These, at the head of 600,000 warriors (100,000 cavalry) besides numerous priests, monks, women and children, march to *Constantinople*—they do homage to the emperor *Alexius*—siege of *Nice*—victory of *Dorylæum*, which secures their march through *Asia Minor.*

Baldwin founds the principality of Edessa, 1097-1144.

1097, 8, Capture and victory of *Antioch.*
1099 Siege and capture of *Jerusalem.*

Foundation of the kingdom of Jerusalem, 1099.

GODFREY of *Bouillon*, 1099, elected king by the army.
Victory of *Ascalon* over *Mustali* at the head of 100,000 horse and 400,000 foot.

RISE OF THE RIVALRY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. PREDOMINANCE OF THE CHURCH.

SPAIN.

Mohammedans.

ALMORIVIDE DYNASTY.

1107 ALI succeeds his father, *Yussuf*

Ali attacks the Christians with several large bodies of troops from *Africa*; but

The

Mohammedans

continually

1125

lose, and the

Christians

gain ground.

1144 TAXFIN.

Dynasty of the Almohades.

1147 ABDELMUMEN.

1150

1195 **Battle of Alarcón,** in which the Christians are defeated.

1200

Christians.

LEON & CASTILE; NAVARRE & ARAGON.

1104 ALFONSO I. succeeds *Pedro* in *Navarre* and *Aragon* —— marries *Uracca*, who succeeds *Alfonso VI.* in *Leon* and *Castile*, 1109–26.

1118 Captures *Saragossa.*

City deputies sent to parliament.

1126 ALFONSO VII. (the emperor) in *Leon* and *Castile.*

1134 GARCIA IV. in *Navarre.*

1134 RAMIRO II. in *Aragon*—he is succeeded by *Petronella* his daughter, 1137.

Kingdom of Portugal, 1139.

Henry of Besançon is created first count of *Portugal*, 1095, by *Alfonso VI.*, k. of *Leon.* ALFONSO his son succeeds him and gains,

1139 *The battle of Ouriques*, and is immediately proclaimed k. of *Portugal*—captures *Lisbon*, 1147.

1150 SANCHO V. in *Navarre.*

1157 FERNANDO II., son of *Alfonso* the emperor, succeeds in *Leon*; and

1157 SANCHO III., another son, succeeds in *Castile*—dies 1158, and is succeeded by his son,

ALFONSO VIII.

Foundation of the military order of Calatrava, 1158.

1162 ALFONSO II., son of *Petronella*, succeeds in *Aragon.*

? Poem of the Cid.

The dissensions of the Christians

Foundation of the military order of Santiago, 1175—*the foundation of military religious orders greatly aids the progress of the Christian arms.*

Portugal a fief of the Holy see.

alone save the

SANCHO I. (son of *Alfonso*,) king of *Portugal*, 1185.

Mohammedans from

1188 ALFONSO IX. succeeds his father, *Fernando II.* in *Leon.*

being driven from Spain.

1194 SANCHO VI. succeeds his father, *Sancho V.*, in *Navarre.*

1196 PEDRO II., son of *Alfonso II.*, succeeds in *Aragon.*

BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

EDGAR.

ALEXANDER I. 1106.

Successful struggle against the archbishops of *York* and *Canterbury*, each of whom claims a spiritual superiority over *Scotland.*

DAVID I., 1124—brought up in *Henry's* court——promotes civilisation and patronises the church.

Foundation of *Kelso, Melrose, Holyrood-house, Jedburgh, Newbottle, Kinloss, Dryburgh, etc.*

1136 He takes part with the queen against *Stephen*—invades *England*, and is defeated in *the battle of the Standard* at *Cuton Moor*, 1138.

Peace of Durham, 1139.

Hereditary succession suspended for fourscore years—dissension, murder, and rapine prevail—numerous castles are built by the nobles and filled with devils and evil men—they burn all the towns—for a day's journey not a man might be found in a town, nor an acre of land tilled.

MALCOLM IV. 1153.

He yields up his possessions in *Cumberland* and *Northumberland* to *Henry II.*, and does homage to him for *Lothian.*

He is knighted by *Henry* and serves under him in his *French* wars.

WILLIAM, 1166.

He leagues with *France* and *Richard* against *Henry II.*—invades *England* 1173—again 1174, when he is taken prisoner.

1174 *Treaty of Falaise*, by which *William* agrees to do homage for *Scotland*, and hold it as a fief of *England.*

(Before this, *England* had no right to homage for an inch of ground in *Scotland*, except for *Lothian*).

Struggle with the pope—the Scottish church preserves its independence.

Richard Cœur de Leon, by treaty renounces all right of superiority or homage for *Scotland*, and re-establishes its independence.

ENGLAND.

Normans.

The *Normans* and *English* still continue two distinct races—to appease the latter, *Henry* promises to restore the laws of *Edward the Confessor.*

Curfew abolished.

The state of *England* at this time was wretched; *Henry* had some feeling of that chivalry which began to soften society, but it was exclusively a generosity towards high born dames and noble warriors; it never stooped so low as justice and good faith towards all men. Wherever the king went, there was full licence to his company to harrow the wretched people—his exactions were cruel—justice was a source of revenue—judicial murder a frequent instrument of extortion.

The *Norman* clergy were rather wolves than shepherds—no virtue or merit could advance an *Englishman.*

HENRY I. (*Beauclerc*), 1100—to propitiate the *English* he grants them a charter, and marries *Maud*, of *Saxon* race.

1101 *Robert*, duke of *Normandy*, invades *England*—pacification—1103–6 *Henry* invades and conquers *Normandy*: *Robert* is made prisoner at the

Battle of Tinchebrai, 1106,

and remains a captive till his death.

1107 Quarrel and compromise with *Anselm.*

1120 Shipwreck and death of *Prince William* and 140 noblemen.

Insurrection in *Normandy* in favour of *William Fitz-Robert*: suppressed 1124.

Wars between the French and English, and

1127 *Matilda*, the king's daughter, marries *Geoffrey Plantagenet, of Anjou.*

STEPHEN *of Blois*, 1135–54, an usurper.

A reign of

1136 *Matilda* asserts her claim to the throne—is unsuccessful in *Normandy.*

1139 *Robert*, earl of *Gloucester*, the leader of her party, invades *England*—after a struggle of two years *Stephen* is made prisoner at

anarchy, misery,

the battle of Lincoln, 1141,

and *Matilda* is crowned; but *Stephen* is soon released, and *Matilda* flees to *Normandy.*

and civil war.

1149 *Henry Plantagenet*, her son, invades *England*—a compromise, which is renewed 1153.

1152 *Louis* repudiates *Eleanor*, who, six weeks after, is married by *Henry*, count of *Anjou*, afterwards king of *England.* By this false step, *Guienne* and *Poitou* are lost to *France*, and annexed to the *English* crown, which thereby becomes so powerful that but for the quarrel with *Becket*, and the rebellion of *Henry's* sons, the sceptre of *France* would probably have passed from the *Capets* to the *Plantagenets.*

Plantagenets, 1154-1399.

HENRY II., *Plantagenet*, 1154–89, duke of *Normandy*, *Aquitaine*, *Poitou*, *Anjou*, *Touraine*, etc. (one-fifth of *France* belongs to *Henry*, while *Louis* cannot command the obedience of one-tenth) he restores order and tranquillity by wise and vigorous measures.

Scutages.

1159 War between *France* and *England.*

Quarrel with Thomas a Becket.

Thomas a Becket, of low birth, but of the *Saxon* race, had talents and agreeable manners, which earned him the dignity of chancellor, and the favour of the king—he becomes his chief minister, the sharer of his pleasures, and lives in great magnificence.

Henry creates him archbishop of *Canterbury*, 1162, when he entirely changes his conduct. He first thwarts and then opposes *Henry's* plan of church reform, as well as his projects for repressing its usurpations, and making the clergy amenable to the civil power.

CONSTITUTIONS OF CLARENDON, 1164.

Becket resists them, which leads to an open rupture between him and the king—the persecutions of the latter compel *Becket* to flee—he is supported by the king of *France* and the pope.

1169 Compromise between *Henry* and *Becket*—the latter returns to *England*, 1170—his intemperate conduct provokes *Henry* to an exclamation against him, and *Becket is murdered at Canterbury* by four knights who hear it.

This cruel act excites the indignation of *Europe* against *Henry*, and brings him into the greatest danger, which he averts by his prudent conduct. He conciliates the pope, and comes to an accommodation with the church, 1172.

FAIR ROSAMOND.

1171, 2, Conquest of Ireland (Granted by a bull to *Henry*, 1156).

1173 League of *France*, etc., against *Henry*—his sons rebel and are aided by his queen.

1174 *Henry's* pilgrimage to *Becket's* shrine—capture of the king of *Scots*—peace of *Mount Louis*, 1175.

1177 *Judges appointed to go the circuit.*

RICHARD I., 1189–99, *the Lion-hearted*—dreadful massacre of the *Jews* at his coronation.

University of *Oxford* flourishes.

1190 RICHARD AND PHILIP SET OUT ON THE THIRD CRUSADE.

1192 *Philip*, worried by the superior renown of *Richard*, returns and attacks his dominions—he takes part of *Normandy.* *Richard* is detained a prisoner by the emperor of *Germany*, 1192, but is ransomed and returns 1194, and renews the war with varied success.

1193 *John* attempts to seize the crown.

JOHN, 1199–1216, usurps over *Arthur*, the son of his elder brother, *Geoffrey.*

FRANCE.

Capetians.

PHILIP I., —1108.

LOUIS VI. (*le Gros*), 1108–37.

Abbé Sugar minister.

Numerous struggles with his vassals; but the power of the crown begins to revive, and society to consolidate.

The rights of princes are better respected—private warfare is checked by the interference of the clergy—and the

Rise of free and chartered towns

weakens feudal oppression, strengthens the hands of the monarch, and leads by degrees to the formation of a middle class of society.

University of *Paris* flourishes.

rise of the rivalry between these two nations,

which lasts for three centuries and a half.

LOUIS VII., (*le Jeune*), 1137–80, (aged eight years).

Great accession of territory by the marriage of this prince with *Eleanor.*

Rise of the Troubadours.

Disputes with the Holy see.

1143 *Louis*, in a war against *Thibaud*, count of *Champagne*, storms the castle of *Vitry*—its neighbouring church takes fire and *Louis* sees 1300 men, women, and children, perish in the flames—*Louis* is horror-struck, and as an expiation he undertakes

1147 THE SECOND CRUSADE.

The French language cultivated.

1170 *The Waldenses.*

PHILIP II., *Auguste*, 1180–1223,—the greatest prince since *Charlemagne.*

The French monarchy begins to recover its lustre.

He re-unites *Vermandois* to the crown; and with the aid of *Henry* subdues his turbulent vassals.

1185–9 *Philip*, aided by *Richard*, the rebel son of *Henry*, gains several advantages over him.

GERMANY.

HENRY IV.,—his son rebels, and he is compelled to abdicate, 1105.

HENRY V., emperor of *Germany* and king of *Italy*, 1106–25.

1109 The dispute respecting investitures renewed with great violence—the emperor marches into *Italy*, takes the pope prisoner, and compels him to crown him and give up the investitures. This forced concession of the pope is annulled by a council which, 1112, excommunicates *Henry.* Nearly all *Germany* rebels; yet he keeps the field, and, 1116, again marches into *Italy*—1119 is again excommunicated; but, 1122, a concordat is concluded at the diet of *Worms.* *Henry* renounces the right of nomination to benefices and of influencing elections—he is to invest with the sceptre, but not with the cross and ring.

1114 *Henry* marries *Matilda* of *England.*

War between *Pisa* and *Genoa*, 1119–30.

1120 *Rise of the house of Guelf.*

LOTHAIRE II, *duke of Saxony*, emperor and king of *Italy*, 1125–37—*Frederic* and *Conrad* of *Suabia* oppose him, but are defeated.

1127 ROGER II. succeeds as count of *Sicily*, with *Apulia* and *Calabria.*

War with the pope, 1128.

1135–57 *Lothaire* in *Italy*—defeats the *Normans*—capture of *Amalfi* by the aid of the *Pisans.*

House of Suabia, or Hohenstaufen.

CONRAD I., 1138–52, elected emperor.

1138 Fall of *Henry the Proud*, duke of *Bavaria*, chief of the house of *Guelf.*

Rise of the factions of **Guelfs and Ghibelines.**

The two Sicilies erected into a kingdom, 1139, under *Roger*, by papal investiture.

1142 *Henry the Lion*, duke of *Saxony.*

1147–49 The emperor joins the second crusade.

FREDERIC I. (*Barbarossa*), elected emperor and king, 1152.

1154 *Frederic* in *Italy*—takes the part of *Lodi* against *Milan*—takes and burns *Tortona*, 1155—is crowned at *Rome.*

1156 The emperor restores *Bavaria* to *Henry the Lion*—*Austria* is formed into an hereditary duchy.

1158 *Frederic* in *Italy*—captures *Milan*—diet of *Roncaglia*—institution of *Podestas*—the *Milanese* again take arms, 1159—*Barbarossa* takes *Crema*, 1160—is defeated at *Cassano*—ravages the *Milanese* territory, and blockades the city, which surrenders 1162, and is razed to the ground.

A sedition at *Mentz* recalls the emperor to *Germany.*

Venice a great sea power.

University of *Bologna* flourishes.

1166 *Frederic* in *Italy*—**League of the Italian cities, 1167, to preserve their liberties.**

Frederic takes *Rome*, but his army is destroyed by sickness, and he is compelled to return.

1174 *Frederic's* fourth expedition into *Italy*—is defeated in the *battle of Legnano*, 1176 suffers a naval defeat off *Istria* by the *Venetians.* Truce for six years, 1177.

1178 *Henry the Lion* deposed—*Saxony* divided—*Bavaria* is given to *Wittelspach*—1182 *Mecklenburg* and *Pomerania* created states of the empire—*Lubeck* and *Ratisbon* imperial cities.

1180 *Venice* chief of the league.

Peace of Constance, 1183, re-establishes the independence of the Italian republics.

1184 Marriage of *Henry*, king of the *Romans*, with *Constance* of *Sicily.*

1189 The emperor joins the third crusade.

HENRY VI., emperor and king of *Italy* and the *Sicilies*, 1190–98.

1196 Crusades of the *Germans.*

Richard Cœur de Lion seized and retained in captivity.

PHILIP of *Suabia*, and OTHO of *Saxony*, dispute the crown, 1198, the former supported by the *Ghibelines* the latter by the *Guelfs.*

ITALY.

1102 *Matilda's* donation to the church.

ROGER, duke of *Sicily*, —1111.

Rivalry of Milan and Pavia, in which the cities of *Lombardy* take part.

Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, are greatly enriched by the Crusades.

a b c d e f g

PERIOD OF THE CRUSADES: RICHARD CŒUR DE LION, SALADIN.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

PASCAL II., —1118.

Order of *St. John* of *Jerusalem* instituted—knights templars, 1120.

GELASIUS II., 1118.

CALISTUS II., 1119.

First Lateran, or ninth general council, 1123, on discipline.

End of the dispute respecting investitures.

HONORIUS II., 1124.

INNOCENT II., and *Anacletus*, rival popes, 1130.

Arnold of Brescia preaches a religious and political reformation at *Rome*—put to death 1155.

1138 *Victor III.* succeeds *Anacletus*—but soon resigns, and the schism ceases.

1139 Second Lateran, or tenth general council.

CELESTIN II., 1143.

LUCIUS II., 1144.

EUGENIUS III., 1145.

ANASTASIUS IV. 1153.

ADRIAN IV., 1154—(an Englishman: *Nicholas Breakspeare*).

ALEXANDER III., 1159–81.

Victor IV., 1159; *Pascal III.*, 1164; *Calistus III.*, 1168; *Innocent III.* 1178, are antipopes.

Alexander relieves the clergy of *Berkshire* from keeping the archdeacon's dogs and hawks, during his visitation.

Order of *Carmelites* instituted ab. 1160.

The Waldenses.

This pious, innocent, but suffering sect, took their name from *Peter Waldo*, a merchant of *Lyons*. They spread over the valley of *Piedmont*. They circulated the sacred writings, and are regarded as the fore-runners of the protestant churches. They were condemned in several councils, and severely persecuted. At last, by

The crusade preached against them, 1178,

they suffered all the horrors of the most brutal warfare; but, being compelled to disperse, their doctrines thereby became widely disseminated.

The *Waldenses* must not be confounded with the *Albigenses*, a sect of *Manicheans*.

1179 Third Lateran, or eleventh general council, on discipline.

LUCIUS III., 1181.

URBAN III., 1185.

GREGORY VIII. 1187.

CLEMENT III., 1187.

Teutonic order instituted about 1190.

CELESTIN III., 1191.

INNOCENT III., 1198.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

A faint gleam of light breaks upon *Europe* during this century, and relieves the midnight darkness into which it had been plunged. The study of civil law; the foundation of universities; the application of modern languages to literature; and the revival of ancient learning; may all be regarded as harbingers of that brighter day, which from this period progressively opens upon *Europe*.

The opposition of *Abelard* to the church of *Rome*, and the persecution of the *Albigenses* and *Waldenses*, promote the cause of literature: while the crusades increase the intercourse and promote the civilisation of *Europe*.

NATHAN BEN JECHIEL, learned *Jew*, d. 1106.

JEFFREY of *Monmouth*, historian, d. 1138.

TOGRAI, HARIRI, and ABDALLAH SHARFADDIN, *Arab.* poets, 1120.

Scholastic philosophy attains its highest point by the writings of

PETER ABELARD, d. 1143, aged 63.

PETER *the Lombard*, (master of sentences), d. 1164.

ROBERT PALLENUS, d. ab. 1150.

Aristotle's logic comes into repute.

AVERROES, the commentator, d. 1206.

ANNA COMNENA, *Greek* historian.

JO. ZONARES, and VICETAS, *Byzantine* historians.

ATHELARD, monk of *Bath*, *Mathematician*.

Study of the civil law revived, as it is said, by the discovery of a copy of the Pandects at the capture of *Amalfi*, 1135—it makes great progress, especially at *Bologna*, where

IRNERIUS (or *Wernerus*), opens a school, d. 1190—*Bulgarus* and *Gosius*, his disciples.

VACARIUS teaches it at *Oxford*.

WILLIAM of *Malmsbury*, *English* historian.

GRATIAN publishes the canon law, after twenty-four years labour, ab. 1140.

FLORENCE of *Worcester*, historian.

ST. BERNARD, d. 1153—he founded about 160 monasteries.

OTHO, bishop of *Friesengen*, historian, introduces the peripatetic philos. into *Germ.*—dies 1158.

? SUIDAS, 1150, lexicographer.

GREGORIUS *Corinth.* 'De Dial.'

ODERICUS VITALIS, historian.

Colleges of theology, philosophy, and law, at Paris.

EBEN ESRA, of *Toledo*, *Jewish* historian, d. 1165.

1155 EUSTATHIUS, commentator on *Homer* and *Dionysius Per.*

English commerce is confined to the exportation of wool—a woollen manufactory is established at *Worsted*, and soon after at *Norwich*.

ROBERT WACE, d. 1184, first French poet—translation of his *Brut*, or *Hist. des Rois d'Angleterre* by Layamon, the first English composition.

LE ROMAN DE ROU.

BENJAMIN of *Tudela*, a *Jew*, travels from *Spain* to *India* by *Constantinople*, returns through *Egypt*, d. 1173.

JOHN TZETES, *Greek* gram.

NICETAS ACOMINATUS, historian.

JARCHI (*Rashi*) a *Jewish* expositor, d. 1180.

MAIMONIDES of *Cordova*, one of the most learned of the *Jews*, d. 1208.

HENRY of *Huntingdon*, historian.

WILLIAM of *Newbury*, historian.

GLANVILLE (*Rainulph de*) makes a digest of the *Laws and Customs of England*.

PETER, *Comestor*, d. 1198.

JOHN of *Salisbury*, historian, d. 1187.

SIMON of *Durham*.

1190 BOAHODDI IBU SHADDAD, author of a *Life of Saladin*, in *Arabic*.

PETER DE BLOIS, hist.—d. 1200.

ROGER DE HOVEDEN, historian.

CAMPANES of *Lombardy*, astronomer.

WILLIAM of *Tyre*, hist.—d. 1218.

SCANDINAVIA, SLAVONIC NATIONS, ETC.

Civilisation much advanced among these nations by the spread of Christianity, chiefly by *English* missionaries.

Piracy abolished.

SCANDINAVIA.

Denmark.

ERIC I., —1105.

The clergy and nobility obtain great power.

NIELS, 1105–34. War with the *Wends*.

1126 Duke *Canute*, the father of *Waldemar*, becomes king of *Wendland*.

ERIC II., 1134–37.

ERIC III., 1137–47.

SVEYN VI. and CANUTE, 1148.

1150 *The coasts are infested with pirates*—the kings do homage to the *German* emperor.

WALDEMAR I., 1157–82,—carries on a successful war against the *Slavonic* pirates—in twenty-two years he fights twenty-eight battles—ab. 1170 he takes and destroys *Jomsberg*, the greatest city in *Europe*, alike famous for its trade and riches, and more so for its bitter enmity to Christianity, it was the last strong hold of *Slavonic* paganism which never overcame this blow.

Improves the laws.

Copenhagen founded.

CANUTE VI., 1182–1202.

Pomerania, *Holstein*, and *Esthenia*, conquered.

Norway.

MAGNUS III., slain in *Ireland*, 1103.

1109 *Sigurd's* glorious expedition to *Palestine*.

Numerous divisions—competitors struggle for the throne, till 1240.

The kingdom is divided into four bishoprics—tithes introduced.

Sweden.

The house of *Stenkil* becomes extinct, 1133, when a descendant of *Blotswen* embraces Christianity and crushes paganism.

ERIC seizes the throne, 1155.

The Erics and Swerkers contend for dominion.

CHARLES SWERKER, first king of *Sweden and Gothland*, 1160.

The clergy predominate.

SLAVONIC NATIONS.

Poland.

BOLESLAS III., 1102,—continual wars with his natural brother *Sbigniew*, the *Bohemians*, *Pomeranians*, *etc.*

He introduces Christianity into Pomerania.

1139 *Poland* divided into sovereignties, ULADISLAS III., 1140, nominal chief.

BOLESLAS IV., 1146. } Continued
MIESCILAS III., 1174. } civil wars.

CASIMIR *the Just*, 1178,—he restores order, and is successful against both domestic and foreign enemies.

MIESCILAS again, 1194.

Russia

is divided into three great principalities: *Novgorod; Little Russia*, capital *Kiew; White Russia*, capital *Walodimir*. Civil wars.

Moscow founded, 1147.

The commercial cities of *Pleskow* and *Novgorod* shape into free republics—trade with *Greece* and the east, which reaches to the *Baltic*.

Bohemia, under its own kings or dukes, exists in a state of continual warfare, and of doubtful independence.

Hungary.

COLOMAN, till 1114.

Struggle with Venice for Maratime Dalmatia.

STEPHEN II., 1114. } Colonies of *Flemings* in *Hungary*,
BELA II., 1131. } and of *Saxons* in
GEISA III., 1141. } *Transylvania*, governed by their own
STEPH. III. 1161. } laws.
BELA III., 1173.

Regains *Dalmatia*, *Croatia*, and part of *Bulgaria*.

EMERIC, 1196.

GREEK EMPIRE.

ALEXIUS I. till 1118,—reigns with much prudence in troublesome times, and improves the condition of the empire.

Order, learning, and commerce revive.

Kingdom of Rum.

The *Seljuk*, KILIJ ARSLAN, driven from *Nice*, makes *Iconium* his capital—destroys a large army of crusaders, 1102.

The sultans of *Iconium* war against the *Franks* and *Greek* emperors, with varied success.

JOHN I., *Comnenus*, 1118, a great and noble prince—reforms the manners of his people, and is successful against their enemies.

By the

courage

and talents

of the

Comneni

MANUEL 1143,—his reign of thirty-seven years is filled by his wars with the *Turks*, the *Christians*, and the wild hordes beyond the *Danube*.

the empire

The *Normans*, under *Roger*, arrive before *Constantinople*, but are repulsed by *Manuel*, 1148, 9.

becomes an

1155 The *Greeks* reduce *Apulia* and *Calabria*—*Manuel* forms the design of conquering *Italy* and the western empire—fails—peace, 1156.

object of

terror or.

respect

to the

powers of

Asia and Europe.

ALEXIUS II., 1180.

ANDRONICUS I., *Comnenus*, 1183,—*his romantic adventures.*

ISAAC II., *Angelus*, 1185.

Invasion of the *Bulgarians.*

Iconium is taken from the *Seljuks* by *Fred. Barbarossa*, but is restored, 1190.

ALEXIUS III., 1195—usurps, after dethroning and blinding his brother.

The Crusades.

CHRISTIAN PRINCES.

GONFREY of *Bouillon*, king of *Jerusalem*.
BOHEMOND, prince of *Antioch*.
JOSCELYN, prince of *Edessa*.

These three states were rather kingdoms of romance than of real power and permanence. The Christian army that remained to support them, scarcely mustered 300 horse and 2000 foot. They were surrounded by Mussulman enemies, and could only with difficulty procure the common necessaries of life. The new adventurers who arrive only enable them to add a few maritime towns to their dominions.

Acre taken, 1104.

Tripolis taken, 1109.

Berytus and *Sidon*, 1111.

New *Turkish* (*Seljuk*) kingdoms are planted at *Iconium*, *Aleppo*, and *Damascus*; and these, assisted by the *Islam* populations of *Persia*, *Egypt*, and *Arabia*, greatly distress, and sometimes defeat the crusaders.

Tyre taken, 1124, by the aid of the doge of *Venice*—archbishopric, 1127.

ZENGI (or *Sanguin*), governor of *Mosul*, 1120–45,—a great prince.

NURADDIN, his son, makes himself king of *Aleppo*, *Damascus*, etc., 1145,—he wages incessant war against the Christians—sends his emir, *Shirkoh*, against *Egypt*, who defeats both the Egyptians and crusaders in a decisive battle.

1144 *Edessa* captured by the *Turks*.

This event alarms *Europe*, and gives rise to

The second Crusade, 1146,

in which *Conrad*, emperor of *Germany*, and *Louis VII.* join—the emperor's army is defeated and destroyed by the sultan of *Iconium*, 1146, and that of *Louis* in *Laodicea*, 1147. This second crusade cost *Europe* 200,000 men. From this time

The power of the crusaders decline.

Shirkoh again sent by *Nuraddin* to aid *Azidaddin*, the last Fatimite khalif of *Egypt*, 1168.

Salah ad din, or **Saladin,** succeeds him in the command, and becomes sultan of *Egypt*, 1171–93. This knightly hero of the east extends his dominions in *Egypt*, conquers *Syria*, *Assyria*, *Mesopotamia*, and *Arabia*.

1183 He takes *Aleppo*, and deposes the sultan of *Mosul*.

1186 **Saladin** directs all his efforts against the crusaders—gains

1187 *The decisive victory of Tiberias.*

1187 *Captures Jerusalem*, which leads to

The third Crusade, 1189.

In this, *Richard Cœur de Lion*, *Philip Augustus*, and *Frederic Barbarossa* engage. It is the spirit of chivalry, rather than religion, which now makes men crusaders.

1190 *Frederic Barbarossa's* death.

1191 *Richard* and the *French* king before *Acre*, which capitulates—

Heroism of Richard—

he defeats *Saladin* at *Azotus*—storms *Jaffa*, and, after many a glorious deed of chivalry, concludes an honourable peace with *Saladin*, by which the safe pilgrimage of Christians to *Jerusalem* is secured.

Kingdom of *Cyprus* founded, 1191.

SALADIN dies, 1193,—his dominions divided.

KHALIFS AND SELJUK SULTANS OF PERSIA.

Kharizm independent under *Kultub ad din*, 1098–1127.

5.) MOHAMMED, 1104.

6.) SANJAR, 1117,—subdues *Khorasan* and *Samarkand*, and leaves *Persia* under the government of his nephews, *Mahmud* and *Masand*.

29.) MUSTERSHID, 1118.

The khalif, engaging in hostilities with *Masand*, is taken prisoner, and afterwards murdered by the "Assassins," 1135.

30.) RASHID—he defends *Bagdad* against the *Turks*, but is murdered by the "Assassins."

31.) MUSTEKFI, 1137.

Sanjar defeated by the *Kur Khan* of the *Tartars*, 1140.

Defeated and taken by the *Ghuz*, a rebellious tribe of *Turks* in *Balkh*, he is carried about in an iron cage—escapes and dies at *Mene*, 1157.

Khorasan subject to the sultan of *Kharizm*.

32.) MUSTANJED, 1160.

Great disorders in Persia; the governors of provinces assuming independence, and contending with each other for supremacy.

33.) MUSTANZI, 1170,—proclaimed khalif in *Egypt* by *Saladin*, 1171.

34.) NASIR AD DIN, 1180,—reigns forty-six years.

TOGHREL, last seljukian sultan of *Persia*, is killed in battle with *Taksh Khan*, fifth sultan of *Kharizm*, 1194.

The *Ismaelites*, successors of *Hassan Subah* (the old man of the mountain), murder many eminent men, both Mohammedans and Christians.

1100 1125 1150 1175 1200

a b c d e f

RISE OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENTS—DEPUTIES FROM CORPORATE CITIES.

1200

PORTUGAL.

SANCHO I. disputes with the church.

ALFONSO II., *the Fat*, 1211.

SANCHO II., 1223, successful against the *Moors*.

1225

1245 He is deposed by pope Innocent IV.

ALFONSO III., 1248.

1250

DENNIS, 1279, *called the father of his country*, forms a reconciliation with the pope.

University of *Lisbon* founded.

Rise of the third estate—commerce, navigation, and literature flourish.

Disputes with his son.

First letters of marque granted by Edw. III. against the Portuguese.

1300

SPAIN.

Christians.

ALFONSO IX. in *Leon* and *Castile*.
SANCHO VII. in *Navarre*.
PEDRO II. in *Aragon*.

1212 *Battle of Navas de Tolosa*—a splendid victory for the Christians—160,000 mussulmans slain.

JAMES I., *the Conqueror*, in *Aragon*, 1213–76.

HENRY I. king in *Castile*, 1214–17.

FERDINAND (*Saint*) king of *Castile*, 1217–52.

1230 FERDINAND finally unites the kingdoms of *Leon* and *Castile*, and employs their joint power against the mussulmans.

Ferdinand, 1233–38, captures *Toledo*, *Cordova*, the whole of *Murcia*, *Jaen*, and *Seville*. *James* conquers the *Balearic Isles* and *Valencia*.

1247 First war fleet, at the conquest of *Seville*.

ALFONSO X., *the Learned* 1252, in *Castile* and *Leon*.

Literature and science flourish.

THIBALT II. in *Navarre*, 1253,—he joins the crusade, and dies in *Sicily*.

Alfonso is elected emperor of *Germany*, for the attainment of which he lavishes much treasure—his barons rebel, 1260–72.

HENRY I. succeeds in *Navarre*, 1270.

JOANNA, 1274, d. of *Henry*—she becomes queen of *France*, of which *Navarre* forms a province, 1328.

PEDRO III., *the Great*, 1276, succeeds in *Aragon*—k. of *Sicily*, 1282.

1275–84 Troubles in *Leon* respecting the succession.

SANCHO IV. in *Castile* and *Leon*, 1284—continued rebellion to his death.

ALFONSO III. in *Aragon*, 1286.

JAMES II. in *Aragon*, 1291.

FERDINAND IV., in *Castile* and *Leon*, 1295—troubles respecting the regency—several nobles rebel.

Mohammedans.

ALMOHADES.

Mohammedan Spain again divided, 1224, *and its power rapidly declines*.

Foundation of the kingdom of Grenada, 1238, by MOHAMMED I.

Foundation of the celebrated palace of the *Alhambra*, near *Granada*,—not completed till 1348.

MOHAMMED II., 1273, k. of *Grenada*.

BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

WILLIAM, *the Lion*, till 1214.

Chivalry gains ground in Scotland.

Legislation of William.

ALEXANDER II., 1214, a wise and active man—endeavours to civilise his *Celtic* dominions (*the Highlands*), and enforce their obedience to law, which occasions many civil contentions.

ALEXANDER III., 1249, 8 years old—marries princess *Margaret* of *England*.

Repels the formidable invasion of *Haco*, k. of *Norway*, and gains the *Scottish Isles*.

Many *Scottish* nobles join the crusades.

The *Lowlanders*, or *Scoto-Saxons*, and the *Highlanders*, or *Celts*, form two distinct races; the former considerably civilised, the latter almost in a state of nature.

The institutions of *Scotland*, both in church and state, possess a tone of freedom—its military force is respectable, its trade considerable.

By the death of *Alexander* and his granddaughter, *the fair maid of Norway*, the *Scottish* crown is disputed between *Robert Bruce*, *John Balliol* and others.

1291 *Edward* claims, as lord paramount, to arbitrate between the disputants—the *Scottish* nobles and prelates formally acknowledge *the sovereignty of Edward*, who, 1292, decides in favour of *Balliol*—disputes between *Edward* and *Balliol*, which lead, 1296, to a war—the *Scotch* are everywhere defeated, and *Balliol* submits.

1297 Sir William Wallace, *a hero and patriot, struggles for the independence of Scotland*—is successful in several engagements—gains the battle of *Stirling*—invades *England*—*Edward* invades *Scotland*, and gains a decisive victory at *Falkirk*.

1302 The *English* invade *Scotland*, but are defeated by *Sir J. Comyn*—*Edward*, 1303, invades and subdues *Scotland*—*Wallace* is betrayed into his hands and executed.

Pope *Boniface* claims *Scotland* as paramount lord.

Roger Bacon.

ENGLAND.

Plantagenets.

JOHN, *Lackland*, —1216.

War with France, 1201–6—*Philip* espouses the cause of prince *Arthur*, who, falling into the hands of *John*, is murdered by him—this cruel action sets all men against him, and the king of *France* makes an easy conquest of nearly all his continental dominions, etc. (*Roger de Lacy's* vigorous defence of *Chateau Gaillard*.)

1207 Dispute with the Holy see respecting the appointment of *Langton* to the see of *Canterbury*—*interdict*, 1208—*excommunication*, 1209—*deposition*, 1212, and the kingdom promised by the pope to *Philip* of *France*.

1208 *London* obtains the right to elect its own Lord Mayor.

1213–15 War with *France*—the *English* lose *Vermandois* and *Valois*.

1213 The king submits to the pope, and surrenders his kingdoms to him, and receives them back as fiefs of the Holy see.

Naval victory over the French in Flanders.

1215 *Insurrection of the barons*, provoked by the despicable and tyrannical conduct of *John*, and stirred up by *Langton*, archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Magna Charta signed at Runnymede, 1215,—the first effort towards a legal government; and, except the revolution, the most important event in *English* history. In this are found the seeds of the great principles of our constitution: 1. No taxation without representation (parliaments): 2. Trial by Jury: 3. Writ of *Habeas Corpus*. It also enacted that the court of Common Pleas should be a *fixed* legal tribunal—that county assizes should be regularly held—that foreign merchants should safely come and go, etc.; in short it laid the foundation of that free and just government, to have produced, prescrved, and matured which, is the immortal claim of *England* to the esteem of mankind—The clergy not subject to lay jurisdiction.

John attacks the barons, who call *Louis* of *France* to their aid—the king dies.

HENRY III., 1216–72, son of *John*, aged ten years.

Mendicants established at Oxford.

William, earl of *Pembroke*, d. 1220—*Hubert de Burgh* ministers.

Intestine troubles,

1225 An *aid* granted to the king by parliament on the condition of his renewing the charter: *First instance of combining supplies with a redress of grievances.*

but England

1229 First expedition of *Henry* into *France* for the recovery of his estates—unsuccessful.

1233 First discovery of coal at Newcastle—Cornwall tin mines fl.

increases in civilisation,

1240 *Richard*, earl of *Cornwall*, the king's brother, heads **THE SIXTH CRUSADE**, and redeems *Jerusalem*.

1242 Second expedition of *Henry* into *France*—he is joined by the count *De la Marche*, but, defeated at *Taillebourg* and at *Saintes*, they are obliged to make peace.

prosperity, commerce,

1246 The king's marriage with *Eleanor* of *Provence* brings over new herds of foreigners—offensive to the nobles and people.

power, and

1253 Solemn ratification of *Magna Charta* in parliament—*Simon de Montfort*.

1258 Famous parliament at Oxford,—the twenty-four barons, under *Simon de Montfort*, and subject to parliaments to be held thrice in the year, seize and administer the government—*Henry* in vain attempts to escape from their authority, 1262—both parties agree to refer their differences to *St. Louis IX.*, who restores the authority of the king, the privileges and liberties of the charter.

population.

1259 Peace with *France*—*Louis* cedes several conquered provinces, and *Henry* in return gives up his right to *Normandy* and *Poitou*.

1265 First regular parliament, to which two knights for each county, two citizens for each city, and two burgesses for every burgh are summoned by writs.

Origin of representative government.

1265 The barons again arm—prince *Edward* successful in his father's cause—the king is made prisoner at *Lewes*, but *Edward* gains

The decisive battle of Evesham,

in which *Montfort* is killed, and the barons entirely subdued.

1270 Prince *Edward* joins the eighth crusade.

EDWARD I., 1272–1307 (son, aged 34). *Persecution of the Jews.*

1274 The king returns from the crusade.

Conquest of Wales, 1283.

1276 *Edward* advances to *Snowdon* against *Llewellyn*, the last king of *Wales*, who submits to a humiliating peace—new war, in which *Llewellyn* is killed—in 1283 *David*, his brother, is taken prisoner, tried, and executed—*Edward*, the king's son, born at *Caernarvon*, made *Prince of Wales*.

For two centuries after this, *Wales* suffers all the ills of anarchy and misrule.

1285 King's Bench instituted—justices of the peace.

1289 Last payment of tribute to the pope.

1292 A piratical warfare between the *French* and *English*, which ends in *Philip's* getting possession of *Guienne*.

Parliaments frequently held during this reign.

No taxes without the consent of parliament, 1297.

The *English* towns begin to flourish and enjoy a prosperous trade, especially *London*.

FRANCE.

Capetians.

PHILIP, *August*,—1223.

1209 *Crusade against the Albegeoise* and *Raymond*, count of *Toulouse*, under *Simon de Montfort*—*Languedoc* is laid waste, its cities burned, and it inhabitants treated with brutal barbarity—the king takes part against them, 1222.

France consolidated

and the power of the

1214 *Battle of Bonvines*, in which *Philip* gains a decisive victory over *Otho IV.*, *John Lackland*, and the earl of *Flanders*.

crown greatly

Appeals from the baronial courts to that of the king introduced.

Permanent militia.

increased.

LOUIS VIII., 1223–26.

New war against the *Albegeoise*, which ends in their defeat, and the cession of the province to the crown, 1229.

LOUIS (*Saint*) *IX.*, 1226–70, aged twelve—*Blanche* of *Castile*, his mother, regent.

Several insurrections of the nobles suppressed, notwithstanding the aid afforded them by Henry III.

1245 *Louis* obtains *Provence* by the marriage of his brother, *Charles of Anjou*, with *Beatrice*.

1248 The king sets out on

THE SEVENTH CRUSADE.

1254 The king returns, and punishes some rebellious vassals.

1261 *Burgundy* an appanage of the crown—private war and judicial combats suppressed by the *établissement*, or laws of *St. Louis*—appeals encouraged.

Charles of Anjou to Naples.

1268 Pragmatic sanction—the foundation of the liberties of the Gallican church.

1270 *Louis* sets out on **THE EIGHTH AND LAST CRUSADE**, and dies before *Tunis*.

PHILIP III., *the Hardy*, 1270–85.

1272 *Languedoc* falls to the crown.

First patent of nobility—This was the first attack upon the landed and hereditary aristocracy; the second was the enrichment of the citizens by industry and commerce; the third was the moral cultivation of the third estate.

1276 War with *Castile*.

1282 *Sicilian* vespers leads to a crusade against *Peter*, king of *Aragon*.

PHILIP IV., *the Fair*, 1285–1314.

Quarrels with the pope.

1297 Successful invasion of *Flanders*.

GERMANY.

House of Hohenstaufen.

PHILIP and OTHO continue to struggle for the imperial crown till 1208.

OTHO IV., 1208–18, sole emperor upon the assassinaton of *Philip*.

1210 *Otho* offends the pope by maintaining his imperial rights—is placed under a bann, and

FREDERIC II., 1212–50,—becomes anti-emperor—*Otho* loses the battle of *Bovines*, 1214, after which he is without friends or power—dies, 1218.

1220 HENRY, son of the emperor, elected king of the *Romans*.

CONTINUED BUT VAIN STRUGGLE OF THE EMPEROR TO OBTAIN A SUPREMACY IN ITALY OVER THE PAPAL SEE AND LOMBARD CITIES.

The states of the empire become more and more independant of the emperor, in their territorial possessions and dignities. The cities raise themselves by commerce and industry; and, by their warlike character, make a formidable appearance in the eyes of the princes.

1225 The emperor marries *Jolintha* of *Jerusalem*.

1227–29 Crusade of the emperor after being excommunicated.

1234 The emperor's son rebels—is subdued—CONRAD IV., king of the *Romans*, 1256.

1238 *Frederic* again excommunicated—the pope and he mutually abuse each other—the pope publishes a crusade against him—in 1242 the emperor's power greatly predominates in *Italy*—he vows an exterminating war against the pope, who deposes him by the council of *Lyons*, and sets up

1246 HENRY of *Thuringia*, who is defeated and slain by *Conrad*, when

1247 WILLIAM of *Holland* is set up as anti-emperor—*Frederic* dies, 1250.

1245 Rise of the Hanseatic League.

CONRAD IV., 1250, emperor, and king of *Italy* and *Naples*—dies, 1254.

Great interregnum and anarchy for twenty-three years.

1252 OTTOCAR II., k. of *Bohemia*, conquers *Austria* and other duchies.

1254 Confederacy of the *Rhenish* cities for their common protection till 1273.

On the death of *William of Holland*, 1256, a double election of

1257 RICHARD, earl of *Cornwall*, and ALFONSO, king of *Castile*.

1264 *Henry of Meisnia obtains Thuringia.*

House of Hapsburg.

RODOLPH, 1273, founder of the house of *Austria*, elected emperor—concludes a concordat with the pope, to whom he cedes *Romagna*—he introduces a new system of external and internal policy—represses rebellion—gives charters to many cities and restores order—abandons *Italy* and foreign war.

1275–78 *Ottocar* of *Bohemia*, who had already submitted to *Rodolph*, renews the war, but is defeated and slain.

1283 *Rodolph* invests his son *Albert* with the duchy of *Austria*, etc.

ADOLPHUS *of Nassau*, 1291–98.

1298 The emperor is deposed by a diet, which elects

ALBERT I., 1298–1308, son of *Rodolph*, emperor—*Adolphus* is slain in the struggle which ensues.

a b c d e f g

THE ALBIGENSES. THE INQUISITION.

ITALY.

LOMBARDY. | SICILIES.

FREDERIC I. (II.) in *Sicily*.

Continued struggles of the Lombard cities with the emperors; but their domestic feuds, their mutual wars, the fierce assaults of their national enemies, check not their strength, their wealth, nor their population.

From the eleventh century, when the cities became virtually republican, they put out those vigorous shoots which are the growth of freedom alone. The disorders which ruffled their surface appear slight and momentary, in comparison with the blessings of industry protected, injustice controlled, and emulation awakened.

1204 *Venice* aggrandised by the conquest of *Constantinople*.

The four celebrated bronze horses brought to *Venice*.

1210–12 First war of *Venice* and *Genoa*.

1212 *Frederic's* expedition into *Germany*, where he becomes emperor.

Rude manners of the Italians at this time—a man and his wife ate off the same plate—no wooden handled knives, nor more than one or two drinking cups in a house—candles unknown, a servant held a torch during supper—the clothes of men were of leather unlined—a small stock of corn seemed riches—the pride of men was to be well provided with arms and horses, that of the nobility to have strong and lofty towers; of these the cities of *Italy* were full.

1220 *Frederic* returns, and makes *Naples* the seat of government.

1222 University of *Padua*.

1225 Second league of the *Lombard* cities encouraged by the papacy against the emperor—they obtain an advantageous peace, 1227.

1227–59 *Eccelino da Romano*, tyrant and lord of *Treviso*.

Struggle of the *Guelfs and Ghibelines*.

1234 Indecisive war of the *Lombard* cities with the emperor—1237 *Frederic* gains the victory of *Cortenuova* and the great banner (the *Caroccio*) of *Milan*—he subjects *Lombardy* as far as *Milan* and *Brescia*.

1238 *Venice* and *Genoa* declare against the emperor—1239 he is excommunicated—the pope publishes a crusade against him. Pope *Innocent IV.* flees to *Lyons*, where he deposes *Frederic* by a council, 1245.

1253 *Rome* under *Brancaleone* (senator).

CONRAD, 1250–54, king of *Sicily*.

The *Lombard* republics, after the death of *Frederic*, fall under the yoke of leading citizens, who become lords and tyrants; yet, protected by their great chiefs, commerce and industry flourish.

CONRADIN, 1254–68, his uncle *Manfred* guardian, who, 1258–66, assumes the royal title.

1257 *Milan* under the tyranny of the *Torriani*—struggle with the Visconti.

Silk manufacture at *Lucca*; woollen in *Milan* and *Tuscany*.

1258 Dreadful naval war between *Venice* and *Genoa*.

1265 *Manfred* calls representatives of cities to parliament.

House of Anjou.

CHARLES I., 1265—85, count of *Provence*, and brother of *St. Louis*, by the aid of the pope, king—fief of the holy see—victory at *Benevento*, in which *Manfred* is killed.

Refinement and luxury increase.

Conradin attempts to regain his inheritance—is made prisoner and beheaded.

Charles acquires great power in Lombardy, Tuscany, Piedmont, and Genoa, and aims at the sovereignty of Italy.

King of *Jerusalem*, 1277—prepares to attack the *Greek* empire.

1277 The *Visconti* lords of *Milon*.

1282 Sicilian Vespers.

Massacre of all the *French* in *Sicily*—*John* of *Procida*, who had fomented this conspiracy, calls in *Peter of Aragon*, who had married *Constantia*, the daughter of *Manfred*.

	Naples.	**Sicily.**
		H. of Aragon.
1284 Great naval victory of *Genoa* over *Pisa* at *Meloria*, which extinguishes the sea power of the latter.	CHARLES of *Anjou.*	PETER I., (III.), 1282–85.
	War till 1302.	
1292 Completion of the democratic constitution of *Florence*.	CHARLES II. 1285–1309. 1292 *Charles Martel*, his son, is called to the throne of *Hungary* in right of his mother—defeated—returns—dies 1295.	JACOB, 1285–95—he succeeds to *Aragon*, and is obliged to abdicate *Sicily*.
1293 Naval war between *Genoa* and *Venice*.		FREDERIC II. 1295–1337, his brother.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

INNOCENT III. till 1216.

INNOCENT III., celebrated for his talents, courage, and disinterestedness, maintains with great boldness and success, the claims of the church to spiritual and temporal supremacy. To effect this he lit up the flames of war in every quarter—laid *Sicily*, *France*, *Portugal*, and *Spain* under interdict—deprived the emperor *Philip* of the royal dignity—pushed on the persecution of the *Waldenses* and *Albigenses*, and filled their country with blood and slaughter. He announced himself as arbiter of differences and conservator of peace throughout Christendom.

The power of the Roman pontiffs is carried to the highest pitch during this century—Rome is once more mistress of the world, and kings are her vassals.

1209 Crusade against the Albigenses, and Institution of the Inquisition the *tribunal*, properly so called, was not established till 1233, by *Gregory IX.*

1213 *England* a fief of the holy see through *John Lackland* till 1366—a yearly tribute of 1000 silver marks to be paid to the pope.

1215 *Fourth Lateran and twelfth general council against the Albigenses and all heretics.*

Doctrines of tronsubstantiation and auricular confession established.

1215 The election of bishops is transferred from the clergy and people to the chapters.

HONORIUS III., 1216–27.

The interests of the church become opposed to the welfare of Christendom.

GREGORY IX., 1227–41—his whole reign embittered by quarrels with the emperor.

1229 Inquisition established at *Toulouse*.

The scriptures strictly prohibited to all laymen.

The *Waldenses*, deserted by *Raymond*, count of *Toulouse*, are dispersed over various countries of *Europe*, in which they disseminate their opinions. The *Wickliffites*, *Hussites*, and *Moravians* are the fruit.

CELESTIN IV., 1241—eighteen days.

Interregnum of twenty months.

INNOCENT IV., 1243–54.

Continued struggles with the empire—the pope flees to *Lyons* and deposes the emperor in the *thirteenth general council*, 1245—among other crimes, he accuses him of paying equal veneration to *Christ* and *Mohammed*—of having testified too much friendship for the soldan of *Babylon*, and polluted himself by his impure love for *Saracen* women.

Sect of the Flagellants.

ALEXANDER IV., 1254–61.

The Jews everywhere persecuted.

Seventy-one *Jews* imprisoned on a charge of crucifying a boy, of which twenty-five knights make oath.

URBAN IV., 1261–64.

The popes claim the right of presenting to every benefice in the world.

1264 *Charles of Anjou*, senator of *Rome*.

1265 The struggle between the popes and emperors for the dominion of *Italy* ends in favour of the pope, who, after the fall of the Hohenstaufen, seats a French prince, *Charles of Anjou*, on the throne of *Naples*.

CLEMENT IV., 1265–68.

1266 *Henry of Castile*, *Roman* senator.

1268 No pope for about two years and nine months.

GREGORY X., 1271–76.

Fourteenth general council, at Lyons, 1274.

First reunion of the eastern and western churches, 1274–83.

INNOCENT V., 1276—four months.

ADRIAN V.—one month.

JOHN XXI.—eight months.

NICHOLAS III., 1277–80, enriching his family at the expense of the church, he *introduces nepotism*.

MARTIN IV., 1281–85.

HONORIUS IV., 1285–87.

NICHOLAS IV., 1288–92.

He patronises civil and religious literature—the improvement and embellishment of Rome.

1292 The holy see vacant two years and three months.

CELESTIN V., 1292–94—abdicates.

Institution of *the order of Celestines*.

BONIFACE VIII., 1294–1303.

1296 *Struggles with France.*

1297 Canonisation of *Louis IX.*—301 witnesses, (besides *Joinville*), are examined touching the king's life and the miracles performed by him since his death: sixty-five of the latter are verified.

The corruption, negligence, and indolence of the regular clergy, lead to the

Establishment of the Mendicant, or begging orders.

These institutions were imitations of the practices and professions of the *Waldenses and Albigenses*—they professed to abandon all worldly possessions, and to lead a life of poverty, mortification, and incessant devotion—a great number of orders sprung up, so many indeed, that the church interfered, 1274, and limited them to the *Dominicans*, founded 1216—the *Franciscans*, 1224—the *Carmelites*, 1226—and the *Hermits of St. Augustin*, 1256.

The monastic orders, by their wealth, obedience, and popular influence, become powerful instruments of pontifical ambition.

Many advantages were conferred on society by monachism—increased cultivation of lands—hospitality and refuge for the wretched—charity and spiritual consolation for the lower orders, and examples of piety and humanity to all—education was promoted, manuscripts preserved, etc.—but they were steady defenders of every superstitious abuse, and sworn enemies of all reform.

1300 *Boniface* commands a jubilee to be held at *Rome*, at which he grants a plenary indulgence and pardon of every sin, to those who should visit the churches of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*, and perform certain rites.

LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

Civilisation makes rapid strides during this century—national intercourse, commerce, luxury, and industry are promoted by the crusades—the manners of the great are softened by chivalry, and minstrelsy—learning and science receive a new impulse by the foundation of universities and colleges—the modern languages are cultivated—the social condition of mankind is bettered by the improvement of the great body of the people, and by the rise of parliamentary representation for the cities as well as great landed proprietors.

Chivalry rose in the feudal ages, was fostered by the training of the poorer nobility in the halls of the great, and perfected by the crusades—when loyalty, devotion, munificence, gallantry, courtesy, valour, and a keen thirst for glory, became essential attributes of the knightly character. Chivalry elevated and purified the moral feelings; it softened the rigours of war, encouraged the minstrel's song and a taste for poetry, cultivated the love of justice and desire to repress wrong; but it led to a thirst for war on personal rather than on patriotic grounds—its gallantry too often led to licentiousness—its high feelings nourished that aristocratic pride which has kept the large mass of mankind in a state of degradation; chivalry declined after the invention of gunpowder, and the *knight* gave way to the *gentleman*.

Universities founded at *Paris*, 1206—*Oxford*, 1200—*Padua*, 1222—*Naples*, 1224—*Cambridge*, 1229—*Toulouse*, 1229—*Salamanca*, 1250—*Lisbon*, 1279.

Flourishing period of the Troubadours in France, the Minstrels in England, and the Minnesingers in Germany.

VILLE HARDOUIN, historian, 1203.
SAXO GRAMMATICUS, historian, d. 1204.
SNORRO STURLESON, *the Edda*, d. 1241.
MATTHEW PARIS, monk of *St. Albans and historian*, d. 1259.
ELMAKIN, Arabic historian, d. 1273.
ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER, the first *English* writer in rhyme.
PETRUS DE VINEIS, d. 1249.
JOHN DE JOINVILLE.
THOMAS LEARMONT, of *Ercildowne*, called *Thomas the Rhymer*—Scotch poet, *Wallace*, and *Sir Tristem*.

Scholastic philosophy maintains a high character during this century.

The doctrine and methods of Aristotle, by the industry of the schoolmen, predominate in schools and colleges.

1221 Mendicants established *at Oxford*.

Greek writers.

NICETAS ACCOMINATUS, d. 1206.
GEORGIUS ACROPOLITA LOGOTHETES, d. 1282.
NICEPHORUS BLEMMIDAS.
JÆAN. ACTUARIUS, physician.
GEORGIUS PACHYMERES.
JOHANNES VECCUS, d. 1298.

Civil law—*Bologna*, its great university, contains 10,000 students, ab. 1200—*period of the Glosses*: PLACENTINUS's *Summary of the Code and Institutes*—AZO, another superior, before 1220—HUGOLINUS's *Abridgement of the Pandects*—ACCURSIUS, his celebrated *Corpus Juris Glossatum*.

1234 RAYMOND DE PENNAFERT publishes five books of Decretals.

1243 Origin of the Hanseatic league—its primary object was the protection of commerce from piracy and pillage—is opposed by the nobles, whose exactions it was also designed to withstand—eighty of the most considerable places constituted the confederacy, divided into four colleges, of which *Lubec*, *Cologne*, *Brunswick*, and *Dantzic* were the leading towns—its four principal factories abroad were *London*, *Bruges*, *Bergen*, and *Novgorod*, all endowed by the sovereigns of those cities with considerable privileges, to which all *Hanseatic* merchants were entitled—it enacts commercial statutes, and codes of maritime laws.

STEPHEN LANGTON, archbishop of *Canterbury*, d. 1228.
ST. EDMUND OF CANTERBURY, born at *Abingdon*, d. 1249.
JOHN PECKHAM, archbishop of *Canterbury*, d. 1291.
ROBERT GROSTETE, or GROSHEAD, bishop of *Lincoln*, d. 1253.
JOHN OF SACRO BOSCO, mathematician of *Halifax*, *Yorkshire*, d. 1256.
RUBRUQUIS travels among the *Mongols*, 1253.
1272 MARCO POLO, travels in the east as far as *Pekin*.
1273 *First patent of nobility* granted to his goldsmith by the king of *France*.
1285 *Institution of the three great courts of law in England—England* divided into circuits, and judges appointed to go them.
ROGER BACON, of *Oxford*, d. 1292—perhaps the most learned man of the middle ages.
ALBERT, the mathematician and *Provençal* poet.
PETER OF ALBANO, astrologer, physician, and naturalist, 1250—1315.
JOHN HOLYWOOD, of *England*, astronomer.
ALAN OF LILLE, d. 1294.
RICHARD MIDDLETON, d. 1304.
CIMABUE, *the first of the modern painters at Florence*, d. 1300.
ARNOLF DI LAPO, *father of modern Italian architecture*.
NIC. PISANO, d. 1270, *father of modern Italian sculpture*.

DENMARK.

CANUTE IV. —1202.

Holstein and *Schwerin* subdued.

WALDEMAR II. 1202–41.

He annexes to his dominions *Œsel*, 1205, coast of *Prussia*, 1206, *Polish Pomerania*, 1210, coasts of *Esthonia*, *Livonia*, and *Courland*, 1218.

1214 The emperor *Frederic* cedes all the provinces beyond the *Elbe* and *Eider* to *Denmark*.

1218 *Waldemar* is now master of the entire coast of the *Baltic* as far as *Holstein*, together with *Lubeck* and *Hamburgh*; but he is taken prisoner by stratagem and detained three years by the duke of *Schwerin*, and loses most of his conquests.

1231 ERIC IV. crowned as his successor.

1240 *Laws of Waldemar*.

Partition and decline of the kingdom.

ERIC IV., 1241–50.

1249 The *Hanse towns* capture *Copenhagen*.

ABEL, 1250–52.

Deputies from the cities to parliament.

CHRISTOPHER, 1252–59.

ERIC V. (*Glipping*), 1259–86.

1280 County deputies of the peasantry to parliament, as a separate class.

1282 *Danish* parliament at *Wirtenbargh*—1st. *Handveste*.

No new and arbitrary taxes—parliaments to be held yearly.

ERIC VI., 1286–1319.

NORWAY.

SUERRIR, —1202.

1209 Natural children excluded the succession.

HACO V. 1217–63.

The kingdom for the first time tranquil.

1223 First general assembly (*Storthing*) at *Bergen*—spiritual and temporal lords and landholders.

1247 Solemn coronation of the king—he refuses the *German* crown.

1261 *Iceland* subjected.
1262 *Greenland* tributary.
MAGNUS VII. *Lagabætter*, (law reformer), 1263–80.
1266 He cedes the *Hebrides* and *Isle of Man* to *Scotland*.
1270 *Hanseatic merchants at Bergen*.

Formation of an aristocratic nobility.

1273 *Storthing* at *Bergen*.

Election to the crown superseded in favour of the family of *Harald Harfragre*.

No laws without *storthings*.

ERIC II. 1280–99—marries *Margaret*, daughter of *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*.

HACO VII. 1299–1319.

SWEDEN.

SWERKER II.

Flourishing trade of *Wisby*, from about 1250,—*it becomes one of the Hanse towns*.

ERIC X. (*Knutson*) 1210–16.

The clergy (exempt from taxes) have the chief power.

JOHN, *Swerker's* son, 1216–22—the *Swerker* family becomes extinct.

ERIC XI., *Eric's* son, 1222–50.

East Bothnia subdued, 1248.

House of Folkunger. 1250—1364.

WALDEMAR, 1250–76—a minor—*Birger* regent.

The administration of justice improved.

1254 *Stockholm founded by Birger*.

Female inheritance, and hereditary nobility, introduced.

Waldemar deposed by MAGNUS I. (*Ladulæs*), 1276–90.

No taxes without the consent of the clergy and nobles.

Chivalry and tournaments introduced.

BIRGER, 1290–1319.

Lapland conquered.

PRUSSIA AND LIVONIA.

The original inhabitants were *Letti*, a *Sclavonian* race.

Germans in *Livonia*, from 1158.

1200 *Riga* built.

1202 Institution of the order of Short-swords, or knights of *Livonia*, to conquer the *Prassians*.

The Short-swords conquered in *Esthonia*, 1216.

1230 Arrival of the *Teutonic* order (instit. 1190) under *Herm. Balck*, with 28 knights and 100 men at arms in the territory of *Culm*.

Thorn founded, 1231—*Culm*, 1232.

Fifty-three years war with the natives.

1237 Union with the *Short-swords* in *Livonia*, *Esthonia*, and *Courland*—the *Short-swords* preserve their own master.

1239 *Elbing* founded.

1254 *Riga an archbishopricle*.

Ottocar, king of *Bohemia*, invades with 60,000 men—founds *Königsberg*, 1255.

Germans, *Poles*, *Bohemians*, etc., supply the place of the *Prassians*, who are extirpated.

The country finally conquered by the *Teutonic* order, 1283.

CLOSE OF THE CRUSADES. RAVAGES OF THE MONGOLS. FOUNDATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

POLAND.

Piasts.

MIECISLAS III., —1202.

LESKO, *the White*, restored 1202–27.

1206 *Masovia* and *Cujavia* to CONRAD LESS: founder of the *Masovian* line (—1526).

1226 CONRAD, of *Masovia*, unable to maintain himself against the *Prussians*, invites the *Teutonic* order, and cedes *Calm* to them.

BOLESLAS V., 1227–79 (aged 6).

1237 Salt works of *Wiliczka*.

Salt works at *Bochnia*, 1251.

The country is ravaged by the Tartars till 1289.

LESKO II. *the Black*, 1279–89.

New invasion of the Mongols.

1289–95 Struggles of the *Piasts* for the throne causes *dreadful disorders*.

1290 WENCESLAS, king of *Bohemia*, captures *Cracow*, and becomes duke of *Lesser Poland*.

PREMISLAS II., k. 1295, 6.

LESS II., 1296–1300.

ANDREW III., *the Venetian*, 1290–1301.

1292 The pope sets up *Charles Martel*, crown prince of *Naples*, as opposition king, d. 1295.

HUNGARY.

EMERIC, —1204.

VLADISLAS III., 1204, 5.

ANDREW II., *Emeric's* brother, 1205–35.

1214 *Galatia, Lodomiria* (*Red Russia*) subdued.

1217 Chief of the **FIFTH CRUSADE.**

1222 *Charter of Andrew II.* (*Golden Bull,*) *the foundation of the national liberty.*

Exemption from war-service at private cost, out of the kingdom, and from providing royal quarters—confirmation of hereditary possession of property—yearly parliaments. This charter is confirmed 1234, when the nation is freed from taxes—the king promises to be satisfied with his national domains—the clergy not amenable to temporal laws.

BELA, 1235–70—an opposition elects *Frederic* of *Austria*, who is subdued.

Dreadful invasion of the Mongols.

1,500,000 *Mongols* and *Tartars* set out from the north of the *Caspian*, under *Batu Khan*, nephew of *Ougtai*, to invade *Europe*—they overrun and devastate *Astracan* and *Cazan*, *Georgia* and *Circassia*—1236 they enter *Russia*, burn *Moscow* and *Kiow*, and hold the country in slavery for 200 years—1241 they attack *Poland*, burn *Lublin*, *Breslau*, and *Cracow*; defeat, in the *great battle of Lignitz*, the dukes of *Silesia*, the *Polish Palatines*, and the *Teutonic* order, filling nine sacks with the right ears of the slain—they invade *Hungary*, and entirely destroy its cities, its churches, and its inhabitants (only three cities or fortresses are left in the whole country)—they advance upon *Germany*, but after wasting the kingdoms of *Servia*, *Bosnia*, and *Bulgaria*, they retreat to the *Volga*.

Castles built—colonies of *Germans* and *Italians* repeople the land.

1246 Defeat and death of *Frederic* of *Austria*.

Depopulation of *Austria*.

Wars with *Bohemia*, 1252–4, and 1259–61.

Styria lost.

STEPHEN V., 1270–72.

War with *Bohemia*.

VLADISLAS VI., 1272–90—war with *Bohemia*—*Ottocar* makes great conquests.

1277 Alliance with the emperor *Rodolph* against him.

Khan of Kipchak, 1238–1476.

(Tartars of the Golden horde).

ALEXANDER NEWSKI, prince of *Novgorod*, subject to the *Mongols*, who levy a tribute, and pillage the country.

Alexander defeats the knights of the *Sword*—d. 1263.

RUSSIA.

House of Ruric.

Weakened by numerous rival sovereignties and the invasions of the *Hungarians* and the *Poles*.

1213 JURJE II.

1216 CONSTANTINE.

1224 First invasion of the Mongols.

The great prince of *Kiew* is defeated on the *Kalka*.

1276 *Hanseatic settlement at Novgorod*: this was the most celebrated emporium in *Europe*—it traded from *Ireland* to the frontiers of *China*—its population, 400,000, were virtually independent of the state—its greatness became proverbial—"*Who can resist God and Novgorod the great*"—its factions and internal broils led to its decline—it was sacked, and its inhabitants butchered by the despot, *Ivan IV.*, in 1569.

CRUSADES.

Palestine, Syria, and Egypt.

THE FOURTH CRUSADE, 1202.

French, *Germans*, and *Venetians* set out under the *Marquis Montserrat*; but they turn their arms against *Constantinople*, and bound their exploits to its capture.

THE FIFTH CRUSADE, 1217, 18,

by *Andrew II.*, king of *Hungary*—*fruitless*.

THE SIXTH CRUSADE, 1228,

under *Frederic II.* (excommunicated)—he obtains the restitution of *Jerusalem*, and several other cities, which the Christians hold till 1244.

1235 The *Mongols* seize *Armenia*.

1243 The *Karismian Turks*, driven forward by the *Mongols*, invade *Palestine*, sack and burn *Jerusalem*, 1244.

THE SEVENTH CRUSADE, 1248,

under *St. Louis* of *France*—he sails to *Egypt* with 1800 ships and 50,000 men—takes *Damietta*, 1249—in marching to *Cairo* he is made prisoner—released 1250—sails to *Acre*, where he wastes four years, unable to visit *Jerusalem*.

Mamelukes rule in Egypt, 1250-1382.

These were originally *Turkish* slaves, whom the sultan of *Egypt* (successor of Saladin) had instructed in arms, and of whom 8000 formed his body-guard (1240)—they soon become too powerful to remain slaves—seize the government and put the sultan to death. They make head against the *Mongols*—occupy *Damascus* and *Aleppo*, 1260—they attack the Christians, and take *Antioch*, 1268.

EIGHTH AND LAST CRUSADE, 1270,

under *St. Louis*, who dies before *Tunis*—our *Edward I.* delivers *Acre* from a siege, advances to *Nazareth* with 9000 troops, extorts a ten years' truce, and escapes, with a dangerous wound, the dagger of *an assassin*.

End of the kingdom of Jerusalem, 1291,

with the capture of *Acre* by the *Mamelukes*.

From this time the spirit of crusading quite dies away—*Europe* had been incited to put forth its armies to protect itself from the sword and religion of *Mohammed*—that object had been effected, and the enthusiasm which had been excited sinks into rest.

The influence of the crusades on the civilisation of *Europe* was very great—the minds of men were expanded by their travels—their manners were refined by intercourse with the more cultivated nations of the east—numerous inventions and improvements in science, in the mechanical and useful arts, in husbandry, etc., were introduced—a wonderful spur was given to commerce and to geographical research and adventure, which led to the discovery of *America* and the doubling of the *Cape*—in short, a new impulse was given to the mind of man, a new world was opened before it, and no doubt but the development both of man and society was greatly accelerated by them.

GREEK EMPIRE.

ALEXIUS III.

Alexius (*IV.*), son of *Isaac*, implores the aid of the crusaders, who besiege and capture *Constantinople*, and place him on the throne.

ALEXIUS IV., 1203, 4, with his father.

1204 New revolution—*Alexius* and his father murdered—the crusaders return, again take *Constantinople*, and divide the provinces among themselves.

Latin empire, 1204-61.

1.) BALDWIN, count of *Flanders*, till 1206.

Union of the two churches.

2.) HENRY II., 1206–16.

Continual wars

3.) PETER, 1216–21.

with the

4.) ROBERT, 1221–28.

Bulgarians

5.) JOHN, of *Brienne*, 1229–37.

and Greeks.

6.) BALDWIN II., 1237–61.

THEODORE LASCARIS, third emperor, at *Nice*, 1255–59.

JOHN LASCARIS, 1259, (aged 9), deposed.

MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS, 1260–1282.

1261 He reconquers, with the help of the *Genoese*, *Constantinople* from the *Latins*—*Baldwin*, and the principal *Latin* families, escape to *Italy*.

Genoa obtains *Galata*, *Pera*, *Caffa*, and *Asov*.

Mongols in Asia Minor.

Michael blinds and banishes the young prince, *John Lascaris*, and is excommunicated by the patriarch *Arsenius*.

ANDRONICUS, the elder, associated with his father, 1273.

1274–85 Union with the *Latin* church.

1277–82 Persecution of the *Greeks*.

ANDRONICUS, alone, 1281–1328.

The *Genoese* obtain the trade of the *Black Sea*, and great power.

1292 The *Mongols* drive the last sultan of *Iconium* from his throne—he dies at *Constantinople*, 1308.

OTHMAN presses through the passes of *Olympus*, invades *Nicomedia*, and founds the

Ottoman empire, 1299.

Seljuks in the kingdom of Rum, till 1292.

Iconiam.

The sultan is tributary to the *Mongols*.

Two *Greek* kingdoms in *Asia*: and many little *Greek* principalities.

Nice.

THEODORE LASCARIS, —1222.

Trebizond.

ALEXIUS COMNENUS, till 1222.

JOHN DUCAS, (*Vataces*), second emperor at *Nice*, 1222-55.

Nice is the most powerful of the *Greek* kingdoms—it gradually obtains a sovereignty over the others—reduces the *Latin* empire to the city of *Constantinople*.

THEODORE LASCARIS, third emperor, at *Nice*, 1255–59.

JOHN LASCARIS, 1259, (aged 9), deposed.

MICHAEL PALÆOLOGUS, 1260–1282.

Rise of the Ottomans.

1.) SULIMAN SHAH, a Turk officer, in the service of *Jelal ad din*.

2.) ORTHOGRUL, his son, enters the service of *Ala ad din*, and has lands assigned him in *Iconium*.

3.) OTHMAN, his son, establishes himself in the north of *Asia Minor*, as chief of 400 families, 1281.

PERSIA.

KHALIFS AT BAGDAD TILL 1258.

NASIR, —1225.

Persia is subject partly to the sultans of *Kharism*, partly to petty native princes.

MOHAMMED, sultan of *Kharism*, attacked by the *Mongols*, who invade *Khorasan* and *Persia*.

JELAL AD DIN, 1220, last sultan of *Kharism*, driven into *India*—*Iran* and *Azerbijan* overrun—*Tebriz* taken.

35.) AL ZAHER, 1225, khalif—reigns a few months.

36.) MUSTANSAR, khalif, 1226–43.

Persia subject to the Mongols, but the native princes suffered to rule as feudatories.

JELAL AD DIN, 1228, returns to *Persia*—is defeated and disappears—his family put to the sword.

37.) MUSTAZEM, khalif, 1243—put to death by the Mongols, 1258.

End of the khalifat of Bagdad.

The uncle of the last khalif goes to *Egypt*, 1261, where the khalifat continues as a spiritual power till 1517.

1260 Dominion of the Mamelukes in Syria.

Khan of Persia, 1256-1335.

1.) HULAKU, brother of the great Khan, enters *Persia* and becomes sultan, 1256–65: destroys the last of the assassins—takes *Bagdad* (1,600,000 killed at its capture) and puts the khalif to death, 1258—reduces *Mesopotamia*.

1260 Invades *Syria*, but is repulsed by the Mamelukes.

2.) ABAKA, 1265, extends his power over the Seljuk Turks of *Anatolia*, 1272—his troops defeated in *Syria* by the *Mamelukes*, 1280.

3.) NEKODAR, 1281, or sultan *Ahmed*—becomes a *Mohammedan*.

4.) ARGHUN KHAN, 1284—persecutes the *Mohammedans*.

5.) KAI KHATU, 1291—attempts to introduce paper money—causes a general panic and insurrections.

6.) BAIDU KHAN, 1295—reigns five months.

7.) GHAZAN KHAN, 1295–1304—compels his *Mongol* subjects to become *Mohammedans*.

1291 *Sadi*, the poet, dies, aged 116, at *Shiraz*.

1299 Dreadful famine and pestilence—50,000 die in *Shiraz*.

1300 *Syria* and *Palestine* conquered; but recovered in 1303 by the Mamelukes.

TARTARY AND CHINA.

North of *China* taken possession of by the *Khitan*, or *Leav Tartars*, 906.

Chinese dynasty of the Song at *Kaifong Fu*, in the north of *China*, 960.

1114 *Niuche*, or *Tongusian Tartars*, invade *China*, and drive the emperor of the Song to the southward.

Mongols become powerful in western *Tartary*.

Mongols.

1.) JANGEZ KHAN, or TEMUCHIN, 1206–27, Khan of all the tribes, takes the north of *China* from the *Niu-che*.

1216 Subdues all *Tartary*.

1218 Invades *Turkestan* with a prodigious host.

Bokhara, *Samarkand*, *Urgunj*, taken—immense multitudes massacred.

1222 Pursues *Jelal ad din* to the *Indus*—destroys *Balkh Bamian Ghizni*.

1224 Vain attempt upon *India*.

1225 *Jangez Khan* returns from *India* through *Persia*—general muster of his troops at *Karacoram*, between the rivers *Tula* and *Orchon*—marches for *China*, and dies upon the expedition: the *empire is divided among his four sons.*

2.) OUGTAI KHAN, 1227–41—completes the conquest of north *China*.

Khan of Kipchak.

BATU KHAN, 1236–43—nephew of *Ougtai*—invades *Europe*—devastates *Russia*, *Poland*, *Hungary*, and advances to the *Danube*—establishes himself as first *Khan* of *Kipchak*.

1241–45 Troubles and interregnum upon *Ougtai's* death.

3.) GUYUG KHAN, 1245–48—encourages Christian missionaries.

Another interregnum, 1248–51.

4.) MANGU KHAN, 1251–59—sends his brother *Hulaku* to reign in *Persia*—subdues *Thibet* as far as *India*.

5.) KUBLAI KHAN, 1259–94—resides chiefly in the north of *China*—builds *Pekin* and makes it his capital—his dynasty is called YU-EN by Chinese historians.

1279 Subdues the southern kingdom of *China*.

Great Khan of China, 1279-1368.

Kublai adopts the *Chinese* religion and manners.

It was he whom *Marco Polo* visited in his travels in the east, 1272—95.

6.) TYMUR KHAN, 1294, grandson of *Kublai*—a weak prince—the power of the house of *Jangez* declines till 1368, when *Tohoan-Tymur*, the last emperor of this family, is driven from China by the *Mim*, and he and his descendants become petty princes of *Karakorum*.

1200 1225 1250 1275 1300

SUCCESSFUL WARS OF ENGLAND AGAINST FRANCE AND SCOTLAND—EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

PORTUGAL.

DENNIS, — 1325.

The third estate send representatives to parliament.

ALFONSO IV., 1325–57.

Private warfare forbidden—the nobility compelled to sue in the ordinary courts of justice.

1340 *Alfonso* assists *Castile* against the *Mohammedans.*

PETER I., 1357–67.

The third estate favoured.

Clergy depressed.

FERDINAND, 1367–83.

1369–82 War with *Castile* respecting the succession.

A deplorable reign for Portugal.

1382 *Ferdinand* declares his daughter *Beatrice* successor, and marries her to *John I.* of *Castile.*

1383 *Revolution*—*John* (natural son of *Peter I.*) regent—war with *Castile* till 1411.

The spurious Burgundians, 1385-1580.

JOHN I., king, 1385–1433.

Victory of *Aljubarotta* over *Castile*, 1385.

SPAIN.

The *Mohammedans* possess only *Granada*, and never recover their power.

Navarre joined to the French crown.

ARAGON. CASTILE & LEON.

JACOB II. till 1327. FERDINAND IV. till 1312.

1309 Captures *Gibraltar* (lost again, 1333.)

Persecution and, 1310, suppression of the Knights Templars.

ALFONSO XI., 1312–50.

1314 *Tunis* tributary.

1319 Parliament at *Tarragona*—the kingdom consolidated and declared indivisible.

1324 Parliament at *Valladolid.*

First trace of cities sending representatives.

1326 *Sardinia* conquered from *Genoa*, in consequence of the gift of the pope, 1297.

Internal troubles, 1324–38.

ALFONSO IV., 1327–36.

1334 War with *Castile.*

PETER IV., 1336–87.

1337 Private revenge forbidden—disputes to be settled by law tribunals.

1344 The *Balearic* kingdom of *Majorca, Roussillon,* and *Cerdagne* acquired.

1340 Great victory over the *Mohammedans* at *Tariffa.*

1347 The barons unite against the king; but he overcomes them by the help of the people, 1348—*abrogates the privilege of union*, but enacts many laws for the security of the subject, and gives great authority to the justiciary.

1349 Parliament of *Alcala de Henares*—eighteen principal cities acknowledged free—publication of the code called *Partida.*

PETER (*the Cruel*), 1350–69.

One hundred and twenty years struggle with the aristocrat nobles, who consolidate their power.

1355–58 War with *Castile.*

1363 Allianee with *Edward the Black Prince* against *France* and *Henry, Peter's* brother, who invade *Castile.*

1366 *Peter* is driven from the throne; but restored by the aid of *the Black Prince*, 1367.

Battle of *Navarete.*

HENRY II., of Trastamare, natural brother of the king, 1368–79—he defeats and murders *Peter. Henry* maintains himself in opposition to the claims of the king of *Portugal* and the duke of *Lancaster.*

JOHN I., 1379–90.

JOHN I., 1387–95.

1382 Marries *Beatrice* of *Portugal.*

MARTIN V., 1395–1410.

HENRY III., 1390–1406, (aged nine yrs.)

Domestic troubles.

SCOTLAND.

1303 *Edward* invades *Scotland*—*Wallace* is betrayed, captured and beheaded—*Scotland* submits.

1306 *Bruce* stabs *Comyn*, the heir of *Balliol*, and is proclaimed king—*Edward* holds a grand military court at *Westminster*, at which he and his son solemnly swear never to rest till *Scotland* is entirely subdued—*Bruce* is obliged to flee—he wanders about and suffers the greatest privations—gains some slight advantages—*Edward* dies on the borders.

Bruce strengthens himself by repeated advantages and prudent conduct.

1314 *Edward* invades *Scotland*, and is defeated at *Bannockburn.*

The *Scots* repeatedly invade *England*—advance into *Yorkshire.*

The *Scots*, under the king's brother, invade *Ireland*—unsuccessful.

1319 The pope excommunicates *Bruce* and his adherents—spirited reply of the *Scotch* parliament.

Truce with England, 1323, *for twelve years.*

1326 The *Scots* ravage the *English* borders—expedition of *Edward III.* against them, with little success, 1327—peace between the two countries, in which

The independence of Scotland is acknowledged.

DAVID II., 1329–*Randolph* regent.

1332 *Edward* invades *Scotland*—*Balliol* is set up and crowned; is again expelled.

1333 *Edward's victory at Halidon Hill*—restores *Balliol*, who does homage to *Edward*, and cedes to him the southern parts of *Scotland.*

Civil war interrupts husbandry—a famine and pestilence ensue, and produce the greatest misery.

1346 *David* invades *England* with a large force—he is defeated and made prisoner at the battle of *Neville's Cross.*

The *Stuart* regent.

1356 *Edward III.* again invades *Scotland*, but is obliged to retreat.

1364 Marriage of *David* to *Margaret Logie.*

1369 Truce between *England* and *Scotland* extended to fourteen years.

House of Stuart.

ROBERT II., 1371–90, aged 55, grandson of *Margery*, sister of *Robert Bruce.*

1378–81 War with *England*—chiefly on the borders.

1384 The Scots, assisted by *France*, invade *England.*

1385 The *English* burn *Edinburgh*, at this time composed of little more than "*miserable huts.*"

1388 Battle of *Otterbourne*, in which *Hotspur* is defeated—truce, 1389.

ROBERT III., 1390–1405.

The king's brother, the earl of *Fife*, afterwards duke of *Albany*, has the chief rule.

Torn by private feuds.

1396 Combat between the clans *Chattan* and *Quhele.*

Albany schemes against the king's son *David*, duke of *Rothsay*—destroys him.

1400 *Henry* invades Scotland.

ENGLAND.

Plantagenets.

EDWARD I. —1307.

1303 *Gnienne* restored to *Edward* by *Philip.*

War with *Flanders*—victory of *Mons en Puelle*, 1304.

EDWARD II., 1307–1327, aged 23 years.

Marries, 1307, *Isabella*, daughter of *Philip IV.* of *France*; through whom come the pretensions to the *French* crown.

Weak government by favourites—P. Gaveston.

1311 The barons extort a reformation of abuses—parliaments to be held every year, and to appoint to all great offices—*Gaveston* banished—returns and is executed, 1312.

Hugh de Spenser, the king's favourite, offends the barons—banished by parliament—1321 an insult to the queen strengthens the king—he defeats the barons—*Lancaster executed*, 1322.

1323 Conspiracy against the king, headed by the queen, the bishop of *Hereford*, and *Mortimer*—the queen visits *Paris*—lands in *England*, 1325—the king is deserted—deposed by parliament and cruelly murdered at Berkely castle, 1327.

EDWARD III., 1327–77, aged 14 years.

Under a council of regency, the *Queen-mother* and *Mortimer* at its head—their conduct excites discontent—they arrest the earl of *Kent*, uncle to the king, accuse, condemn, and execute him—the king escapes from their power, 1330—*Mortimer* is arraigned in parliament, condemned, and executed—the queen confined for life.

1337 *Edward* lays claim to *France* (through his mother, *Isabella*, daughter of *Philip the Fair*), which gives rise, 1338, to a

Struggle for the French crown of 120 years' duration.

1338 War with *France*—*Edward's* first campaign in *Flanders* fruitless—invades *France*, 1339—gains, 1340, *the great naval victory of Helvoet Sluys*, which gives a great superiority of strength and spirit to the *English* navy—attacks *Tournay*—new campaign, 1341–3—

Navy of England establishes its superiority.

1344 New war—new invasion of *France*, 1346—*Edward*, with his son, the Black Prince, overruns *Normandy*, and advances upon *Paris*—retreats, and is in danger of being cut off.

1346 Glorious battle of Cressy, in which were slain *John*, king of *Bohemia*, the king of *Majorca*, the count *D'Alencon*, the French king's brother, 1200 knights, 1500 gentlemen, 4000 men at arms, and 30,000 infantry.

1347 Siege and capture of *Calais* (retained till 1558)—truce, 1348.

1349 Order of the Garter instituted.

1350 Victory of *Edward* over the Spanish fleet.

Parliament divided into two chambers, lords spiritual and temporal—knights for the shires and burgesses, as at present. During this reign the Commons establish several rights: 1. The illegality of raising money without their consent; 2. The necessity that the two Houses should concur for any alterations in the law; 3. Right of the Commons to enquire into public abuses, and to impeach public counsellors.

Manufactures and commerce exhibit an affluence, and an expanding growth.

Edward invites over many *Flemings*, who introduce the finer manufacture of woollen cloths—commerce, next to liberty, becomes the leading object of parliament—merchants are esteemed more honourable than heretofore; many possess great wealth.

The clergy evince a disposition to shake off the despotic yoke of papacy.

The parliament, in 1366, unanimously puts an end to the annual payment to the holy see.

1356 Battle of Poitiers, in which *Edward, the Black Prince*, takes *John* prisoner, and completely routs the French army, 60,000 strong, the *English* only 8000—two years' truce.

The noble conduct of the Prince of Wales to his royal captive, a brilliant display of the chivalric character.

1358 *Edward* again invades and ravages *France*—1360 Peace of *Bretigni*, by which *John* regains his liberty, and cedes much territory to *England.*

1362–67 The Black Prince aids *Peter the Cruel*, of *Castile*, to recover his throne.

Edward oppresses *Aquitaine*, which leads to a new war, 1369—the English, through the old age of the king, and illness of the Black Prince, lose all in France except *Bourdeaux, Bayonne*, and *Calais*—truce, 1374—war renewed, 1377—truce, 1379.

1376 Death of the Black Prince—a permanent council of ten or twelve appointed to transact all affairs of importance.

RICHARD II., 1377–99, aged 11 years—son of the Black Prince.

1378 Fruitless invasion of *France.*

First Speaker of the House of Commons, 1377.

Insurrection of Wat Tyler—100,000, mostly rabble, enter *London*—they commit various outrages—*Walworth* kills *Wat Tyler*, (title of Lord first conferred on the Mayor of London)—the mob disperse.

1382 The king marries *Anne*, daughter of the emperor *Charles IV.*

General discontent—its causes: 1. The effects of the successful and expensive wars of *Edward III.*—2. General desire for the abolition of personal slavery—3. Spread of *Wickliffe's* doctrines, and the wealth, luxury, ambition, and corruption of the clergy—4. The king's extravagance, luxury, and favouritism.

1384 The duke of *Lancaster* accused of treason—goes into *Spain* to win the throne of *Castile.*

1386 The Commons impeach the chancellor *De la Pole*, as they do, 1387, the ministers generally, and appoint fourteen lords to conduct the administration; at the head of whom is the duke of *Gloucester* (uncle to the king).

1389 The king recovers the government—*William of Wykeham* chancellor—1396 grand tournament at *London.*

1397 The duke of *Gloucester* is inveigled, arrested, and murdered, by order of the king.

Persecution of the Wickliffites.

1398 *Henry of Lancaster* and the duke of *Norfolk* banished—the king rules tyrannically—expedition against *Ireland.*

1399 *Henry*, duke of *Lancaster*, returns—starts as the champion of public liberty—is joined by many nobles and much people—he inveigles *Richard*, almost generally forsaken, into his power, who resigns the crown—dies, or escapes to *Scotland.*

House of Lancaster.

HENRY IV., 1399–1413, grandson of *Edward III.*, aged 32.

The pride of the populace, and master of the parliament.

FRANCE.

Capetians.

PHILIP IV. (*the Fair*) —1314.

1301 Quarrel with the pope—*Philip* comes off successful.

1302 *First convocation of the states-general.*

War with *Flanders*—victory of *Mons en Puelle*, 1304.

The papal court at Avignon.

1306 Persecution of the *Jews.*

1307 Persecution of the Knights Templars, who are finally suppressed, 1313.

1311 *Lyons* united to *France.*

LOUIS X. (*Hutin*), 1314–16.

1315 *Edict for the enfranchisement of slaves.*

PHILIP V. (*the Long*), 1316–22.

He succeeds, by virtue of the salique law, now first established.

CHARLES IV. (*the Fair*), 1322–28.

The wives of the last three monarchs were all convicted of adultery.

In default of male issue the crown goes to

The House of Valois.

PHILIP VI. of *Valois*, 1328–50.

Brother's son of *Philip the Fair.*

Edward of England claims the throne.

1332 The *Flemings* are persuaded by *Robert D'Artois* and *Artevelde* to revolt, and to acknowledge *Edward III.*, who supports them, as king of *France.*

Dreadful famine and plague.

1338 No taxes without parliament.

JOHN (*the Good*), 1350–64.

Civil troubles—the king causes count *Harcourt*, and other nobles, to be put to death without trial.

Turbulence of *Charles* (*the Bad*), king of *Navarre.*

More frequent meeting of the states-general, and desire for constitutional freedom.

Charles, the dauphin, regent—*Insurrection in Paris*, headed by *Marcels.*

Civil war of the *jacquerie* (peasantry).

CHARLES V. (*the Wise*), 1364–1380.

1365 War with *Navarre*, ended by the battle of *Auray.*

CHARLES VI. (*the Maniac*), 1380–1422.

Charles crushes the rising spirit of constitutional freedom.

Absolute monarchy.

Struggle of the dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Burgundy for the regency—insurrections in *Paris, Rouen*, etc.

1382 *Battle of Rosbecq*, in which the insurgent Flemings, under *Artevelde*, are routed, and *Artevelde* killed.

1383 Punishment of the Parisian insurgents—taxes forcibly collected—the third estate subjected and enslaved.

1386 Fruitless attempt to invade *England.*

1392 The king seized with madness, and remains a maniac, with few lucid intervals, till his death.

Struggle of the dukes of *Orleans* and *Burgundy* for the regency.

A wretched reign.

a b c d e f

SWISS CONFEDERACY. RISE OF THE MEDICI.

GERMANY.

ALBERT of *Austria*, — 1309.

Albert plans to unite *Misnia* and *Thuringia* to *Austria*.

WENCESLAS, k. of *Bohemia*, till 1306.

RUDOLF, of *Austria*, 1306–7.

HENRY of *Luxemburgh*, 1308–13.

The emperor's son, *John*, king of *Bohemia*, 1310.

1310 Goes into *Italy*—is making preparations against *Robert* of *Naples*, but dies suddenly in *Tuscany*, 1313.

LOUIS of *Bavaria*, 1314–47. FREDERIC of *Austria*, 1314–30.

The empire is distracted by civil war and double elections; while its great principalities are much reduced by partitions and subdivisions.

1318 *Six years' truce between Austria and the Swiss.*

1322 *Frederic* of *Austria* defeated & taken prisoner by Louis's general, *Schweppermann*.

Formation of the Swiss confederacy—

Lucerne joins it 1332, and *Zurich*, *Glaris*, *Zug*, and *Berne*, 1351–53.

The pope declares the throne vacant, and claims the government of the Empire.

1324 *Louis* excommunicated by *John XXII.*—appeals to a general council.

1327 *Louis* invades *Italy*—his perfidy towards the Visconti and Pisans—coronation 1328—excommunicated—he is unable to effect any thing against *Robert* of *Naples*, and is compelled to return.

1338 *Declaration of the Diet of Frankfort*, that the pope had no temporal power within the Empire.

Louis sides with the English in the French war.

John of *Bohemia* killed in the battle of *Cressy*.

House of Luxemburg.

CHARLES IV., king of *Bohemia*, 1346–78.

The empire is offered to *Edward III.* of *England*, who declines it—*Gunther* of *Schwartzenburg* is set up—dies the same year.

1355, 6, Promulgation of the golden Bull—it fixes the prerogatives of the electoral college: to consist of seven electors—the electoral territories are declared unalienable, and to descend to the eldest son.

Bohemia, *Silesia*, etc. incorporated with the empire.

1363 WENCESLAS, son of *Charles*, crowned king of *Bohemia*.

Austria acquires the *Tyrol*, 1363.

Flourishing period of the Hanseatic league.

1364 Foundation of *Carlsbad*—1365 of *The University of Vienna*.

1368, 9, Second expedition into *Italy*—he suffers *Pisa* to recover its liberty—is threatened at *Sicna*—restores to *Lucca* its independence.

First German patent of nobility.

1376 *Wenceslas*, king of the *Romans*.

WENCESLAS, 1378–1400.

deposed, but reigns in *Bohemia* till 1419; a licentious and brutal monarch.

Confederations of the nobles and cities in the south west of Germany—wars between them, which the emperor endeavours to stay by confiding districts to impartial bailiffs, and forming confederations to maintain public peace.

1385 War between *Austria* and *Switzerland*.

1386 *Battle of Sempach*—*Leopold* of *Austria* defeated and slain—heroic death of *Arnold of Winkelried*.

1389 Victory at *Naples*, and peace with *Austria* till 1412.

1386 *University of Heidelberg*—1388 *of Cologne*—1392 *of Erfurdt*.

1394 The emperor, for his brutal conduct, is imprisoned by the people of *Prague*.

SWITZERLAND.

The *Swiss* towns rise into importance during the twelfth century; in the thirteenth the house of *Hapsburg*, under *Rudolph* and *Albert*, obtains a great ascendency over them. *Albert oppresses the Swiss towns*—sends bailiffs, who by their exactions drive them into revolt.

1307 *Stauffacher* of *Schwitz*, *Furst* of *Uri*, *Melchtal* of *Unterwald*, swear to assert the liberties of the cantons.

William Tell shoots *Gesler*.

General insurrections, 1308.

Ten years confederacy of *Schwitz*, *Uri*, and *Unterwald*.

1309 *Henry VII.* confirms the rights and independence of the *Waldstate*, or Forest Cantons.

1315 *Leopold* of *Austria* defeated in the *Battle of Morgarten*, 1315, thirteen hundred *Swiss* foot against twenty-thousand *Austrian* cavalry—the first modern instance of the superiority of infantry.

ITALY.

Amid the struggles of the *Guelfs* and *Ghibelines*, of tyrants and republics, *Italy* becomes the cradle of modern literature and improving civilisation.

Dante, d. 1321; *Petrarch*, d. 1374; *Boccaccio*, d. 1375.

Struggle between the families of *Della Torre* (Guelfs) and *Visconti* (Ghibelines), at *Milan*—*Matteo Visconti* establishes himself, 1313.

Robert the Good acquires great power in *Lombardy*, as head of the Guelfs, and aspires to the dominion of all *Italy*.

1310 Conspiracy of *Tiepolo*, and creation of the council of ten at *Venice*.

Robert becomes podesta of *Florence*—is proscribed by *Henry VII.*, who visits *Italy*, and is joined by *Genoa* and *Sicily*.

1314–15 General war between the Guelfs and Ghibelines.

1316 *Castruccio*, lord of *Lucca* and *Pisa*—he threatens *Florence*—dies, 1328.

1319 Final establishment of oligarchical government at *Venice*.

1330 *John* of *Bohemia*, as imperial governor of *Italy*, conquers *Lombardy*—recalled 1331—in *Italy* again 1333—he abandons or sells all his lordships and quits *Italy*.

Successful league of *Florence* and *Venice* against *Scala*, lord of *Verona*.

1339 *Simon Boccanegra*, doge of *Genoa*.

1339 *Rise of mercenary companies*, *Condottieri*.

1342 *Walter of Brienne*, duke of *Athens*, lord of *Florence*.

1343 Commercial treaty between *Venice* and the sultan of *Egypt* and *Syria*.

The great company of duke Guarnieri levies contributions on all countries—*Sir John Hawkwood*, an Englishman, commands another with great military skill.

1350–55 Furious naval war between *Venice* and *Genoa*.

1350 *The Visconti* lords of *Bologna*, and of great power in *Lombardy*—*John*, till 1349—his nephews: *Matteo*,—1355; *Barnobo*,—1385; and *Galeazzo*, divide the state.

1355 Conspiracy at *Venice*, and execution of the doge **Marino Faliero.**

1356–8 First war between *Hungary* and *Venice*.

University of Pavia.

1362 War between *Pisa* and *Florence*.

1367 League against the Visconti.

1370 New government in *Florence*—struggle between the poor and rich citizens.

1372, 3 Second war between *Venice* and *Hungary*.

1378 *Silvester de Medici*, gonfaloniere of *Florence*—rise of the power of the *House of Medici*.

Fierce war between Venice and Genoa.

1379 Victory of *Doria* over *Pisani* at *Pola*—victory of *Pisano* and *Zeno*—peace of *Turin*, 1381.

Venice predominates.

Glorious administration of the *Albizi* at *Florence*, 1381-1434—chiefs of a moderate aristocracy.

John Galeazzo, 1385–1402, sole lord of Milan.

1391 *Pisa* falls under the yoke of the Visconti.

NAPLES.

House of Anjou.

CHARLES II. — 1309.

1308 *Carobert*, the king's second son, is called to the throne of *Hungary*.

ROBERT (*the Good*), 1309–43.

1317 *Robert* senator of *Rome*.

1318 Lord of *Genoa*.

JOANNA I., 1343–82—marries *Andrew*, brother of *Louis* of *Hungary*—murdered, 1345—the queen suspected of the murder.

1347–49 Invasion of *Louis* of *Hungary*—the queen expelled—restored, 1349.

1350–52 Second invasion of *Louis*.

1380 *Joanna* adopts *Louis*, d. of *Anjou*.

Charles of Durazzo causes *Joanna* to be smothered, 1382.

CHARLES II., 1382–85.

LADISLAUS, 1385–1414.

1390 *Louis II.* of *Anjou*, son of *Louis I.*, maintains himself in *Naples* till 1400.

The feudal system and aristocracy weakened by *Ladislaus*.

SICILY.

House of Aragon.

FREDERIC II.–1337.

1312 Leagues with *Henry VII.* against *Robert*.

1328 Leagues with *Louis* against *Robert*.

PETER II., 1337–42.

LOUIS, 1342–55.

FREDERIC III., 1355–77.

MARIA, 1377–1402.

1387 *Maria* marries MARTIN, the younger son of *Martin* of *Aragon*, 1387–1409.

TIMURLANE FOUNDS A NEW EMPIRE.

RUSSIA.

SUBJECT TO THE KHAN OF KIPCHAK.

Russia continues under the humiliating yoke of the *Tartars of the Golden Horde*.

The grand dukes, and other princes, are compelled to visit the *Khan*, to obtain the confirmation of their dignities.

Novogrod and *Lithuania* independent.

1318 *Moscow* the residence of the grand dukes, instead of *Wladimir*.

1320 The grand duchy of *Wladimir*, with several dependent principalities, is conferred by the Khan on

IVAN DANILOVITSCH.

The *Lithuanians* capture *Volhyna* 1318, *Kiovia* 1320, some other places, and all the territory south of the *Dnieper*, 1340.

Divisions among the Russian princes leave the country open to the attacks of the Lithuanians, Poles, and others.

The *Lithuanians*, weakened by intestine divisions, lose, 1340, *Red Russia* to *Poland*.

1380 *Dimitry Ivanovitsch*, grandson of *Ivan Danilovitsch*, gains a victory over the *Tartars*, near the *Don*, whence he is surnamed *Donskoi*; but the *Tartars* still maintain their power—they sack *Moscow* 1382—*Dimitry* implores their clemency, and sends his son to them as hostage.

1389 *Timur* subdues the khan of *Kipchak*, and advances to the *Volga*.

1395 *Timur* again overruns *Kipchak* and *Russia*—devastates *Moscow* and *Asov*.

GREEK EMPIRE.

ANDRONICUS PALÆOLOGUS, — 1328.

1303–7 War of the *Catalans*, or great company, under *Roger de Flor*.

The knights of St. John of Jerusalem established at *Rhodes*, which emerges into fame and opulence—lasts, 1310–1523.

1320–27 Disputes and civil war between the emperor and his son *Michael*—the latter obtains: 1. half the empire; 2. a coronation, 1323; 3. the abdication of the old emperor, 1328—dies, 1332.

ANDRONICUS, the younger, 1328–41.

JOHN PALÆOLOGUS, 1341–91, aged nine years.

John Cantacuzenus regent, but attacked and proscribed by *Apocaucus*, the great admiral, by the empress *Anne*, of *Savoy*, and by the patriarch, *John of Apri*, he assumes the purple, defeats his enemies, and gains *Constantinople*.

JOHN CANTACUZENE, 1347–55.

His daughter marries *John Palæologus*, who takes up arms against him 1353—*John* abdicates 1355.

1348 War with the *Genoese*—defeat of the *Greeks* and *Venetians*, 1352—peace in favour of *Genoa*.

JOHN PALÆOLOGUS *alone*, 1355–91.

1373 Treaty of the Greek emperor with *Murad*—the Greeks retain only *Constantinople*, *Thessalonica*, part of the *Morea*, and one or two islands.

MANUEL II., 1391–1425.

Discord, civil wars, and distress of the Greeks.

1395 *Constantinople* invested by sea and land.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

OTHMAN, — 1306.

He increases his possessions—fortifies towns and castles, and renounces the pastoral life for the baths and palaces of his infant capitals.

ORKHAN, 1326–60—conquest of *Bithynia* and *Prusa*, which he makes his capital.

Conquest of *Nice*, 1330, and *Nicomedia*, 1331.

1341 First encounter of the *Venetians* with the *Turks* in the *Archipelago*.

1336 Academy at *Prusa*.

Forms alliances with the Greek emperor, and marries *Theodora*, daughter of *John Cantacuzene*.

New organisation of the army, recruited by captive Christians.

1341 First passage of the *Turks* into *Europe*, invited to assist *John Cantacuzene*.

1353 Establishment of the Ottomans in Europe—conquest of *Gallipoli*, the key of the *Hellespont*.

MURAD I. (*Amurath*), 1360–89—conquers *Thrace*, & makes *Adrianople* his capital, 1362.

Janizaries.

Formation of the *Turkish* government—*a military despotism*—division of the empire into great pashalics, the pashas being invested with the highest civil and military authority—the grand vizier at the head of affairs—he presides in the divan—the Koran the foundation of law—the Mufti head of the spiritual power, at whose command the sultans are frequently displaced and executed.

1382 Conquest of *Natolia* by the gradual subjection of the lesser Turkish emirs.

1387 Great victory over the *Caraman Ogli*, in *Cilicia*.

Conquest of part of *Albania*.

1389 Victory over the Christians (*Wallachians*, *Albanians*, *Dalmatians*, and *Hungarians*), at *Kassova*, in *Servia*—*Murad* is slain.

BAYEZID (*Bajazet*), *Ilderim*, or, *The Lightning*, 1389–1403.

1390 Conquest of the last Greek possessions in *Asia*.

1390-96 Conquest of *Bulgaria* (*Silistria*, *Nicopolis*, *Widdin*)—part of *Servia*.

1396 *Great victory of Nicopolis over Sigismund of Hungary*—the army consisted of *Hungarians*, *Wallachians*, *Germans*, and 8000 *French*.

1399 *Protects Sultan Ahmed and Kara Yusef*.

TARTARY.

Divided among various petty chiefs, mostly descended from *Jangez Khan*.

Timur-leng (the Lame), TAMERLANE, of *Turk* descent, but allied to the family of *Jangez*, son of a petty chief, born at *Kesh*, 1326.

Acquires political power, and is elected *Khan* of *Mawer-alnehr*, or *Transoxiana*.

Timur founds a new empire, and makes *Samarkand* its capital, 1369–1405.

Reduces *Karism*, *Khorasan*, & *Kandahar*, 1383.

Invades *Persia*, 1384—*Ispahan* taken, and the people massacred—*pyramids of human heads*, 1387.

1388 War with the *Kipchak*, and western and northern *Tartars*.

1393 Again invades *Persia*, takes *Bagdad*, and expels *Sultan Ahmed*.

1396 *Kipchak* and *Russia* overrun—*Moscow* taken.

1398 Invades *Hindustan*—plunders *Delhi*.

1395 *Ahmed* returns, but is again expelled, 1399, and takes refuge with *Bajazet*.

1399 Returns to *Persia*—retakes *Bagdad*—invades *Syria*, and threatens *Egypt*.

PERSIA.

Khan of Persia.

GHAZAN KHAN,—1304.

Khanian era, 10th March, 1302.

8.) MOHAMMED KHODABANDEH, or *Uljaitu Khan*, 1305–17.

Persecutes the *Sunics*, 1307.

9.) ABU SAYID, 1317–36—a brave prince, but his reign much distracted by rebellions.

THE POWER OF THE MONGOLS DECLINES.

10.) ARPA KHAN, 1336, five months.

11.) MUSA KHAN, two months.

12.) MOHAMMED KHAN, 1336–38.

13.) SAKTI BEG, d. of *Mohammed Khodabandeh*, 1338.

14.) TEHAN TYMUR, and 15.) SULIMAN KHAN.

16.) MUSKIROAN, 1344.

The sultan a mere pageant in the hands of the emirs, who again become independent in their several principalities.

Sultans of Bagdad.

1.) SHEIKH HASAN.

300,000 persons die of a pestilence at *Tabris*.

2.) SULTAN AWEIS—conquers *Azerbijan*.

3.) SULTAN HASEIN, 1374.

4.) SULTAN AHMED, 1384.

1388 *Kipchak*, *Russia*, *Moscow*, *Dimitry*, *Manuel II.*, *Bayezid*, *Timur*, *Persia*, *Ahmed*, *Bajazet*, *Delhi*, *Egypt*, *Sultan Ahmed*, *Kara Yusef*.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH WARS—HENRY V. WARS OF THE TWO ROSES.

PORTUGAL.

Burgundians.

JOHN I. —1433.

Wars with *Castile.*

Improves the administration of the laws and government.

1411 Peace with *Castile.*

1415 *Ceuta* taken.

1419 *Commencement of the*

Maritime discoveries of the Portuguese,

under *Henry*, third son of the king, by *Philippa*, d. of the duke of *Lancaster.*

1420 *Madeira* colonised.

1425 1422 *Alfonso*, the king's natural son, created duke of *Braganza*—from him the reigning family is descended.

Code of laws, the Roman, introduced.

The seat of government removed from *Coimbra* to *Lisbon.*

EDWARD I., 1433–38.

1433 Cape *Bojader* doubled.

ALFONSO V., 1438–81, aged six yrs.

1448 The *Azores.*

1450 1460 *Cape de Verd* islands.

The fame of the *Portuguese* discoveries spreads over *Europe*, and gives an impulse to maritime enterprize.

1460 Death of *Henry*—navigation languishes.

Guinea discovered, 1461.

1474 Pretensions of the king to *Castile*, and consequent war—he is compelled to renounce them by the peace of *Alcacebas*, 1479.

JOHN II., 1481–95.

The spirit of maritime discovery revives.

1475 1481 *Parliament of Evora*—useful reforms in the administration of the laws—power of the nobles abridged—struggle between them and the king:

The aristocracy humbled.

The duke of Braganza, leader of the nobles, beheaded, and many others.

Progressive discoveries along the coast of *Africa*, till

Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, 1498, and reaches India.

1500

SPAIN.

ARAGON.

MARTIN V., — 1410.

1409 Gains Sicily, as the heir of his son.

Dreadful troubles on the king's death respecting the succession.

1411 Nine arbitrators chosen to elect a king, they choose

FERDINAND of *Castile*, 1412–16—he is acknowledged in Spain and Sicily.

ALFONSO V., 1416–56.

1421 *Alfonso* is adopted by *Joanna* of Naples—she retracts.

1426 The king invades Naples and is made prisoner, 1433, he is released, 1455—he overcomes his enemies, and unites the crowns of Naples and tho two Sicilies, 1443.

1428 Reform of the justitia.

1442 Law to prevent the king from displacing the justiciary.

JOHN II., 1458–79, king of *Navarre*, by marriage since, 1425. *Ferdinand*, bastard son of *Alfonso*, succeeds in *Naples.*

1458–73 *Continual wars with*

1460 Union of *Sicily* and *Sardinia* with *Aragon.*

the rebellious Catalonians and with France.

1469 Marriage of *Ferdinand* of *Aragon* with *Isabella* of *Castile.*

FERDINAND, 1474.

ISABELLA of *Castile*, sister, 1474–1504.

First printing press, 1474.

1476–79 *Internal broils.*

1476 Institution of the Hermandad. Alliance of the Castilian cities against the nobles.

Union of Aragon and Castile, 1479.

FERDINAND II., 1479–1516, and ISABELLA, —1504.

Navarre goes to *Elenora, Ferdinand's* sister.

THE ARISTOCRACY HUMBLED, AND THE DOMAINS OF THE CROWN REDUCED, 1480.

1480 *The inquisition introduced*—(first *auto de fa*, 1484, at *Seville*).

XIMINES, bishop of *Toledo*, grand inquisitor and cardinal—d. 1505.

1482 The last war with *Granada* begins.

Conquest of Granada, 1492, by GONZALO DE CORDOVA, with 40,000 infantry and 10,000 cavalry.

This glorious event, a counterbalance to the loss of *Constantinople*, consolidates the Spanish monarchy, and raises it to high estimation in *Europe.*

Discovery of America, by Columbus, 1492.

Edict by which the *Jews* are compelled to be be baptised, or to leave *Spain*—800,000 depart.

1495 *Ferdinand* joins the league of Venice against France.

1496 Takes the title of *Catholic*—marriage of the infanta, Johanna, with Philip of *Austria.*

CASTILE.

HENRY III., — 1406.

The Mohammedans still possess Granada.

Embassy to *Timur*, and settlement of a commercial treaty.

JOHN II. 1406–54.

One year old—his mother and uncle, *Ferdinand*, who, 1412, becomes king of *Aragon*, guardians.

The weak character of the king leaves the government in the hands of

Don Alvaro de Luna.

Civil broils with *Don Henry*, infante of Aragon.

1430 Continued favour to *Alvaro*, and consequent discontent of the Castilians.

1445 *Alvaro* declines in favour—is condemned and executed, 1453.

HENRY IV., 1454–65, and 1468–74.

Gibraltar captured.

Insurrection of the barons—the k. is deposed by the Cortes.

Anarchy.

ALFONSO, 1465–68.

War between the two brothers, till the death of Alfonso, 1468.

Henry declares his sister Isabella his successor, and Johanna to be spurious.

SCOTLAND.

ROBERT, —1405.

1400 *Henry IV.* invades Scotland.

The *Scots*, under *Douglas*, defeated at *Ham. Percy* and *Hotspur.*

1405 Capture of prince *James* by the English. JAMES I., 1406.

The duke of *Albany* continues regent.

Contest between the Highlanders and *Saxon* population—defeat of *Donald* of the Isles, by the earl of *Mar*, at *Harlaw*, 1411.

1411 *University of St. Andrews.*

1419 Death of *Albany*—*Murdoch*, his son, regent.

The Scotch assist the French against England.

1423 King *James* is released—endeavours to repress disorder, and improve the civilisation of the kingdom.

1425 Arrest of the late regent, the earls of *Douglas, Angus, March*, etc.

Attempts to humble the nobility.

1436 War with England.

1437 Conspiracy of nobles against the king, headed by *Walter*, earl of *Athol*, and Sir Rob. *Graham*—the king is murdered at *Perth.*

JAMES II., 1437.

Sir Will. *Crichton* and Sir Alex. *Livingstone* regents—their dissensions cause much trouble—feudal animosities prevail.

1440 Murder of William, earl of *Douglas*, and his brother.

Struggles

1444 The king takes the government upon himself.

Earl of Douglas, lieutenant of the kingdom, successful against the English.

between

1450 Parliament at *Edinburgh.*

the king and

1452 The king stabs Douglas—his five brothers flee to arms—truce, 1454—in arms again, 1455—total defeat, and flight of Douglas into England.

the aristocracy

University of Glasgow, 1453.

for power.

1459 Invasion of England.

JAMES III., 1460.

Capture of *Roxburgh* and *Berwick.*

1467 Acquisition of the Orkney Islands.

1479 War with England—conspiracy of nobles—they murder *Cochrane*, earl of Mar—make the king prisoner—refuse to act against the invading army of England, which takes *Berwick.*

1487 Conspiracy of nobles—the king slain.

JAMES IV., 1487, son.

Scotland enjoys a season of tranquillity.

1496 *James* assists Perkin Warbeck—truce with England.

Learning and civilisation increase.

University of *Aberdeen.*

ENGLAND.

House of Lancaster.

HENRY IV., 1399–1413.

1401 *Owen Glendower* rebels, as do, 1403, the *Percics*, and earl *Mortimer*, who claims the throne—they are defeated in the *battle of Shrewsbury.*

The riches, pride, ambition, and luxury of the clergy, turn men's attention to the abuses of the church: non-residence—negligence of duty—the poor not provided for.

The followers of Wickliffe greatly increase.

Persecution of the Lollards throughout this century.

1412 Wickliffe's bones burnt—Sir John Oldcastle burnt, and many of his followers, 1417.

The church is in possession of above half the great landed property of England, besides tythes, personal goods, etc.—the clergy are superior in wealth and power to any other order in the state.

Parliamentary

HENRY V., 1413–22.

authority

and popular

government prevail

1415 Conspiracy of *Henry le Scrop*, the earl of Cambridge, and Sir Tho. *Grey.*

under the three

Henries of Lancaster.

HENRY VI., 1422–60, aged nine months.

The duke of Bedford, brother of *Henry V.*, regent—*Gloucester*, the good duke *Humphrey*, and their brother, protector of England during his absence in France.

Disputes between the d. of Gloucester and cardinal Winchester, 1426.

1429 Coronation of the king.

1415 *Henry* invades *France*, takes *Harfleur*, and gains **The battle of Agincourt** (Oct. 25), with 10,000 men against 100,000—takes *Rouen* and all *Normandy*—advances upon *Paris*—*Philip*, the young duke of Burgundy, upon his father's murder, goes over, with the queen, to the English, and offers *Henry* the French crown.

1417 *Henry's* second invasion.

TREATY OF TROYES, 1420, by which *Henry V.* marries *Catherine* of France, and becomes immediately regent of that kingdom, and successor to *Charles VI*, to the exclusion of the *Dauphin* and all the royal family.

1422 *Henry* and *Charles* both die this year, when

Henry VI. is proclaimed at Paris king of France and England,

under the regency of the duke of Bedford, who maintains the power acquired by the English, with much success—victories of *Crevant*, 1423, and *Verneuil*, 1424; the latter over the united forces of *France* and *Scotland*—the earls of Douglas and Buchan, in French pay, both slain—Charles retains only *Bourges* (*the little king of Bourges*)—the duke of Gloucester marries *Jacqueline*, of Hainault, which leads to a rupture with *Burgundy.*

Warwick, Salisbury, and *Talbot*, renowned warriors.

1428 *Orleans*, after holding out seven months, is about to capitulate, when it and France are saved by the sudden appearance of **Joan of Arc,** *the maid of Orleans*, which at once turns the tide of affairs in favour of Charles—after assisting in many victories, *Joan* is taken prisoner, condemned, and executed as a witch, 1431.

1435 *Philip*, duke of Burgundy, is reconciled to Charles—death of the duke of Bedford—*Richard*, duke of York, succeeds him as regent.

The English by degrees lose all their French

conquests except Calais.

Truce with *France*, 1444.

1444 Marriage of *Henry* to *Margaret of Anjou*—Suffolk, the queen, and Winchester have the chief management of affairs—they conspire against Gloucester—he is arrested, 1447—dies suddenly (? murdered).

1447 Suffolk's unpopular administration—he is impeached by the Commons, 1550—banished—murdered.

Popular insurrections.

1450 *Jack Cade* (self-called *Mortimer*) heads one, which encamps on Blackheath and defeats the king's forces—enters London—is dispersed—Cade executed.

General discontent prevails, as respects both church and state.

Civil war of the two roses, till 1485—*Richard*, duke of York, descended paternally from *Edward III.'s* fourth son, and maternally from his second son, is the head of the house of York, or white rose; next to *Henry VI.*, the d. of Somerset assumes to be the head of the house of Lancaster, or red rose.

The duke of York's claims are revived by his popular virtues, the insignificance of Henry, the arrogance and violence of Margaret, by the loss of France and long dishonour brought to the English arms, and by the attempt to govern without a parliament—the birth of Edward, prince of Wales, 1453, leads to an immediate struggle.

Impeachment of Somerset—Henry declared incapable by the House of Lords, and the parliament makes,

1454 RICHARD, Protector.

1453 *End of the French and English wars, without any formal peace.*

The *English* retain *Guernsey, Jersey*, and *Calais.*

1455 *Battle of St. Albans*, gained by the Yorkists—1456 *Richard* displaced.

1459 Defeat of the Yorkists, near Ludlow.

1460 Defeat of the queen's army at Northampton—the duke of York enters London, and claims the crown—is defeated and slain at Wakefield.

House of York.

EDWARD IV., 1461–83, son of *Richard*, duke of York.

Bloody battle of *Towton* (60,000 Lancastrians, 40,000 Yorkists) gained by *Edward*—37,000 Englishmen slain—Henry and Margaret flee into Scotland—1464 invade England, routed in *The battle of Hexham.*

Edward offends the earl of Warwick (*king-maker*) by his marriage with Eliz. Woodville.

1469 Warwick and the duke of Clarence are banished—become reconciled to Margaret.

1470 Warwick, under the name of *Henry* VI., assumes supreme authority—*Edward* gains,

1471 *The decisive battle of Barnet*—Warwick slain—victory of Tewkesbury follows—the Lancastrians entirely defeated, and prince *Edward* slain—*Henry VI.* dies in the Tower.

Ab. 1471 *Printing in England*—CAXTON.

EDWARD V., 1483, 9th of April–26th of June, aged 14, *Richard* protector—the king and his brother, the duke of York, are murdered in the Tower.

RICHARD III., 1483–85, usurper, brother of *Edward IV.*, aged thirty.

Buckingham's revolt and execution—*Jane Shore's* penance.

1485 Henry, earl of Richmond, lands at Milford Haven.

Battle of Bosworth Field, in which *Richard* is defeated and slain.

House of Tudor—Union of the two Roses.

HENRY VII., 1485–1509, aged 29, grandson of Owen Tudor, by the widow of Henry V., and son of Edmund, earl of Richmond, by Margaret, heiress of the Somerset line—he marries Elizabeth, sister of Edward V.

Gunpowder made in England. *Body-guards appointed.*

1486 Imposture of Lambert Symnel—he invades England—defeated and made a turnspit.

Henry aids *Maximilian* in order to keep *Flanders* from the *French.*

1493 *Perkin Warbeck* assumes to be Richard, duke of York—is favoured by Margaret and the Irish, the king of France, and others—1496 invades England, is defeated on Blackheath, and beheaded.

1494 *Attempts made to reform the church.*

The Lollards persecuted.

1495 *Poyning's* act for *Ireland*—its parliament independent, till 1782.

1497 *Cabot makes discoveries in America.*

1499 Unjust execution of the earl of Warwick, the last of the Plantagenets—Henry reduces the power and turbulence of the nobles—leads them to cultivate a taste for peaceful grandeur and domestic comforts—strengthens the royal authority—enforces the laws—encourages navigation.

FRANCE.

Capetians—HOUSE OF VALOIS.

CHARLES VI. (*the Beloved*) —1422.

The kingdom torn by the factions of the houses of Burgundy and Orleans.

Jean-sans-peur, duke of *Burgundy*, assassinates the duke of *Orleans.*

CIVIL WAR, 1410—both parties intrigue with *Henry V.* of *England*—the Parisians favour the Burgundians, who are also joined by the infamous queen, 1417.

1418 *Dreadful massacre of the Armignacs* (*Orleanists*) *in Paris.*

1419 Reconciliation—but the murder of the duke of Burgundy in the king's presence occasions

Direful troubles.

FRANCE HORRIBLY DEVASTATED BY ENGLISH WARS.

CHARLES VII. 1422, at *Poitiers.*

1429 *Charles* VII. is crowned at *Rheims*—makes a vain attempt to gain *Paris.*

Agnes Sorel, mistress of Charles, inspires him with sentiments of honour, which overcome his natural indolence.

The Pragmatic sanction of Bourges, 1438, establishes the liberties of the Gallican church.

1440 The Dauphin (*Louis XI.*) rebels, but is disarmed and pardoned.

The spirit of feudalism, which had been declining from the time of *Charles V.*, almost entirely sinks under the power acquired by this and the next monarch, who become absolute. The people, weary of civil strife, and the exactions of the nobles, refuse to second their efforts for the preservation of freedom, although in these the injuries of the people are not forgotten.

Establishment of the companies of Archers, 1444, *the first national standing army, and of a permanent tax for their support, become powerful means of oppression in the hands of the French monarchs.*

1456 The dauphin, Louis, again revolts—retires to the court of Burgundy.

LOUIS XI., 1461–83.

1464 War, called *for the public good*, against Louis—battle of Montlhery followed by the peace of Conflans, in which Louis *promises all*, hoping to *evade all.*

1466 Louis rashly visits *Charles the Bold*, duke of Burgundy, who compels him to march with him against the Liegeois, and to make a disadvantageous peace.

1475 War between Louis, leagued with the Swiss, and Charles of Burgundy—Louis buys off the English.

1476 Charles, defeated in the *battles of Granson and Morat*, rushes on his fate at Nancy, where he is slain, 1477.

Artois and Burgundy united to the French crown.

CHARLES VIII., 1483–98.

1484 Assembly of the *States-General*—remarkable for its bold eloquence and liberal sentiments.

1487 War with Maximilian—peace, 1489.

1491 *Bretange* united to the crown by the king's marriage with *Anne.*

France was now consolidated into a great and powerful kingdom; the fendal system was at an end. Having conquered herself, she was prepared to carry her arms into other countries, and to contest the prize of glory and power upon the theatre of Europe.

1494 Charles' expedition into Italy, where he conquers Naples, but is compelled to evacuate the country.

LOUIS XII. (called *the father of his people*), 1498–1515.

a b c d e

PERIOD OF GREAT DISCOVERIES—GUNPOWDER, PRINTING, AMERICA. REVIVAL OF LEARNING.

NEW DUCHY OF BURGUNDY.

In the last days of the feudal system, when the kings of France had almost achieved the subjugation of its proud vassals, the dukes of Burgundy attained sufficient power to dispute the field against the crown.

JOHN, king of France, grants the duchy to his third son, PHILIP (the Bold), 1363–1404.

1369 Marries Margaret of Flanders, and acquires Flanders, Artois, the country of Burgundy, and the Nivernois.

JOHN, 1404–19.

1416 Allies with England agnst. France.

PHILIP (the Good), 1419–67.

Acquires, by various titles, the remaining provinces of the Netherlands.

1435 Peace of Arras. The duchy independent of France.

Extraordinary prosperity of these provinces,

at this time the richest and most fruitful in Europe.

Flourishing period of woollen manufacture and general trade.

The court of Burgundy celebrated for its pageants, tournaments, and splendour.

CHARLES (the Bold), 1467–77.

The richest and most powerful prince of Europe—rival of Louis XI. of France.

Insubordination of the Flemish cities.

1472 Comines enters the French service.

1476 *Defeat of Charles at Granson and Morat*, by the Swiss.

1477 Defeat and death of Charles near Nancy, by the duke of Lorraine.

1477 MARIA, his daughter, marries Maximilian of Austria.

War with France, 1477–82.

PHILIP, 1482–1506.

484 Insurrection of the Flemings, assisted by France.

496 Philip marries the Infanta, Joanna of Spain, and the Netherlands become united to the Spanish monarchy.

SWITZERLAND.

FREE REPUBLIC.

Under the outlawed *Frederic*, Austria loses all its Helvetian possessions.

1422 War with Milan.

1436–50 Domestic troubles—war of Zurich against Schwitz and Glaris respecting Toggenburg.

Zurich, at war with Austria, calls in the aid of the French, who obtain a victory at Basle, 1444.

Peace, 1446.

1460 University of *Basle*.

The Swiss join France against Burgundy, 1474, and gain, 1476, the victories of *Granson* and *Morat*, over *Charles the Bold*, and, 1477, of *Nancy*, in which Charles is slain.

Permanent union with Austria.

Civil broils.

1480 First subsidiary treaty with France.

1481 Friburg and Soleure join the Swiss confederacy.

The Swiss, famous for the excellence of their troops, are courted by the rival princes of Europe.

Successful war against Maximilian—peace, and ratification of Swiss independence, 1500.

GERMANY.

ROBERT (count palatine), elected, 1400–1410.

1401 Unsuccessful expedition against Milan.

1404 League of Marbaek.

1409 *University of Leipsic founded.*

SIGISMUND of Luxemburg, brother of *Wenzel*, 1411–37, king of Hungary.

Josse of Moravia, rival emperor—dies, 1411.

1413 Unsuccessful expedition to Milan.

1415 *Frederic*, d. of Austria, outlawed.

1416 *Sigismund* at Paris and London.

1420 *Sigismund* becomes king of *Bohemia*.

1427 First imperial tax: the general penny against the Hussites.
Paid militia.

1431 Sigismund visits Italy—crowned emperor, by Eugenius IV., 1433.

1436 Invention of printing at *Mayence*.

FREDERIC III., 1440–93, cousin.

1446 War with Hungary, for refusing to give up the young prince Vladislas.

1447 *Concordat with Rome*—acknowledgment of the rights of the German church—another at *Vienna*, 1448, between *Æneas Sylvius* and the emperor, without the concurrence of the states.

1448 The count of Holstein-Oldenburg becomes king of Denmark.

1451 Expedition to Rome, and marriage of the king to Elenore of Portugal.

1452 *Frederic* is compelled by the nobles of *Austria*, *Bohemia*, and *Hungary*, to give up the young king *Vladislas* to the earl of *Cilley*.

1453 *Austria* an hereditary duchy.

1453, etc. Several diets held in vain to form an expedition against the Turks.

1462 The emperor is besieged in his court at Vienna, but is delivered by G. Podiebrad of Bohemia.

1468 War with G. Podiebrad.

1469-80 Invasions

1472 University of *Ingoldstadt*.

1473 Treaty with Charles the Bold of Burgundy.

of the

1477 MARRIAGE OF MAXIMILIAN AND MARIA OF BURGUNDY.

The *Netherlands* and *Burgundy* are united to *Austria* by this marriage—its issue was *Philip*, who married *Johanna*, heiress of *Castile*, by whom he had *Charles V.*, hence the rivalry of *France* and *Spain*.

Turks.

1485 *Matthias* of Hungary captures *Vienna*—the emperor goes to *Linz*.

Maximilian king of the *Romans*.

1488 Second Swabian league.

1491 War with *France*.

MAXIMILIAN I., 1493–1519.

1494 Second marriage of Maximilian, with the rich daughter of Galeazzo, of Milan, *Bianca Maria*.

1495 *Diet of Worms*—establishment of a perpetual public peace and imperial chamber.

Joins the league of *Venice* against *France*.

Wurtemburg an hereditary duchy, 1495.

1496 Unfortunate Italian wars against *France*.

Marriage of his son, *Philip*, with *Johanna* of *Castile*.

BOHEMIA.

WENZEL is deposed, but continues to reign in Bohemia till 1419.

John Huss.

First great movement in Germany for the liberty of the church; principally occasioned by the spread of *Wiekliffe's* writings.

Huss opposes many abuses in the church; burns, 1412, a papistical letter of indulgence—goes to the council of Constance, under a safe-conduct from the emperor *Sigismund*; which is disgracefully violated, and Huss is burnt, 1415.

Jerome, of Prague, undergoes the same fate.

War of the Hussites, who fly to arms upon the murder of their teacher, and refuse to acknowledge Sigismund. JOHN ZISCA becomes their leader, 1419-24.

CRUSADE AGAINST THE HUSSITES, 1420.

1422 Sigismund defeated and driven from Bohemia—disunion among the Hussites—*Calixtines* and *Taborites*—the latter gain some remarkable victories, but are at last entirely defeated, and acknowledge Sigismund, 1435.

1436 *Compact at Iglau.*

CASIMIR, brother to *Vladislas* of Poland, is set up by the Hussites, but is defeated and expelled by *Albert*.

1439 Turkish war—Albert dies upon his return.

VLADISLAS (*Posthumous*), the infant son of *Albert II.*, 1440–57, under the guardianship of Frederic III.—*Æneas Sylvius*, his tutor.

Two regents, *Meinhard*, chosen by the catholics, *Ptarsko* by the Hussites—they struggle for superiority.

Podiebrad succeeds *Ptarsko*, and becomes, 1441, governor of the kingdom, which he rules with vigour and prudence.

1453 Vladislas crowned at Prague—dies at Belgrade, 1457.

GEORGE PODIEBRAD, 1458–71.

He sets free *Matthias Corvin*, who had been confined as a prisoner at Prague, and gives him his daughter *Catherine* in marriage.

House of Jagellon.

VLADISLAS II., 1471–1516.

War with Hungary.

1476 First printing in Bohemia.

HUNGARY.

SIGISMUND, —1437.

1401 The king eighteen weeks blockaded—marries Barbara, countess of of Cilley.

1403 *Vladislas* of Naples crowned at Zara.

1405 *Cities represented in the parliament of Ofen*—two houses: 1. *Magnates* (prelates and nobles, as state-officers); 2. *Commons* (landholders and burgesses)—80,000 assemble armed, in the national election field at *Rakos*, near *Pest*.

Fundamental law respecting the administration of justice and police.

1410 Sigismund king of the Romans.

1412 Mortgage of the *Zipser* cities.

1417 First appearance of gipseys.

1420 *Dalmatia lost to Venice.*

Sigismund king of *Bohemia*.

1422 *Elizabeth*, Sigismund's daughter, married to Albert of Austria.

1425 Capture of Belgrade—it becomes the bulwark of Hungary.

1430–35 Invasions of the Hussites.

1435 Fundamental law respecting the new organisation of royal proclamations—on account of dangers threatened by the Turks.

1437 Election of ALBERT II. of Hapsburg.

House of Hapsburg, 1438-1740—in Hungary, 1438-1457.

ALBERT II., 1438, 9, (married to *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Sigismund*, queen of *Bohemia* and *Hungary*).

VLADISLAS III., 1440–43, k. of *Poland*.

1443 Turkish war—victory of *John Hunniades*, near *Nissa*—peace of *Czegedin*, broken 1444—*battle of Varna*—Vladislas defeated and killed.

1445 JOHN HUNNIADES, ? nat. son of *Siyismund*, vicar-general of the kingdom till 1453.

War with the emperor *Frederic* for not giving up *Vladislas* and the holy crown.

1448 Defeat near *Kossova*.

Vladislas confirms Hunniades in the regency.

1455 *John Hunniades* saves Belgrade—d. 1456—his eldest son is beheaded by Vladislas, 1457.

MATTHIAS CORVIN, 1458–90, younger son of John Hunniades.

Hungary, under his government, becomes formidable to her neighbours, and a respectable independent power in the republic of Europe.

First election capitulation: yearly parliament at *Pest*—the nobility and descendants to be free from taxes.

Rival election of *Frederic III.*

1463 Agreement with Frederic, who gives up the throne, but keeps the title of k. of Hungary.

Bosnia wrested from the Turks.

1464 **Turkish war**—abolition of the old Magyar war-system, and formation of a standing army of infantry—the celebrated black guard.

1465 University of *Ofen*, for 40,000 students.

1466 *Moldavia acquired.*

1468-9 War with *Podiebrad* of Bohemia.

1470-71 Rebellion of the nobility on account of the taxes.

War with Bohemia and Poland.

1472 First printing at *Ofen*.

1476 Marriage with Beatrice, daughter of Ferdinand of Naples.

Matthias invites from Italy, artificers, painters, architects, printers, manufacturers, artizans, agriculturists, and learned men of all kinds.

Large library at Ofen—300 copyists of MSS.

1477 War with Frederic III.—peace 1478—war renewed 1480—Matthias takes Vienna, 1485—truce, 1487; Matthias retains Vienna, Newstadt, and all his other conquests in Austria.

1490 Death of *Matthias*, at Vienna.

Vladislas II. becomes king of Hungary, 1490, where he resides.

1491 Peace with Frederic III.: cession of all conquests—succession to Austria secured—Frederic and Maximilian preserve the royal title.

1492 Gives up *Poland*.

1494 Gives up *Moldavia*.

Vast power and wealth of the bishops predominating influence at court—suppression of the lesser nobility by the magnates.

1476 First printing in Bohemia.

ITALY.

The Medici in *Florence.*

John, the first banker of Italy, 1400-29, patron of the poor burghers—he becomes gonfaloniere, 1421.

The Visconti in *Milan.*

John Galeazzo aims at becoming king of Italy; dies, 1402—*John Maria*, 1402-12—anarchy in *Milan*, its power declines—*Philip Maria*, 1412-47.

1404, 5, *Venice* acquires Vicenza, Bassano, Verona, and Padua.

1406 Florentines capture Pisa.

1409 Massacre of the French in Genoa, which recovers its liberty—governed by doges, 1413.

1412 Numerous tyrants in Lombardy—all the virtues of Italy take refuge in Florence.

1427–54 Five wars between Venice and Milan—the first, 1427, 8.

Cosmo de Medici in *Florence*, 1429–63—great patron of the arts and sciences—banished, 1433, 34—library founded in Florence, 1444. He is ambitious, and a great enemy to liberty and republics.

1431–33 Second war between Venice and Milan.

1436–42 Third war between Venice and Milan.

1446–48 Fourth war between Venice and Milan.

1447 Republic of Milan re-established—extinction of the Visconti.

House of Sforza in *Milan*—FRANCIS, duke, 1450–66.

1454–64 Struggle between Cosmo de Medici and the aristocracy he had created.

1457 *Foscari*, doge of Venice, deposed—dies immediately.

1458–61 The French rule in Genoa—Milan obtains it, 1464.

1463–70 War of Venice with the Turks—death of Scanderbeg, 1466.

PIETRO DE MEDICI, 1464–69, succeeds Cosmo at Florence.

GALEAZZO duke of Milan, 1466–76.

LORENZO DE MEDICI (*the Magnificent*), 1469–92, succeeds Pietro at Florence.

1470 Conspiracy of Bernardo Nardo against the Medici.

1473 The Genoese lose their possessions in the Crimea, and the trade of the Levant.

Venice acquires many Greek islands, which seek her protection against the Turks—*Cyprus*, 1473.

1476 Galeazzo Sforza murdered—LUDOVICO (*the Moor*), his brother, succeeds, 1476–99, by expelling his nephews.

1477, 8 The Turks enter Italy—Venice makes peace with them, 1479.

1478 CONSPIRACY OF THE PAZZI at Florence, fomented by pope Sixtus IV.

Giulio, brother of *Lorenzo*, is assassinated in the cathedral—*Lorenzo* escapes—massacre of the *Pazzi*—*Lorenzo* excommunicated for having hung an archbishop; but he obtains the support of Ferdinand of Naples and the pope.

The power of the Medici increases—

Learning flourishes.

Lorenzo gives up trade, and turns landed proprietor—his advice and mediation is sought for by the various parties of Italy.

PIETRO II., 1492–94, succeeds his father, Lorenzo, in Florence.

He breaks with Milan, and invites the *French* into Italy—ex. 1494—d. 1504.

1494 Expedition of Charles VIII. into Italy—sixty-five years of Italian wars, -1559.

1495 *Charles* invades Naples—the conquest of Italy completed in four months and a-half.

1495 League of *Venice* against *Charles*, between the emperor Maximilian, Ferdinand of Spain, the pope, Ludovico Storza of Milan, and Venice. *Charles* retreats from Naples—gains a victory at Fornovo, and fights his way back to *France*.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

VLADISLAS, —1414.

1409 Sicily a province of Aragon.

1403 Crowned king of *Hungary* at Zara.

1408 Lord of *Rome*.

1409 Campaign in Tuscany.

Plans the conquest of Italy.

1413 Driven from Rome by the pope, dies mad.

JOANNA II., sister, 1414–35.

Under this weak and licentious queen, the kingdom relapses into anarchy.

1420 Louis III. of Anjou, son of Louis II., is invited to Naples by *Sforza*.

1421 The queen adopts Alfonzo V. of Aragon—revokes this adoption and substitutes Louis III., 1423—Alfonso retires to Sicily.

Sicilian nobles obtain unlimited power over their subjects.

1434 Death of Louis.

1435 Naples becomes a province of Aragon, and is united to Sicily under Alfonso V.

1438 *Regnier*, brother of Louis III., endeavours to make good his pretensions to Naples, but is compelled to give way to Alfonso.

1445 *University of Catonia.*

Alfonso joins to the virtues of chivalry an enthusiasm for literature—magnificence in architecture, and a splendid court, give lustre to his reign.

FERDINAND, natural son, 1458–94.

John, son of Regnier of Anjou, claims the throne of Naples, but gives way, 1464.

1460 Sicily and Sardinia united to Aragon.

1461 Scanderbeg called to aid the king, obtains several fiefs.

1480 The Turks capture and destroy Otranto (12,000 Christians slain or made prisoners) evacuate it the next year.

1487 *Fall of the aristocracy*—the king causes a great number of unruly nobles to be taken and murdered at a banquet.

ALFONSO II., 1494, 5, resigns.

FERDINAND II., 1495, 6, flees to Ischia.

The French capitulate—Ferdinand restored.

FREDERIC III. uncle, 1496—loses the kingdom to Ferdinand the Catholic, 1501, which is joined to Spain till 1713.

GREAT GENERAL COUNCILS. RISE OF THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE. IVAN I.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

BONIFACE IX. —1404.

BENEDICT at *Avignon.*

INNOCENT VII., 1404–6.

GREGORY XII., 1406,—deposed, 1409,—abdicates, 1415,—d. 1417.

The council of Pisa (1409) deposes Gregory and Benedict, and elects

ALEXANDER V., 1409–10—as neither will give way,

Three Popes at once.

JOHN XXIII., 1410,—deposed, 1415, by the council of Constance.

The articles of impeachment against him were, "that he was notoriously infamous, perjured, tyrannical, simoniacal, homicidal, incestnous," etc.

Council of Constance, 1414–18—the second great general council for the reformation of the church, and one of the most numerous assemblies of Christendom—its famous decree was, the superiority of councils over the papal chair.

John Huss, the forerunner of *Luther,* burnt at Prague, 1415 (see under Bohemia), and *Jerome,* 1416.

MARTIN V., 1417–31.

CLEMENT VIII., 1424, resigns, 1429—end of the schism, which had lasted fifty-one years.

EUGENIUS, 1431–47.

Council of Basle, 1431–48—the third great general council for the reformation of the church—it abolishes annates, reservations, and other abuses of papal authority.

Adoption of the decrees of *Basle* for the liberties of the church, in France, 1438, by the Pragmatie Sanction of Bourges, and in Germany, 1439.

NICHOLAS V., 1447–55.

1448 *Concordat of Aschaffenberg,* by which the liberties of the German church are compromised.

CALISTUS III., 1455–58. PIUS II., 1458–64. PAUL II., 1464–71. The principal nations of Europe make a stand against the despotism of the pope. Numerous sects, as the Wicliffites, Hussites, Calixtines, Waldenses, and others, all agree in opposing the established church. Many also in her very bosom bear witness to her abominations, and to the necessity of a reformation both in doctrine and morals. The public sale of church preferments, of indulgences, and pardons for sin, scandalise all Christendom.

The councils of Pisa, Constance, and Sienna, vote for a general reformation of the church.

SIXTUS IV., 1471–84.

1481 Spanish Inquisition established—originally introduced to confiscate the property of the rich Jewish families. According to Llorente, in three centuries 300,000 suffered in person or estate, and 30,000 were executed. The Jews, driven from Spain, are received in Portugal.

1484 The first *auto da fe* at Seville.

INNOCENT VIII., 1484–92.

ALEXANDER VI. (*Borgia*) 1492–1502–3. 1492 The Jews entirely driven from Spain—800,000 emigrate to Africa. 1497 Persecution of the Jews in Portugal.

Nepotism, carried to a vast extent by Alexander, merges the interests of the holy see in that of the families of the popes. For the elevation of their kindred, the popes mingle in the conspiracies of this bad age, and are only distinguished by the more scandalous turpitude of their vices, from the petty tyrants around them. The profligacy, lust, cruelty, and avarice of Alexander and his son, Cæsar (*Borgia*), are unparalleled in history. Having concerted together to poison nine newly-created cardinals, in order to seize their wealth, they by mistake drink themselves of the cup. The pope is poisoned, Cæsar recovers, but is stripped of his treasures and slain, 1507. Lucretia, his sister, is celebrated as a poison mixer.

CIVILISATION, LITERATURE, CELEBRATED MEN, ETC.

In this century, which forms as it were a bright morning between the night of the foregoing centuries and the splendid day of the last three hundred years, those great events occurred which form an imaginary boundary between modern history and that of the dark ages.—1. The capture of Constantinople by the Turks, 1453; 2. The discovery of America by Columbus; 3. of the maritime passage to the East Indies by Vasco de Gama, 1497; 4. Changes in the art of war by the use of gunpowder; 5. Manufacture of paper and art of printing; rising spirit of free inquiry, which places general councils above the decrees of the pope, and leads to the Reformation; 6. The revival of ancient learning, and with it of a better taste, and an improved philosophy; 7. The formation of a middle class of citizens; 8. The consolidation of civil authority; and lastly, The advancement of experimental philosophy and the sciences.

Universities founded—*Wurzburg,* 1403—*Valencia,* 1404—*Turin,* 1406—*Leipzig,* 1409—*St. Andrews,* 1411—*Rostock,* 1419—*Louvain,* 1426—*Caen,* 1430—*Poictiers,* 1431—*Florence,* 1433—*Bourdeaux,* 1441—*Catania,* 1445—*Glasgow,* 1454—*Greifswald,* 1456—*Freibury,* 1457—*Basle,* 1460—*Bourges,* 1464—*Buda,* 1463—*Venice,* 1470—*Ingalstadt* and *Trier,* 1472—*Upsala,* 1476—*Mentz* and *Tubingen,* 1477—*Copenhagen,* 1479—*Old Aberdeen,* 1497—*Toledo,* 1499.

Libraries—Vatican, at *Rome,* 1447—St. Mark, at *Venice,* by Card. Bessarion, 1468—at *Buda,* by Mattb. Corvinus.

Literature and the Arts and Sciences flourish at Florence, under Cosmo and Lorenzo de Medici.

(POETRY, PAINTING, AND MUSIC, see page 24.)

Revival of Greek Literature in Italy, whence it spreads over the rest of Europe—JOHN AGRYOPULUS, BESSARION of Trebizond, d. 1472—DEMETRIUS CHALCONDYLAS of Athens, (edits Homer jointly with DEMETRIUS CRETENSIS,) d. 1488—teach and translate Greek in Italy. *Writers:* SIMEON, 1429—EMAN. MOSCHOPULUS, philologist, 1453—GEORGE CODINUS, JOHN DUCAS, MICH. GLYCAS, LAONICUS CHALCONDYLAS, GEORGE PHANZES, Byzantine historians—CONSTANTINE LASCARIS, d. 1493, grammarian—GREGORIAS TIPHERNAS, and HIER. ALEXANDER, teach Greek at Paris—RUDOLPH AGRICOLA, 1442–85—CONRAD CELTES, d. 1508, in Germany

Rome the seat of classical literature under NICHOLAS V.—foundation of the Vatican, 1447—LAUR. VALLA, and THEOD. GAZA.

Philosophy—Scholastic philosophy, with its subtilties and quibbles, falls still more into disrepute, and mysticism continues to prevail—see page 24.

Theologians (*mystics*): PETER D'AILLY, d. 1425, and JOHN GERSON, d. 1429, chancellors, and NICHOLAS DE CLEMANGIS, d. ab. 1440, rector of the university of Paris, all oppose it, and promote the study of the Scriptures—RAYMOND DE SABONDE, d. ab. 1436 (nat. theol.)—THOMAS HAMERKEN (Maleolus), called **Thomas a Kempis,** b. 1380, d. 1471. (His 'Imitation of Jesus Christ,' is said to have been printed 1800 times)—JOHN WESSEL (GANSFORD), d. 1489.

The works of Aristotle and Plato, in their original form, come into repute.

Neoplatonic System, founded by NIC. CUSA, d. 1464, patronised by COSMO AND LORENZO DE MEDICI, flourishes at Florence—see page 24.

The revival of Classical Literature and consequent decline of the Scholastic Philosophy.

Natural Sciences, etc.—LEONARD OF PISA introduces algebra into Italy—GEORGE OF GMÜNDEN, astronomer at Vienna, 1440—GEORGE OF PEURBACH, 1423–61, profcssor of astronomy at Vienna, father of modern trigonometry; his celestial hemisphere; his 'Theoria Planetarum'—JOH. MÜLLER REGIOMONTANUS, 1436–76, astronomer and mathematician; his excellent Ephemerides lead to the use of algebra in Germany—LADY JULIANA BERNERS, 1481, one of the earliest female English writers; her book on Hawking, Hunting, and Heraldry—DOM. MARIA NOVERA, d. 1514, celebrated as teacher of astronomy to *Copernicus*—1492 MARTIN BEHAIM'S (of Nuremberg) map of the world; he greatly assists the Portuguese in their discoveries, d. at Lisbon, 1406.

Historians—FROISSART, d. 1401, History and Chronicle from 1326 to 1400—MONSTRELET, his continuator till his death, 1453—J. ROTHE, of Eisenbach, 1453—RODRIGO, of Zamora, 1407-70, Spanish historian—LEONARDO BRUNO ARETINO, d. 1444, historian of Florence; and FR. POGGIO BRACCIOLINI, d. 1459, both forerunners of *Macchiavelli*—JOHN HARDYNG, Chronicle of England, d. ab. 1465—CAXTON, d. 1491, Chronicle of England—ÆN. SYLV. PICCOLOMINI (Pope Pius II.), 'Hist. sui Temporis'—ANT. BECCADELLA PANORMITA—MIRKOND, d. 1498, and KONDEMIR, his son, two great Persian historians—PHILIP DE COMINES, 1446-1509, Memoirs—PLATINA, Lives of the Popes—JO. DLUGOSSUS, Polish hist., 1415-80—FERNANDO DEL PUCAR, Spanish hist.—BONFINIUS, the Hungarian Livy, d. 1502.

Flourishing period of art at Florence under the Medici—the statuaries, GHIBERTI, DONATELLO—*Florentine architecture:* the palace Pitti, Richardi, Strozzi, by BRUNELLESCHI, MICHELOZZI, BENEDETTO MAJANO—*its school of painters*—see page 24.

DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN.

Union of Calmar.

MARGARET, —1412.

ERIC VII., of Pomerania, 1412–39—d. 1459—grandson of Margaret's sister.

1412–35 Unsuccessful war with the counts of Holstein, in order to wrest from them the Danish fief, Sleswie—the Hansetowns aid the counts from 1426.

1433 ENGELBERT, leader of the Dalekarlians, expels the Danish general. Agreement at Stockholm.

Eric grants an amnesty, but breaks his word.

CHAR. KNUTSON (*Bonde*) protector of the kingdom till 1441.

The three kingdoms renounce their allegiance to Eric—he retires into Gothland till 1449—dies in Pomerania, 1459.

1439 The Danes alone elect

CHRISTOPHER OF BAVARIA, Eric's sister's son, 1439—d. 1448.

1441 Christopher is acknowledged in Norway and Sweden—coronation at Drontheim and Upsal.

House of Oldenburg.

CHRISTIAN I., 1448–81, aged 22—marries Dorothy of Brandenberg, Christopher's widow.

Capitulation—the crown acknowledged to be elective.

Great power of the national royal council.

1449 Coronation of Charles VIII. at Drontheim.

CHARLES VIII. (*Knutson Bonde*) becomes king, 1448–70. Coronation at Upsal.

1450 Christian crowned at Drontheim.

1457 Charles is compelled by the offended clergy to flee to Dantzic.

Charles abdicates.

Christian king—coronation at Upsal.

1460 Acquires *Sleswic* and *Holstein* by inheritance—capitulation respecting these provinces—the throne elective—no taxes, or war without the consent of the states—yearly parliaments—no offices to be conferred on foreigners—indissoluble union.

1462 Foundation of the order of the Elephant.

1464 Charles returns, and, 1465, is again expelled by the clergy.

1467 Returns a second time—maintains himself as protector of the kingdom—dies, 1470.

STEN STURE, his nephew, 1471-1505, protector.

1468 Mortgages the Orkney and Shetland isles to Scotland, and remits the established tribute.

Civilisation progresses in Sweden.

University of Upsal, 1476.

1479 University of *Copenhagen.*

Sten Sture invites learned men to Sweden—calls deputies from cities, and freeholders, in order to counterbalance the great power of the nobles and clergy.

First printing office at Stockholm, 1483.

JOHN, 1481–1513.

1483 Coronat. of John in Sweden, where he is partially acknowledged.

1483 *Hard capitulation.*

1488 War with Russia.

1490 John is compelled to share Sleswic and Holstein with his brother Frederic.

1493 Alliance with Russia against Sweden.

1497 Coronation of John.

1499 The succession promised to John's son Christopher.

First printing press at Copenhagen.

PRUSSIA.

THE TEUTONIC ORDER, now at the height of its power, possesses the whole line of coast from Dantzic to Narva; with an extensive population, and a *Flourishing trade.*

1409–11 *War with Poland*—signal victory of the king of Poland at Tannenberg—the grand master and 40,000 of the order slain.

Peace of Thorn, 1411, by which Samogitia is ceded to Poland.

The power of the order declines.

Its oppressive government and heavy taxes, occasioned by continual wars, induce the nobles and cities of Prussia and Pomerania to confederate against it.

League of Marianwerder, 1440.

They seek the protection of Poland.

Dantzic, after the fall of *Wisby,* capital of *Prussia* and *Livonia*—residence of the Hanse merchants.

1454 The confederate nobles and cities renounce their allegiance to the order, and submit to Poland.

WAR OF THE ORDER WITH POLAND, 1454–66—long and bloody—the order lose Marianberg and Conitz, and is thereby cut off from all communication and help from Germany. Of 21,000 villages, only 3000 were spared.

Marriage of Casimir with Eliza, daughter of the emperor, Albert II.

1455 *National legislation:* no laws and no war, without the consent of the diet.

Peace of Thorn, 1466, by which the grand master, and eastern Prussia, becomes a vassal and fief of Poland—West Prussia (Marianberg, Dantzic, Elbing, Culm), is ceded to Poland—*Fruitless opposition of the German emperor.*

Struggle of the grand master against the Polish superiority.

1468 *First Diet of the country Deputies at Petrikau.*

Each palatinate sent two or more deputies (in all 400); every nobleman may still however attend.

The power of the king reduced to nothing—the peasants enslaved—the aristocracy everything.

The senate the second body—comprises the bishops, palatines, castellane, and ministers.

1469 *Vladislas,* the king's son, elected king of Bohemia.

1471 War with Hungary respecting Moldavia and Wallachia—peace.

1491 First printing press at *Cracow.*

JOHN ALBERT, 1492–1501—Casimir's second son—never married.

POLAND.

House of Jagellos.

VLADISLAS II., —1434.

Wallachia acknowledges the sovereignty of *Poland,* 1401.

Loses *Wallachia,* 1419.

1420 The Hussites offer *Vladislas* the crown of Bohemia, which he refuses—his nephew, *Koributh,* goes there, 1422–27, as regent.

VLADISLAS III. 1434-44, aged 10 yrs., under the guardianship of the states of the kingdom.

Many troubles—Lithuania a prey to the ferocity of the Russians and the Teutonic knights.

1440

VLADISLAS CHOSEN KING OF HUNGARY—proposed that he should marry the widowed queen—he marries her eldest daughter.

1443 Turkish war—successful—victory of John Huniades at Nyssa—peace 1443; broken by the Christians, 1444—BATTLE OF VARNA, in which Vladislas is slain.

CASIMIR IV., 1445–92, brother—elected—he objects to swear to the *pacta conventa,* but is compelled.

CONFIRMATION OF THE NATIONAL LIBERTY in the Diet at Petrikau, 1453.

1449 Agreement with Hungary.

RUSSIA.

SUBJECT TO THE KHAN OF KAPTSHAK.

Tartars of the Golden Horde.

The horde of Kaptshak is weakened by the invasion of *Timur* and by intestine divisions, while the grand dukes of Moscow consolidate their power by the union of several principalities.

1441 The horde of Kaptshak is overthrown, and splits into the principalities of

Crimea, Chasan, Astracan, Siberia.

Ivan I. (Vasilaviche the Great), 1462–1505.

He takes advantage of the divisions of the Tartars, to strengthen his authority at home, and make it respected abroad—enlarges the kingdom by numerous conquests and unions.

1472 Ivan marries *Sophia,* niece of the last Greek emperor; hence the claim to the Greek empire—adoption of the double eagle instead of St. George as the imperial arms—adoption of the title of Czar (*Cæsar*).

1476 Last tribute paid to the Golden Horde.

1478 *Novgorod* captured—*Decline of the Hanseatic trade in Russia.*

1480 Dissolution of the Golden Horde.

Ambassadors from *Germany, Poland, Denmark,* the *Holy See,* and *Venice,* for the first time to *Moscow.*

1485–92 Fortification of the Kremlin, by Italians.

1488 War with Sweden.

1489 Acquisition of numerous provinces.

1493 League with Denmark against Sweden.

Ivan preserves internal peace by severe despotism; and secures his frontiers by successful warfare.

FALL OF THE GREEK EMPIRE—MOHAMMED II. PORTUGUESE IN INDIA—VASCO DI GAMA.

GREEK EMPIRE.

MANUEL II. —1425.

1400 Peace with *Bayezid:* the Turks obtain some of the principal streets, and some separate cadis in Constantinople—the Greek emperor pays a yearly tribute of 30,000 ducats.

Manuel journeys in vain to Italy, France, and England, to obtain help.

JOHN VII., 1425–48.

1438 The emperor journeys to Italy to obtain help against the Turks—submits himself to the pope.

Second union of the Greek and Latin churches—of short continuation.

CONSTANTINE XI., 1448–53.

The last emperor.

1453 End of the Greek Empire—Siege and capture of *Constantinople* by the Turks, with 300,000 men, and 300 ships—the Christians obtain security and the free exercise of their religion.

1455 Vain attempt upon Belgrade.

1456 Athens conquered—Moldavia tributary.

1459—66 Conquest of *Servia* (except *Belgrade*), the *Morea*, *Mitylene*, *Trebizond*, and after *Scanderbeg's* death, of all *Albania*.

Victory over Uzun Hasan of Persia.

1469–80 Repeatedly invades the Austrian territories.

1473 Victory over Uzun Hasan—peace.

1474, 5 Acquisition of the possessions of the Genoese in the Crimea, and subjection of the Tartars there—(dominion of the Gherai family, from 1441–1783).

479 Peace with Venice—the republic pays tribute for trading in the Black sea.

Fruitless attempt upon Rhodes, which is defended by the grand-master, *D. Aubuisson.*

BAYEZID II. (*Bajazet*), 1481–1512.
The first unwarlike sultan.

493 First Turkish establishment of a voyiade of Wallachia.

493, sqq. Wars with Egypt, Hungary, and Venice.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

BAYEZID I. (*Bajazet*), —1403.

1402 Timur's second invasion of Asia Minor—Bayezid defeated and made prisoner in

The battle of Angora.

1403 Bayezid dies in Timur's camp:

Ten years' anarchy—civil wars of his sons.

MOHAMMED I., 1413–21—subdues all other pretenders, and reduces the Seljuk emirs to subjection.

Acquisition, 1415, of Bosnia, and, 1418, of Wallachia.

MURAD II. (*Amurath*), 1421–51.

1422 Vain attempt upon Constantinople with 200,000 men.

1439 Vain attempt upon Belgrade.

1443 Victory of J. Hunyades and Scanderbeg, near Nissa.

After this victory Scanderbeg achieves his independence in *Albania*—dies, 1467.

Murad's first abdication.

1444 Peace of *Segedin:* the pope's legate instigates the Christian princes to violate it—Vladislas, king of Poland, presses to the Black sea—Murad reassumes the government.

Battle of Varna, in which the king of Poland and the legate are killed.

Murad's second abdication.

1446 Again resumes the government, upon the mutiny of the janizaries at Adrianople.

1448 Victory of *Cossova* over J. Hunyades.

MOHAMMED II., 1451-81—conqueror of two empires, twelve kingdoms, & 300 cities.

TARTARY AND PERSIA.

TIMUR, —1405.

Alliance of Timur with the Greeks—expedition into Natolia.

1401 Conquest of Syria.

The Turkish emirs in Asia Minor, the Ottoman and Egyptian sultans, and the Greek emperor, tributary.

1403 Exped. to Georgia.

1404 Timur returns to Samarkand—dies upon an expedition to China, 1405.

PIR MOHAMMED, his grandson, succeeds, but is opposed and put to death by

KHALIL SULTAN, 1406–1408.

SHAH ROKH, a 4th son of Timur, reigns over Khorasan and Transoxiana, 1410–46. Capital, *Samarkand.*

He defeats and renders tributary the Turkman chiefs of Persia and Asia Minor.

ULUGH BEG, his son, 1446–49.

Celebrated as the patron of astronomy and geography.

1449 Put to death by his son, who is slain, after six months' rule, by his own soldiers.

The dominions of Timur are held by different princes, his descendants:

BABER, in Khorasan, till 1456.

ABUSAID, great grandson of Timur, 1457.

Abusaid's dominions are divided among his eleven sons, most of whom are dispossessed by

HASEIN-MIRZA, a descendant of Timur, prince of Mazenderam, 1470–1505.

He patronises literature.

Under him the celebrated Persian historians, *Mirkand* and *Khondemir.*

1498 Khan of the Usbeks founded in *Bochara* by SHAIBEK KHAN.

Sultan BABUR, expelled, goes into *India.*

Turkmans of the Black Sheep in *Persia*, *Armenia*, and *Mesopotamia*, 1403–67.

CARA JUSUF, 1403–20.

Ahmed, after the death of Timur, recovers part of his kingdom; but is defeated and put to death, 1410.

Conquest of *Bagdad.*

SEKANDAR, son, 1420, succeeds—is defeated by

SHAH ROKH, who raises his brother

ICHAN SHAH to the throne.

1437 He conquers Georgia, great part of Persia, and Karman.

Turkmans of the White Sheep.

This tribe was established in Mesopotamia and Natolia—independent under *Kara Ulugh Othman. Hamza Bey* (1406), left his territory (1444) to his nephew, *Ichangin*, who was expelled (1467) by his brother, *Uzun Hasan.*

UZUN HASAN, *Hasan the Long*, 1467–78.

He defeats and kills *Ichan Shah*, and,

1468, *Abusaid*, and becomes master of Khorasan and the whole of Persia.

1470 Makes war with Mohammed, but is defeated.

Forms an alliance with the duke of Burgundy and the Venetians against the Turks.

Conquest of Bagdad.

1473 Defeated, and makes peace with the Porte.

KALIL BEY, 1478, after six months, is killed by his brother,

YAKUB BEY, 1478–90.

Poisoned by his wife.

BAISANKOR, son, 1490–

INDIA, 1000—1500.

In the tenth century India was divided amongst various native principalities: in the north, *Lahore, Ajmer, Delhi, Kanoj, etc.;* and in the south, *Pandya, Chola, Chera, Kerala, etc.*

1001–25 Repeated invasions of Mahmud of Ghizni, who places VALLABHA (or *Dabshelim*) on the throne of Guzerat, or Anhalwara.

BHOJA, raja of Dhar, 1030.

The Hindus recover all the places taken by Mahmud, except Lahore, and remain unmolested by the Mohammedans.

VISALA DEVA CHOUHAN, of Ajmer, reduces most of the princes of Upper India to his authority, 1025.

MAHICHANDRA RANTORE founds a new dynasty at Kanoj, 1048.

BEHRAM, of Ghizni, driven out of Ghizni by Mohammed Ghori, retreats to India, and makes Lahore his capital, 1145.

PRITHWI RAI, raja of Ajmer and Delhi, 1150.

MOHAMMED GHORI, sultan of Ghizni, invades India, 1176—defeated in Guzerat, by Bhima Deva, 1178—takes Lahore, and puts an end to the Ghizni princes, 1186—defeated by Prithwi Rai, 1191—defeats the confederated rajas on the Saraswati, Prithwi Rai taken and put to death, 1192.

JAYA CHANDRA, of Kanoj, defeated and slain, and the Mohammedan authority of India first established, 1194.

Mohammedan Kingdom of Delhi, 1206.

FIRST TURK DYNASTY.

1.) KUTTEB AD DIN, 1206, first Mohammedan king of Delhi. 2.) ARAM, 1210. 3.) SHEMS AD DIN ALTMISH, 1211—conquers Bengal, 1220—subdues central India, 1232. 4.) RUKN AD DIN FEROS, 1236. 5.) RAZIA BEGUM, queen, 1237. 6.) MOIZ AD DIN, 1239. 7.) ALA AD DIN MASAUD, 1242. 8.) NASIR AD DIN, 1245—practises extreme frugality, and provides for his own food by copying the Koran. 9.) GHEIAS AD DIN BALBAN, 1266, gives protection to a number of princes expelled from Turkestan by the Mongols—*encourages literature.* 10.) KAIKOBAD, 1286.

SECOND TURK, OR KHILJI DYNASTY, AT DELHI.

SULTANS:

1.) JELAL AD DIN FEROZ, 1288—a severe famine in Hindustan, 1291—the Dekkin first invaded, and Ramadeva, raja of Devagiri, made tributary, 1294. 2.) ALA AD DIN, 1295—captures the strong fort of Chitore, 1298—*gains many victories over the Hindus*—fixes the price of all articles of consumption—sends an army into the Dekkin—Warungul, the capital of Zelingani, taken, 1309—the Dekkin ravaged to Cape Comorin, and Dwara Samudra destroyed, 1310. 3.) UMAR, 1316, three months. 4.) MUBARIK, 1317—carries his arms into Guzerat, and the south to Malabar, 1319.

THIRD TURKISH, OR TOGHLEK DYNASTY, AT DELHI.

1.) GHEIAS AD DIN, 1321, governor of Lahore, is elected king.

2.) MOHAMMED TOGHLEK, 1325, a highly accomplished and gallant prince, becomes a fierce and capricious tyrant—issues, 1326, a copper currency at an arbitrary valuation—occasions great distress—an army sent to China, across the snowy mountains—destroyed, 1337—removes the entire population of Delhi to Dowlatabad, in the Dekkin, 1339—hunts the peasantry like wild beasts, and hangs their heads on the walls of Delhi, 1340—permits the people to return from Dowlatabad to Delhi—a famine, vast numbers perish, 1341.

THE POWER OF THE SULTANS OF DELHI GREATLY DECLINES DURING THIS REIGN.

HAMIR of Mevar recovers Chitore, and re-establishes the Hindu principality of Udayapur, 1330.

FAKHR UD DIN, 1338, king of Bengal.

The powerful Hindu state of Vijaya Nagar in the Dekkin, founded 1340.

ALA AD DIN BAHMINI, establishes the kingdom of *Kulburga*, or the Dekkin, 1347.

3.) FIROZ TOGHLEK. 1351—partly repairs the evils of his predecessor—a munificent promoter of public works.

4.) GHEIAS AD DIN, 1388.

5.) ABUBEKR, 1389.

6.) NASIR AD DIN, 1390.

7.) MAHMUD, 1394—civil dissensions in this and the preceding reigns leave the sultan of Delhi little power.

SEVERAL KINGDOMS FOUNDED.

MALIK RAJA FAMKI, king of Kandesh, 1375.

DILAVAN GHORI, king of Mulwa, 1387.

MUZEFFER SHAH, king of Guzerat, 1396.

KHAJA JEHAN, king of Jonpur, or the East, 1396.

Petty kingdoms also of Lahore, Samana, Byana, and Kalpi, 1396.

Timur-Leng, or Tamerlane, invades India and takes Delhi, which is plundered, 1398.

MAHMUD flies to Guzerat, 1398—TIMUR retires.

MAHMUD returns to his capital, 1401—opposed by his nobles, and retreats to Kanoj, 1402—recovers his capital, but has no authority beyond it, 1405.

FOURTH TURKISH, OR SADAT DYNASTY, AT DELHI.

1.) SAYID KHIZN KHAN, 1414, its founder, obtains the sovereignty of Delhi—professes to reign as the viceroy of Timur and of Shahrokh—recovers great part of the Doab.

2.) SAYID MUBARIK, 1421, engaged in hostilities with the Gakars in the Punjab.

1429 The Punjab invaded by Amir Sheikh Ali, the Mogul governor of Kabul, who commits great ravages, but is defeated by the kings.

1435 Builds Mubarikabad on the Jumna, but is soon after assassinated in consequence of a conspiracy amongst his nobles.

3.) SAYID MOHAMMED, his son, placed on the throne by the conspirators.

Behlol Lodi establishes himself in the government of Lahore.

Delhi besieged by the sultan of Malwa, but relieved by Behlol Lodi.

4.) SAYID ALA AD DIN, 1446, succeeds his father—removes his capital to Badaon—Delhi occupied by Behlol Lodi, in whose favour the king abdicates, being allowed to reside at Badaon unmolested till his death, in 1478.

FIFTH, OR AFGHAN DYNASTY, CALLED LODI.

1.) BEHLOL LODI, 1450—recovers the districts surrounding Delhi, 1455—defeats the king of Jonpur, and reannexes that kingdom to Delhi, 1478.

2.) SEKANDER LODI, 1488—opposed by his brothers, but he subdues them—extends his authority to Bahar and Tirhut, 1494.

A public controversy, held by order of the king, between a number of Mohammedan doctors and a Hindu, who asserts that both religions are equally acceptable with God. The Hindu commanded to adopt Mahommedanism, and, refusing to apostatise, is put to death.

The Portuguese, under Vasco di Gama, arrive in India.

1400 1425 1450 1475 1500

PHILOSOPHY.

During the centuries of barbarism, the philosophic spirit dwindled to a very slender thread; but the reign of Charlemagne, and the schools founded by him, opened for it a new career.

In these schools, and in the universities, especially of *Paris* and *Oxford*, a considerable degree of zeal for science shot forth. An alliance now became formed between *Faith*, which implicitly received the doctrines of the Romish hierarchy, and *Reason*, which laboured to investigate the principles of the same truths. The means employed were Logic and Metaphysics, or Dialectics. This was the origin of

The Scholastic Philosophy.

It divides into four periods, deducible from the history of the question concerning *the reality of ideas*, and the relations of philosophy to religion.

First period, to the Eleventh Century: A blind *realism*, which endeavours to apply the elements of philosophy to theology. The attempts of philosophy during this period, under the constraints of the hierarchy, were feeble and imperfect.

Principal writers: **Alcuin,** born at *York*, 736-804—his pupil, *Rhabanus Maurus*, 776-856, introduces it into Germany—**John Scotus, Erigena,** an Irishman, one of the first writers of the middle ages who dared to think for himself, taught and died at *Oxford*, 886—*Hincmar*, bishop of Rheims—*Gerbert* (Sylvester II.), d. 1003—*Berenger*, d. 1088—*Lancfranc*, archbishop of Canterbury, d. 1089—*Hildebert of Tours*, d. 1134—(*Othlo* and *Honorius*, two monks and mystics).

Second Period, from the Eleventh to the Thirteenth Century: The first appearance of *nominalism*, and of a more liberal system of inquiry, is quickly suppressed by the church, which establishes the authority of *realism:* a closer alliance is formed between philosophy and religion.

Principal writers: ROSCELLIN, canon of Compeigne, ab. 1089, *head of the nominalists*, and regarded by some as the founder of *scholastic* philosophy, revives the question as to the reality of universal ideas—ST. ANSELM, his great adversary, 1034–1109—WILLIAM OF CHAMPEAU, dies 1120, opens a school of logic at Paris, *head of the realists*—**Abelard,** b. 1079, d. 1142, his pupil and opponent, teaches at Paris, and gives a new impulse to scholastic philosophy; Paris becomes another Athens, students flock to it from all parts of the world—HUGH DE ST. VICTOR, b. 1096, d. 1140—ROBERT OF MILAN, d. 1173—ROBERT PULLEYN, Englishman, d. ab. 1150—RICHARD DE ST. VICTOR, Scotchman, d. 1173—**Peter Lombardus,** d. 1164, his book, 'Libri Sententiarum,' gained him the name of 'Magister Sententiarum'—JOHN OF SALISBURY, d. 1180, a great promoter of learning.

Notwithstanding the many absurdities of this age, *independence of thought increases*, but is for a time subdued by persecutions, anathemas, and interdictions. The most distinguished leaders of the adverse party were, *St. Bernard*, b. 1091, d. 1153—*Walter*, abbot of St. Victor, both mystics.

Third Period, about 1240–1350: Exclusive dominion of *realism*—complete alliance between the church and Aristotelians.

The works of Aristotle (through the medium of the Arabians) are widely disseminated—the circle of the sciences, and the field of inquiry become enlarged. *Averroes*, translator of, and commentator upon, Aristotle.

Principal writers: **Alexander of Hales,** d. 1245, the first who turned to account the works of the Arabians—WILLIAM OF AUVERNE, d. 1249—MICHAEL SCOTT, translator of Aristotle—ALBERT THE GREAT, 1193, d. 1280, dominican and realist—BONAVENTURA, 1221–74, scholastic and mystic—THOMAS AQUINAS, 1224–74, *doctor universalis et angelicus*, a realist and dominican, founder of the sect of *Thomasts*—PETER HISPANUS, d. 1277—**Duns Scotus,** native of Northumberland, ab. 1275, d. 1308—**Roger Bacon,** 1214, d. 1294, he taught at Oxford, opening new paths to inquiry by the study of nature and the languages; perhaps the most learned man of the middle ages—RAYMOND LULLI, b. 1234, d. 1315—FR. MAYRONIS, d. 1325, a Scotist, he founded the celebrated disputations in the Sorbonne.

Oxford, in the thirteenth century, only second to *Paris* in the number of its students and the celebrity of its scholastic disputations—it produced an invincible *Hales*, an admirable *Bacon*, an excellent, well-grounded *Middleton*, a subtle *Scotus*, an approved *Burley*, a resolute *Baconthorpe*, a solid *Holcot*, and a profound *Bradwardine*.

Fourth Period, ab. 1330–1500: Struggle between *nominalism* and *realism*, and partial success of the former—philosophy gradually detached from theology—new disputes grow out of the attempts at reform in both.

Principal writers: G. DURAND DE ST. POURÇAIN contributes to the downfal of realism, but **William Occam,** d. 1347, a Franciscan, is considered as its conqueror: his opposers were, WALTER BURLEIGH, b. 1275, d. 1337, professor at Oxford—THOMAS OF BRADWARDINE, abp. of Canterbury, d. 1339—THOMAS OF STRASBURGH, and MARSILIUS OF INGHEN, d. 1396, etc.

Celebrated nominalists, after Occam: John Buridan—Peter D'Ailly—Robert Holcot, d. 1349—*Gregory of Rimini—Richard Swineshead*, taught at *Oxford*, ab. 1535—and others.

A spirit of independence, and a tendency to enlarged views in philosophy, show themselves among the nominalists—scholastic philosophy loses ground.

Mysticism is preached with great ardour by *John Tauler*, d. 1361—*John Charlier de Gerson*, b. 1363, d. 1429—*Nicholas de Clemange*, d. 1440—but the man who had the greatest influence in his own and succeeding ages was,

Thomas a Kempis, b. 1380, d. 1471. Nearly all these regard revelation as the only true fountain of knowledge and wisdom.

The revival of classical literature diminishes the authority of the scholastic philosophy.

The works of Aristotle and Plato, in their original form, come into repute by the labours of *George Gemisthus Pletho*, of Constantinople, at Florence, 1438—of *George Scholarius*—of *Theodore Gaza*, d. ab. 1478—and *George of Trebizond*, d. 1484-6.

Neoplatonic system founded by *Nic. Cusa*, d. 1464, patronised by *Cosmo* and *Lorenzo de Medici;* it flourishes at Florence, where it is taught by *Marsilius Ficinus*, 1439-99, a physician, who translates Plato. Plotinus, Jamblichus, Proclus, etc.; his great work, 'Theologia Platonica;' his disciple, *John Picus*, of *Mirandola*, 1463-94, endeavours to unite the philosophy of Aristotle, Pythagoras, and Plato with the cabalistical writings and revelation: his nephew, *T. Fr. Picus, Mirand*, follows his steps—both regard the Bible as the only source of truth, and the Christian religion as the only true philosophy.

POETRY, ETC.

Romance poetry of the Middle Ages begins about, 1096.

Provence and the south of France was the cradle of romance and knightly poetry.

William, duke of Guienne, b. 1070, d. 1122, was the first of the Provençal troubadours: *Fred. Barbarossa, Richard the Lion-hearted*, with his celebrated friend and minstrel, *Blondel, Roger* of Sicily, *Alfonso II.* and *Peter II.* of Aragon, with numerous other French, Spanish, and Italian princes and nobles, patronised and cultivated the Provençal poetry.

After William of Guienne the troubadours are not heard of till about the middle of the twelfth century; after which they were very numerous till the close of the thirteenth. In the Norman French we have an immense number of poets belonging to the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth centuries: 127 are known by name in the twelfth alone.

THIBAULT, king of Navarre, ab. 1250, is accounted the best as well as noblest of the French poets.

Metrical romances: 'Havelock the Dane,' before 1150, translated into English about 1270–90—ROBERT WACE's (of Jersey) 'Brut d'Angleterre,' ab. 1150, a free translation of Jeffrey of Monmouth's history—ab. 1250, 'Le Roman de le Rose,' by WILLIAM OF LORRIS, in 22,000 stanzas; and after this time the 'Contes' and 'Fabliaux.'

From Provence the troubadours' songs spread into Lombardy and the east of Spain, Catalonia and Aragon. In Castile *The Cid*, ab. 1150—Portuguese poets, equally early, are recorded.

Romance poetry of the Middle Ages flourishes: about 1325, 'The Amadis of Gaul,' attributed to Pasco Lobeira, a Portuguese—Prince JUAN MANUAL's (d. 1362) 'Conde Lucanor,' a book of novels in prose.

The reign of John II., king of Castile, 1407–54, was the golden age of lyric poetry in Spain. The 'Cancionero General,' a collection of Spanish poetry, from the age of 'Juan de la Mena,' about 1407 to 1517, contains the productions of 136 poets.

In Germany the flourishing period of knightly poetry falls between 1170–1250—in which time the Swabian dialect became formed.

HENRY OF VELDEK (1170?), stands at the head of the Minnesingers. Other celebrated poets of this period are: GOTTFRIED V. STRASBURG—WOLFRAM V. ESCHILBACH—HEINRIC V. OFTERDINGEN—HARTMANN V. D. AUE—ULRICH V. LICHTENSTEIN—CONRAD V. WIRZBURG—and particularly WALTHER V. D. VOGELWEIDE. The celebrated collection of the knight RUDIGER V. MANESSE of Zurich, which dates 1313, contains the productions of 1401 poets.

No poetry of the Swabian period is so national as the epic romances; of these the two most celebrated are the 'Helden Buch' (Book of Heroes), and the 'Nibelungen Lied' (Lay of the Nibelungs), ab. 1200. German poetry declines with the rise of the Meister-singers. The flourishing period of its popular ballads was about 1476, the war songs of VEIT WEBER—1483 'Til Eulenspiegel,' satyres—in 1494 'Sebastian Brant'—JOHN GELLER V. KAISERSBERG, d. 1510—1498 'Reynard the Fox,' by HEINRICH V. ALCMAR.

In England the Anglo-Saxon very gradually changed into English: the 'Saxon Chronicle' is continued to 1154 with but little loss of the purity of its language. From 1150 to 1250 what has been called *semi-saxon* prevailed; in this is written LYAMON's translation of WACE's 'Romance of Brut,' ab. 1200.

Some metrical lives of saints, ab. 1250, may be deemed *English;* but the first specimen, bearing a precise date, is a proclamation of Henry III. to the people of Huntingdonshire.

ROBERT OF GLOUCESTER'S 'Chronicle,' after 1297.

LAURENCE MINOT'S poem, ab. 1352, perhaps the first original poet in our language now extant.

JOHN BARBOUR'S epic of 'The Bruce,' ab. 1373.

BLIND HARRY'S 'Acts of Wallace' (1361).

GEOF. CHAUCER, 1364, the father of English poetry.

JOHN GOWER, 1402, French, Latin, and English poet.

'Vision of Piers Plowman,' by THOMAS LONGLANDS, ab. 1390.

In prose, the first English book was, 'Sir John Mandeville's Travels,' 1356; it was followed by WICKLIFFE'S 'Translation of the Bible,' 1383—TREVISA'S 'Version of Higden's Polychronicon,' 1385—and Chaucer's 'Astrolabe,' 1392.

About this time French generally goes out of use in *England*, and English takes its place.

In the fifteenth century English poetry declines: HOCCLEVE—LYDGATE—JAMES I. of Scotland.

'The Paston Letters,' 5 vols. 4to., written in the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV., proofs of literary improvement in England.

At the close of this century we may notice, ANDREW OF WYNTON—WILL. CAXTON, first English printer, d. ab. 1491—LADY JULIANA BERNERS, 1481—STEPHEN HAWES, poet—JOHN SKELTON, poet, d. 1521—WILL. DUNBAR, 1465–1530—GAWIN DOUGLAS, 1475–1522.

Italy came last of those countries where Latin had been spoken to the possession of an independent language and literature; not even a few lines of Italian have been found earlier than the end of the twelfth century.

The three great Florentines: **Dante, 1265-1321,** father of modern Italian poetry—**Petrarch, 1304-74,** reviver of ancient learning, and the first founder and collector of any considerable library of ancient literature—**Boccaccio, 1313-75,** father of modern Italian prose.
Sacchetti, follower of *Boccaccio*, ab. 1400.

Italian writers—*Pulci*, poet, 1487—*Lorenzo Valla*, 1457—*Giau. Manetti*, 1459—*Guaria of Verona*, 1460—*Poggius*, 1459—*Nic. Perottus*, d. 1480—*Fran. Philelphus*, 1481—*Barth. Platina*, 1481—*Angel Politianus*, 1454-94.

French—*Alain Chartier*, poet, etc., d. 1458—*Corbeuil*, satirist, 1460.

Rise of the modern Drama: at first *mysteries*, or representations of scriptural pieces—the *Mystery* in Italy—the *Mysteres des Confrairie de la Compassion*, ab. 1380 in France—the *Mysteries* in England, Spain, etc.

PAINTERS, MUSIC, ETC.

I. *Early Florentine School:* GIOV. CIMABUE, 1240-1300, the father of the modern school of painters. He leaves the style of the Greeks, his teachers, studies ancient statues, and founds a new school, distinguished for boldness, majesty, and strength—GIOTTO, 1276-1336, a shepherd boy, whom for his great talents, Cimabue adopted and taught. He is the first who drew portraits from life: of his school, a TADDEO GADDI, d. 1352—SPINELLO OF AREZZO—SIMONE DI MARTINO, d. 1344—LIPPO MEMMI—GIOTTINO (properly *Thomaso di Stefano*), 1324-50, distinguished above all his contemporaries by the beauty of his pictures—ANDREA DI CIONE, 1329-89—MASACCIO, 1402-43—FRA. ANGELICO DA FIESOLE, 1387-1455, and his scholar, BENOZZO GOZZOLI, 1469—FRA. FILIPPO LIPPI, 1400-69—DOMENICO GHIRLANDAJO, 1491-95—VEROCCHIO, 1432-88—LUCA SIGNORELLI, 1440-1521.

Leonardi da Vinci, 1444-1519, sculptor, architect, and painter, *discovers perspective*—FRA. BARTOLOMMEO, 1469-1517—MARIOTTO ALBERTINELLI, d. 1512—ANDREA DEL SARTO, 1488-1530—ROSSO (*Maitre Roux*), d. 1541.

II. *Early Roman School:* PIETRO CAVALLINI, ab. 1432—NICOLO ALUNNO, between 1458-1492—PET. PERUGINO, 1446-1524, founder of the Roman school, and teacher of Raphael—PINTURICHIO, 1454-1513.

III. *Early Lombard, Milanese, and Bolognese Painters:* ANDREA MANTEGNA, 1430-1506—FRANCESCO MORENE, and GIROLAMO DAI LIBRI, both Veronese, ab. 1500—BORGOGNONE (Milan), ab. 1500.

IV. *Germans and Flemings:* MEISTER WILHELM OF COLOGNE, ab. 1380—JOHN VAN EYCK, 1390; ab. 1470 HUBERT VAN EYCK, 1366-1426, fellow-labourers, who left the gold ground of the Greeks and followed nature—they were the **Inventors of painting in oil.**

Scholars of the brothers Eyck: ROGER OF BRUGES, ab. 1455—HUGO VAN D. GOES, ab. 1480—HANS HEMLING (*Memling*), ab. 1480—QUENTIN MESSIS, 1450-1529.

V. *Germans:* MICHAEL WOLHGEMUTH, 1434-1519 (teacher of *Durer*)—MARTIN SCHONGAUER (*Schoen*), d. 1499?—HANS HOLBEIN, the elder.

Music, throughout the Middle Ages, was chiefly devoted to the use of the church.

The Twelfth to the Fifteenth Century: Profane songs come into use—heroic and love songs of the troubadours, minstrels, minnesingers, etc. These songs were usually accompanied by the harp and viol.

1025 GUIDO OF AREZZO, the greatest musical genius of his age, invents the modern system of musical notation. The representation of notes by dots and lines, the division of the scale into an *hexachord*, (to which he gave the names of *ut, re, me, fa, sol, la;* the seventh, *si*, was not added till afterwards,) are usually ascribed to him.

1066 FRANCO VON COLOGNE was the founder of musical time, which gave rise to counterpoint and fuges. His system was extended and improved by MARCHETTI of Padua, 1274.

JOHN DE MURIS, ab. 1323, introduces notes of different length into music, and invents the method of distinguishing breves, minims, crochets, quavers, etc.

The fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were the period of grand and simple church music.

In the fifteenth began the flourishing period of the Flemish School, which became the pattern and nursery for the rest of Europe.

JAC. OBRECHT, one of the earliest Flemish composers, teacher of Erasmus (his masses)—JOH. OCKENHIM, the Bach of his time (masses and motets).

JOSQUIN DE PREZ, founder of the French school (chapel-master to Louis XII., and afterwards to the emperor Maximilian), the greatest musical genius of his age (masses and motets).

Other Masters of the French School: PIERRE DE LA RUE—ANT. BRUMMEL—LOYSET, and J. MOUTON; the compositions of the two latter are much celebrated.

A German School arose: J. GODENDACH (*Bonadies*), 1473—HEN. ISAAC—THOMAS STOLZER, and STEPH. MAHU (the beautiful songs of the two latter).

1470 BERNHARD invents the pedal to the organ.

Organs and instrumental music come into general use in churches.

1473 *Printed musical notes.*

1484 FRANCHINO GAFURIO, organist and professor in the first public school of music at Milan. He studies the works of the ancients—TINCTOR, his contemporary, at Naples, a considerable composer.

Flourishing period of grand and simple cathedral music.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

There can hardly be said to have been any trade in modern Europe prior to the Crusades.

After the conquest of *Alexandria* by the *Arabs*, 639, *Constantinople* became the great staple for the wares of the East. In the seventh century, *Bagdad* became the seat of general commerce. Ab. 800 a little trade in western Europe, mostly conducted by Jews.

Trade of Venice with the East.

Tenth Century: Flourishing period of trade in Spain with Constantinople and Cairo.

After the crusades, by increased intercourse with the East, the trade and industry of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, spread and flourish.

1101 The citizens of London obtain their first charter from *Henry I.*, and the privilege to elect their own sheriff.

1154 *Bordeaux*, belonging to the English, enjoys an extensive wine trade.

ROGER, king of Sicily, introduces the manufacture of silk, 1147—silk manufacture at Lucca, 1224—at Venice and Florence soon after.

1233 First mention of coal at Newcastle, in Northumberland—the tin mines of Cornwall flourish.

1236 Paper money in use in China—it came from the east into Italy.

1243 *Origin of the Hanseatic league.*

1247 League of the cities on the Rhine.

Cities increase in power and prosperity by industry, manufactures, commerce, free governments.

Cities represented in parliament: in *Portugal*, 1300—*France*, 1302—*Scotland*, 1306—*Sweden*, 1320—English parliament divided into an upper and lower House, 1343—*Castile*, 1349.

Commerce flourishes in the Italian cities in spite of the troubles and distress occasioned by the struggle of the republics—Milan, Lucca, Pisa, Florence, Verona, Bologna, Genoa, and Venice, the most prosperous—they have an extensive trade in the Levant, Black sea, all over the East, probably as far as China.

Flourishing period of wool and linen manufactories in Flanders and Brabant—the foundation of the riches of the Netherlands and of the great power of the house of Burgundy. Introduction of guild regiments in the cities of Germany and the Netherlands for the protection of the citizens against the nobility—Ghent, in its most flourishing period, could raise 80,000 soldiers—nowhere, except in England, has the political consideration of *guilds* and municipal corporations, and the respectability of merchants, been maintained.

First trading company in England, 1319, *The Staple Merchants*—the second, under Edward, 1358, called at first *The Thomas à Becket Society*, but afterwards *The Society of Merchant Adventurers*. First woollen manufactories in England, by Flemish refugees, 1331.

Interest of money in *England* 45 per cent., 1307.

1345 First bank at Genoa—ab. 1377, banking establishments at Florence.

Great Herring trade of the Dutch: at this time very lucrative, as herrings were the common food on fast days. *De Wit*, in his memoirs, describes this trade as the foundation of the after-greatness of Holland.

Ab. 1430 England enjoys a considerable trade in the Mediterranean.

Florence, under the Medici, becomes the great seat of trade and commerce.

Florence was the *London* of this period—here all great money and mercantile transactions were carried on for the various princes and great merchants of Europe—Italian merchants were to be found in every part of the world.

1450 *Most flourishing period of the trade of Flanders:* all European nations have warehouses at Bruges and Ghent—*Book trade* at Mayence, originally connected with printing—FAUST, dies at Paris, 1466, whither he twice journeys to sell his Latin Bible.

1464 Post letters in France and England—at first a mere political convenience.

1470 First silk manufactory at Tours in France.

1488–1585 *Antwerp's Flourishing Period:* from the fall of Bruges, under Maximilian.

The discovery of America, 1492, and of the new passage to India, 1498, changes the commerce of the world.

Rise of the Colonial System: 1419, first *Portuguese colonies* on the coast of Africa, Madeira, etc.—*Spanish colonies* in America—*England:* JOHN AND SEBAS. CABOT discover Newfoundland, and explore the coast of North America, 1497, 8.

Lisbon the great seat of trade—that of Venice declines, as does the Arabian trade to India.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES

OF MODERN HISTORY

CONTAINING

ALL THE GREAT EVENTS OF THE CIVIL, RELIGIOUS, AND LITERARY HISTORY OF THE EUROPEAN NATIONS, AND OF SUCH OTHERS AS ARE CONNECTED WITH THEM, IN A SERIES OF PARALLEL COLUMNS, SO AS TO PRESENT TO THE READER, AT ONE VIEW, THE TRANSACTIONS AND CONDITION OF THE VARIOUS STATES OF THE CIVILISED WORLD.



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M DCCCXXXIX.

PERIOD OF THE REFORMATION: LUTHER, ZUINGLIUS, CALVIN, ETC.

PORTUGAL.

EMMANUEL—1521.

1501 Discovery of *St. Helena* and of *Greenland* by Corte-real.

Portuguese conquests in the East.

1503 Conquest of *Cochin.*

1506 Violent dissensions of *old* and *new* Christians: the latter admitted to common rights, 1507.

1507 *Ceylon* discovered by Almeyda.

1508 *Mozambique* settled.

Rapid extension

Venice stirs up the sultan of *Egypt* to assist the natives against the Portuguese—defeat of the combined fleets of Guzerat and *Egypt*, 1509.

of Portuguese power

1510 *Sumatra* discovered—Albuquerque viceroy—*Goa* seat of government.—*Malacca* and *Java* disc., 1511. *Ormuz* and *Muscat* occupied.—Death of Alb. 1515.

in India.

1515 The Portuguese officers first trade on their own account, whence final ruin of their trade.

1517 Commercial treaty with *China*, settlement of *Macao*—of *Aden* on the Red sea, 1518—of *Colombo* in *Ceylon*, 1519.

Commerce

1520 Discovery of *Pegu* and *Siam.*

greatly extended

JOHN III., son, 1521–57.

by relations

Continual wars with the Moors in North Africa absorb the wealth derived from India.

with China

30,000 persons destroyed in Lisbon by an earthquake.

and Japan;

1522 Xavier plants Christianity in *India.*

and also

1526 The Inquisition introduced in spite of the opposition of the nobles, to whose power it gives the last blow—persecution and expulsion of the Jews—extended to India.

by numerous

1529 Moluccas ceded by Spain for a sum of money.

and large

1529 Xavier preaches in Japan—dies, 1552.

colonies

1531 Surat sacked by Silveyra—occupation of Diú, 1533.

in Brazil.

Progress of the Portuguese in the Dekkin.

1538 An Othman force from Egypt besieges Diú without success.

1540 Introduction of Jesuits.

Lisbon the market of the world.

University of Lisbon removed to Coimbra, 1540.

1542 Commercial treaty with *Japan.*

The prosperity of Portugal at its greatest height.

Colonization of Brazil—San Salvador, capital, founded 1549.

1548 Orange-trees first introduced into Europe.

Greatest extent of Indian Empire.

BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

JAMES IV. —1513.

1503 Marriage of *James* with the princess *Margaret of England*, whence the succession of the *House of Stuart* to the English throne.—*Treaty with England*: the first since that of Northampton, 1332.

1506 Forfeiture of the Lord of the Isles—Hebrides annexed to Scotland.

[Order of the Thistle.]

Interval of peace and prosperity: cultivation of letters and agriculture: amelioration of laws and commerce.

Naval force—building of the Great Michael.

1512 Border skirmishes—Barton the privateer captured by the English.

1513 Alliance, offensive and defensive, with *France*, against *England.* Invasion of *England*—Battle of Flodden, Sept. 9th, 10,000 Scots killed, with the king and the flower of the nobles and gentry.—Peace with England.

JAMES V. s. 1513–42, one year old.

Duke of Albany, grandson of James II. regent.

The country distracted by the feuds of the nobility.—The regent introduces French troops, an unpopular measure.

Great power of the *Douglasses* of the Angus branch—they wage a feudal war with the *Hamiltons*, 1520.

1522 War with *England*—*Albany* invades England with 60,000 men, but retires shamefully before the earl of Surrey—Peace.

1523 Albany returns to France. *Angus* regent.

The *Douglasses* usurp the whole authority, and restrain the person of the king—they are defeated and driven out of Scotland, 1528.

The king chastises the borderers.

Interval of tranquillity.

1531 Court of Session of 15 judges established.

1536 James marries Magdalene of France: she dies, 1537.—James marries, 2ndly, Mary of Guise.

Ministry of the two Archbps. Beaton, uncle and nephew.

Spread of the Reformation: the Protestants persecuted; seven burnt for heresy, 1539.

Knox leader of the reformers, 1547.

1542 War with England—dissensions in the Scotch army—Rout of Solway Moss—James dies of a broken heart.

MARY, 1542–66. only surviving child, a week old.

Earl of Arran regent.

Henry wishes to marry his son Edward to the queen of Scots—frustrated by cardinal Beaton. Edinburgh taken by the English, 1544.

Peace with *France* and *Scotland*, 1545.

1546 Arbitrary execution of the earl of Surrey.

First legal rate of interest fixed at 10*l.* per cent.

1546 Murder of cardinal Beaton by the master of Rothes.

1547 *Somerset* invades Scotland, and defeats the Scots at Pinkie, 10,000 Scots killed.

1548 The young queen sent to France: 6000 French troops sent to Scotland.

English invasion: fruitless.

1550 *Peace with England.*

ENGLAND.

House of Tudor.

HENRY VII. —1509.

1501 Marriage of Arthur, prince of Wales, with Catharine of Spain—death of the prince, 1502.

England begins to recover from the wars of the Roses, and to resume a place in European politics.

1503 Death of queen Elizabeth.

1504–5 Introduction of forced loans, called *benevolences.*

Conspiracy of the *duke of Suffolk*, 1505.

1506 Visit of the archduke Philip, king of Castile, to England.

The power of the crown becomes established during this reign, but the avarice and extortion of the king and his ministers, Empson and Dudley, render him odious—he is said to have left in ready money £1,800,000, an incredible sum for those days. The power of the nobility, broken by the long wars, and by the power now granted them of alienating their estates, is insufficient to control the king.

Powers of the court of Star Chamber arbitrary.

First ship of royal navy, the Great Harry, cost £14,000.

HENRY VIII., son, 1509–47, heir of both York and Lancaster.

Punishes Empson and Dudley—marries Arthur's widow—joins the League of Cambray against Venice, 1509.

1512 Alliance with *Spain* and the *Pope* against *France*—useless expedition to *Fontarabia*—indecisive sea-fight off Brest.

Ministry of Wolsey.

1513 Duke of Suffolk executed.

1514 Peace with France—*Tournay* ceded to England—Louis marries princess Mary, Henry's sister.

1515 *Wolsey* chancellor and cardinal, possesses great authority—*papal legate*, 1518.

1518 Jealousies between France and England arranged—*Tournay* restored to France on payment of a sum of money.

England, holding the balance of power between France and Charles V., becomes important in Europe.

1520 The Emperor visits *England.*—Magnificent meeting of Henry and Francis at the "Field of Gold" at Ardres.

Henry attempts unsuccessfully to mediate between Charles and Francis.

1521 Execution of the duke of Buckingham.

1522 Charles V. again in England—war with France at his instigation—Earl of Surrey invades France, but no results.

Introduction of the reformed doctrines in England, which spread rapidly, fostered by the remnants of the Lollards: opposed by Henry, who writes a book on the seven Sacraments against Luther, and receives the title of "Defender of the Faith" from the Pope, 1521.

The king virtually absolute:

1523 The demand of a subsidy of 800,000*l.* for the French war *refused by the Commons*—the duke of Suffolk invades France, and threatens Paris.—Peace, 1525, from fear of Charles's too great predominance.

1527 First attempt to discover a North-west passage.

the parliament

1527 Henry offended at the Pope's reluctance to grant a divorce from *Catharine.* *Fall of Wolsey*, 1529—dies, 1530.

a mere instrument:

Sir Thomas More lord chancellor.

Rise of *Cranmer* archbp. of Canterbury.

Commencement of the Reformation.

1532 The king marries *Anne Boleyn*—birth of Elizabeth, afterwards queen, 1533.

1534 Final breach with the Pope—the king sole head of the church.

Ministry of Cromwell, created earl of Essex.

Violent religious dissensions and persecution.

1534 Rebellion of the Fitz-Geralds in Ireland; suppressed.—English laws extended to *Wales.*

1535 Bp. Fisher and Sir Thomas More beheaded, for denying the king's supremacy.—Henry excommunicated by pope Paul III.

1536 Death of queen *Catharine.*—Accusation and execution of queen *Anne.*—The king marries *Jane Seymour*—birth of *Edward, Prince of Wales*, and death of queen *Jane*, 1537.

1536 Suppression of the smaller monasteries.—First complete translation of the Bible.—Discontent of the people at the despotism of the king and suppression of the monasteries produces partial revolts.—Insurrection of the northern gentry, called the "Pilgrimage of Grace"—suppressed, 1537.

1538 Suppression of the remaining monasteries.—The "Six Articles" established as a rule of faith.

Proclamations by the king declared to have the force of law, 1539,—(repealed, 1547.)

The religious waverings of the king cause continual persecution.

Anne of Cleves queen, divorced 1540.—*Catharine Howard* queen, beheaded, 1542.—*Catharine Parr* queen, 1543.

1540 Disgrace and execution of Cromwell. Execution of the countess of Salisbury, the last of the line of Plantagenet.

Church property everywhere confiscated.

Knights of St. John dissolved.

1543 Alliance with the Emperor against *France*—schemes of dividing France—Henry invades France in person, and takes Boulogne, 1544.—French fleet off the Isle of Wight, 1545, gains a naval victory over the English.

Commencement of the Reformation.

discontent of the people.

illegal imposition of taxes:

1547-8 Formal establishment of Protestantism promoted by Cranmer, opposed by Gardiner and Bonner.

1548 Dissensions in the council—Lord Seymour, the regent's brother, attainted and executed.

Discontent and insurrections of the common people, 1548–9.

1549 Somerset resigns—Ascendency of Dudley, earl of Warwick, afterwards duke of Northumberland.

War with *France* for *Boulogne.*

1548 6000 troops under d'Essé sent to *Scotland.*

1550 Peace—*Boulogne* given up to *France.*

FRANCE.

House of Valois.

LOUIS XII. —1515.

Parliaments of *Rouen*, 1499—of *Aix*, 1501.

1500 Treaty with Ferdinand of Aragon for the conquest and partition of *Naples.*

1501 War with Ferdinand in Naples—ceded to *Spain* by treaty of 1505.

1505 Proposed cession of Burgundy and Bretagne as a marriage portion with the princess Claude to Charles of Austria—*forbidden by the States-General as a dismemberment of France.*

1508 *League of Cambray* against *Venice*—battle of Agnadello gained by Louis in person, 1509.

Much

1510 The king summons a council at Tours to support him against the *Holy League.*

1512 Battle of Ravenna: victory and death of *Gaston de Foix, Duc de Nemours.*

1513 Defeat of Novara by the *Swiss*—loss of *Milan* and *Genoa.*—Invasion of *Burgundy* by *Swiss* and *Germans*, and siege of Dijon.

of the

France attacked on all sides, and almost driven out of Italy, obliged to conclude disadvantageous treaties.—Peace of Blois with *Venice* and the *Pope.*

1513 *Poll tax* imposed by parliament for French war—Invasion of France—French defeated at Guinegate, "Battle of the Spurs,"—Fleet under Sir Edw. Howard—nothing effected against France.

wealth

FRANCIS I., *Count d'Angoulême*, 1515–47. (great-great grandson of Charles V.)

Offices publicly sold to defray the expenses of the Italian wars. The States never summoned in this reign—the king nearly absolute.

and

1515 Francis invades *Italy* in person—decisive victory of Marignano over the *Swiss*—*Genoa* and *Milan* submit.

Havre de Grace founded, 1516.

1516 Concordat with the *Pope* in place of the Pragmatic Sanction—bishops dependent on the king.

1516 Treaty of *Noyon* with *Spain*: and "Paix perpetuelle" of *Fribourg* with *Switzerland.*

strength

Francis an unsuccessful candidate for the Empire against Charles V.

1521 *First war with Charles V.*, to 1526.

First public debt, 200,000 livres borrowed from the city of Paris.

1522 *Swiss* and *French* defeated at Bicocca—the constable Bourbon goes over to the enemy, 1523.—Fruitless invasions of *Picardy* by the *English*, and of *Champagne* by *Charles V.*, 1523.

of France

1524 Invasion of *Provence* by Charles V., and fruitless siege of *Marseilles.*

1525 Francis defeated and taken prisoner at *Pavia*—cedes, by the *treaty of Madrid*, 1526, *Burgundy, Flanders*, and *Milan*, but is absolved by the Pope from fulfilling his engagements.

vainly

1527 *Second war with Charles V.*, to the peace of Cambray, 1529—Francis marries *Eleanor*, Charles's sister, 1530—*Burgundy* given up to France.

1529 First negotiations with the *Porte*—alliance 1536.

in

Great encouragement given to Arts and Sciences—various palaces built, and the Louvre commenced.

contests

1531 *Imprimerie Royale* established, other presses prohibited.

1532 *Bretagne* finally incorporated with France.—Alliance with the *German Protestants.*

Calvin preaches in France—in *Geneva*, 1535.

for

1534 New organisation of the army into seven legions of 6000 each.

1535 Francis seizes *Savoy*, and lays fresh claim to *Milan* on the death of Francesco Sforza—hence arises

power

1536 *Third war with Charles V.*, who invades *Provence*, and besieges *Marseilles*—10 years' truce concluded at *Nice*, 1538.—Interview of Charles and Francis at *Aigues Mortes.*

1540 Charles V. entertained at Paris.

in

1542 *Fourth war with Charles V.*, from the murder of two French envoys.—Alliance with *Denmark* and *Sweden*: the first with the Northern powers.

Italy.

1544 Victory of Cerisolles in Italy—peace of Crespy—France gives up Italy.

1545 *Persecution of the Vaudois.*

1646 *Revenue of France 16 millions of livres.*

HENRY II., son, 1547–59. marries in 1533 the famous *Catharine de Medici.*

The continual cabals of the court distract the kingdom by the intrigues of favourites and mistresses, especially Diana of Poitiers.

a b c d

PERIOD OF ITALIAN WARS, 1492-1515. RIVALRY OF CHARLES V. AND FRANCIS I., 1515-1556.

ITALY.

LOMBARDY AND GENOA: SAVOY.

Ludovico Sforza in Milan, restored 1500—captured and sent to France—dies, 1510.

1507 Revolt of the Genocse commons agst. the nobles—the French expelled—Louis XII. enters Genoa, 1507, restores the nobles, and builds a citadel.

1508 League of Cambray: *Naples, France, the Pope, and the Emperor, against Venice.*

1509 Venetians defeated at Agnadello—Peace, 1510.

1509 Pisa finally taken by the Florentines.

1510 Holy League formed by the Pope for the expulsion of the French from Italy.

1512 The French expelled from Genoa & from Milan by the Swiss, who bring in Maximilian Sforza—Battle of Ravenna; the Spaniards defeated by the French.

1513 Sforza defeats the French at Novara.

1515 Victory of Marignano—the French reoccupy Milan and Genoa.

Rome under Leo X. becomes the chief seat of literature and the fine arts.

1521 The Spaniards take Milan from the French.

1522 Victory of Bicocca—the French driven from Italy--Genoa stormed by the Spaniards—Francis Sforza, brother of Maximilian, in Milan.

1524 The French recover Milan for the fifth time.

1525 The victory of Pavia gives Spain the ascendency in Italy.

1526 Bourbon made duke of Milan by the Emperor—killed at the storming of Rome, 1527.

1527 The French retake Genoa—but are finally expelled 1528 by Andrew Doria—*establishment of an aristocratic republic, with biennial doges.*

1529 Francis Sforza restored in Milan: dies without issue 1535, when Milan becomes a Spanish province.

1530 CHARLES V. crowned at Bologna, the last imperial coronation in Italy.

1532 Ancona subject to the Pope.

1535 Savoy seized by France—Geneva and the Valais join the Swiss confederation.

1538–40 Many of the Venetian possessions in the Archipelago and Morea lost to the Porte—Malvasia and Napoli, the only fortresses remaining in the Morea, ceded 1540.

1540 The investiture of Milan conferred by Charles V. on his son Philip.

1543 Siege of Nice by the French and Turkish fleets.

1544 Battle of Cerisolles.

1545 Council of Trent, the last general council, meets.

1547 Conspiracy of Fieschi, count of Lavagna, to become absolute in Genoa frustrated by his accidental death.

VENICE.

1501 Appointment of three state-inquisitors from the council of ten.

The power of Venice declines after the discovery of the passage round the Cape to India.

1503 Acquisition of Rimini on the failure of the Malatesta family; and of other towns in Romagna.

1509 Pisa finally taken by the Florentines.

1521 Parma and Placentia annexed to the territories of the Pope, till 1545.

1526 Invasion by the Pope—he concludes peace with Lannoy, 1527, but too late to save Rome.

1527 The kingdom overrun by the French under Lautrec—their fleet defeated by Doria.

1528 They besiege Naples—retreat without success.

1530 Siege of Florence—the Medici forcibly restored by the Imperialists.

1532 Ancona subject to the Pope.

1535 20,000 *Christian captives from Tunis released by Charles at Naples.*

1537 Apulia ravaged by the Turkish fleets.

1543 The Turkish fleet under Barbarossa burns Rheggio—appears at the mouth of the Tiber, and besieges Nice in concert with the French.

New attempts to introduce the Inquisition.

1547 Revolts in Naples—suppressed.

PAPAL STATES AND FLORENCE.

1502 Movement in Florence in behalf of Pietro Medici—suppressed by aid of the French.

Machiavelli, secretary of state, died 1527.

1503–13 The papacy assumes a warlike character under Julius II.: his disputes with Venice relative to Romagna lead to the

Duchy of Tuscany

ALEXANDER DE MEDICI, first duke, 1531–37, murdered.

1543 The Spanish garrisons withdrawn from Tuscany, on payment of 150,000 gold crowns to the Emperor.

Restoration of the university of Pisa.

1545 Parma and Placentia erected into a duchy for Pietro Farnese, natural son of pope Paul III.—he is assassinated, 1547, and the duchies seized by the Emperor.

1548 *Leghorn made a free port.*

NAPLES & SICILY.

FERDINAND *the Catholic*, —1516.

1501 Treaty of partition with France broken—French expelled by Gonsalvo de Cordova, 1501–4.

Battle of Cerignola, 1503.

1504 Unsuccessful attempts to introduce the Inquisition at Naples.

1505 Ferdinand marries Germaine de Foix as a second wife, and the French claim to Naples given up as her dowry.

Gradual augmentation of taxes—Discontent.

1507 Coronation of Ferdinand.

1510 Inquisition again unsuccessfully attempted—The Jews expelled.

1513 Palermo made the capital of Sicily—Inquisition established in Sicily.

1516 Revolts in Sicily.

CHARLES, Emperor, and king of Spain, grandson, 1516–55.

1517 Tumults in Palermo suppressed.

1524 Lannoy the viceroy mortgages the revenues to raise money—fruitless invasion of the French under Stuart, d. of Albany.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

ALEXANDER VI. (*Borgia*), —1503.

PIUS III. (*Piccolomini*), nephew of Pius II., 1503, a month.

JULIUS II. (*de la Rovere*) 1503–13.

The warlike and intriguing spirit of this Pope, who forsook the character of a prelate for that of a temporal prince, gave a fatal blow to the already tottering spiritual power of the papacy, and paved the way for the reformation. He reunited the papal territories by force of arms, personally heading his troops—and formed in 1509 the League of Cambray against Venice: he excommunicated the republic, which appealed to a general council.

1506 Commencement of the building of St. Peter's, finished 1614, cost 70 millions of dollars.

1508 Bull of dispensation for Henry VIII. of England to marry his brother's widow; the *origin of the English reformation.*

1511 COUNCIL OF PISA assembled under the influence of the king of France to check the papal usurpations—LATERAN COUNCIL, 1512–16, called in opposition by the Pope; abolishes the Pragmatic Sanction in France, and substitutes a Concordat, restoring the first-fruits to the Pope, but giving the king the nomination to benefices: this is opposed by the French clergy.

LEO X. (*de Medici*) 1513–22.

A munificent patron of literature and arts.

1517 Thirty-one cardinals made at one time.

The sale of indulgences by the Dominicans authorised in order to raise money for St. Peter's—The abuse of this privilege by Tetzel in Germany rouses the opposition of *Martin Luther*, who, supported by the duke of Saxony, defies the Pope, and burns the bull of excommunication at Wittenberg, 1520.

Commencement of the Reformation by Luther in Germany, and by Ulric Zuinglius (1519) of Zurich in Switzerland. Luther's doctrines condemned by the Diet of Worms, 1521, but diffused rapidly in Germany by Carlostadius, Melanchthon, Bucer, etc.—Eckius and cardinal Cajetan the principal advocates of the Pope, 1520.

ADRIAN VI. (*tutor of Charles V.*), 1522–3.

CLEMENT VII. (*de Medici,*) cousin of Leo X., 1523–34.

Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, 1522–52.

New monastic orders sanctioned—Theatins, 1524, Capuchins, 1525.

1526 The Pope heads the "Holy League" against the Emperor—Rome sacked, and the Pope made prisoner, 1527, by the Imperialists under Bourbon, who falls in the assault.

1526 Luther marries a converted nun.

1527-34 Henry VIII. of England in vain negotiates for a divorce from Catharine of Spain, his brother's widow.

1529 The German reformers called *Protestants* from protesting against the decree of the Diet of Spires—*Confession of Augsburg* drawn up as their rule of faith by Melanchthon.

1527 Lutheranism tolerated in Denmark and Sweden—formally established in Sweden, 1531, by the exertions of Olaus Petri—in Denmark, 1539—six Swiss cantons reformed by Zuinglius and Œcolampadius, 1528—The Protestants in France for the present kept down by persecution.

PAUL III. (*Farnese*), 1534–50.

1534 Henry VIII. of England throws off his spiritual allegiance to Rome, and declares himself head of the English church.

1536 Publication of the bull "*In Cœnâ Domini*" for the assertion of the papal authority—the Pope endeavours to assemble a general council at Mantua or Vicenza, but fails.

1534–5 Excesses of the Anabaptists in Germany—Agricola starts the Antinomian doctrines, 1538.

1540 **The order of Jesuits,** founded five years before by Ignatius Loyola, finally approved and sanctioned by the Pope.

1541 **Calvin** heads the church of Geneva; which causes a division of the reformers into Lutheran and Calvinist, or Reformed Churches.

1542 **Council of Trent** (the last general council) summoned, not acknowledged by the Protestants—meets 1545, anathematizes most of the Lutheran doctrines, declares the Apocrypha of equal authority to the other Scriptures, and confirms most of the abuses which had crept into the church—is translated to Bologna 1547, under pretence of the plague.

1545 The Pope makes his son duke of Parma.

1546 Death of Luther.

1546–7 Religious war of the Smalkaldists in Germany—unfavourable to the Protestants.

1548 Imperial decree of the Interim promulgated at the Diet of Augsburg, for the temporary regulation of religious matters.

SPAIN.

Aragon. **Castile.**

FERDINAND –1516, & ISABELLA –1504.

1500 Conquest of Naples by Fr. and Spaniards.

1502 Compulsory baptism of the Moslems: consequent revolts.

War with France in Naples.

1505 Ferdinand m. Germaine de Foix, niece of Louis XII. of France, and has Naples ceded as her dowry.

JOANNA & PHILIP *of Austria*, 1504, succeed Isabella in Castile.

1506 Philip dies—Joanna, an idiot, dies 1555.

CHARLES, 1505–55, son, jointly with his mother Joanna.

1507 Ferdinand acknowledged as regent for his grandson Charles by the Cortes of Castile.

Ministry of cardinal Ximenes.

(Universities of Compostella and Alcala.)

1509–10 Oran and Bugia taken by Card. Xim.—Algiers, etc., tributary.

Council of the Indies established, 1507—see *America.*

1508 Ferdinand joins the League of Cambray against Venice.

1510 *Holy League against France.*

1512 Conquest and final incorporation of *Spanish Navarre*, from John d'Albret.

Battle of Ravenna.

1513 *Peace of Blois with France.*

Charles king of all Spain and the Netherlands, 1516–55.

Ximenes regent—controls the nobles by burgher troops—forbids the sale of papal indulgences—dies, 1517.

1516 *Ineffective treaty of Noyon with France.*

1517 Charles first visits Spain—unpopularity of his Flemish ministers.

1519 *Charles Emperor*—but obliged to declare Spain independent of the empire—goes to Germany.

1560 *Conquest of Mexico.*

1520 Revolt of the Comuñeros in Castile, Valencia, and Majorca, under Padilla—suppressed, 1522.—Charles in Spain, 1522–9.

Rivalry of Spain and France begins.

1521–6 *First French war*:—The French invade Navarre, repulsed.

1524 Concordat with the Pope—bishops dependent on the king.

1525 Battle of Pavia—Francis I. of France prisoner—Treaty of Madrid, 1526, makes

The Spanish power supreme in Italy.

1526 Charles marries Isabella of Portugal.

Second French war, 1527–9, from breach of treaty of Madrid by France—Italy theatre of war.

1527 The Cortes of Castile refuse to grant supplies for foreign wars. Tumults from oppression of Moors.

1529 *Treaties of Cambray with France, and of Barcelona with the Pope.* France keeps Burgundy, cedes Flanders, &c.

1535 Charles reduces Tunis to tribute.

Conquest of Peru, 1533.

1536 Acquisition of Milan on the death of Francis Sforza; thence

Third French war, 1536–8, in Italy—Congress of Nice, 1538, between the Emperor, King, and Pope—Ten years' truce, each to keep what he had, 1538.

Spain

Discontent at the taxes for German and Italian wars: hence

1539 Dissolution of Castilian Cortes—nobles and clergy excluded henceforward—only 36 procuradores from towns—king virtually absolute in Castile.

predominates

1541 Ill-fated armament against Algiers commanded by Charles.

The French attempt to recover power in Italy: hence

in the

Fourth French war, 1542–4—terminated by peace of Crespy, 1544, which establishes the preponderance of Spain.

1543 *Philip* regent of Spain.

affairs

of Europe.

1547 *First fleet of galleons to Seville.*

NETHERLANDS.

PHILIP —1506, becomes king of Castile on the death of Isabella, 1504, in right of his wife Joanna.

Margaret of Austria regent for her nephew Charles, 1506–30.

The real authority held by the senate of Ghent.

The Netherlands, though forming but one state under a common head, had each its own constitution, assembly of states, and several a *stadtholder.*

General assemblies of all the states were frequently held.

The seventeen provinces, united 1530, were:

The four duchies of
Brabant,
Limburg,
Luxemburg,
Gelderland;

The seven counties of
Flanders,
Artois,
Hainault,
Holland,
Zealand,
Namur,
Zutphen;

The margraviate of Antwerp;

The five lordships—
Mechlin,
Friesland,
Utrecht,
Groningen, and
Overyssel;
Cambray,
Franche Comte.

1526 Inquisition introduced, but abolished, 1531.

Reunion of Utrecht and Overyssel, 1527.

The Netherlands neutral by commercial treaty, 1528, with England.

Mary, sister of Charles V., regent, 1531–55.

Progress of the Anabaptists, 1535—suppressed, 1536.

1539 Revolt of Ghent caused by the levy of a subsidy—reduced by the Emperor, and stripped of all its privileges.

The power of the prince much restrained by the assemblies of states, and still more by the spirit of the people, in whom commerce, prosperity, and wealth had inspired a love of liberty, and hatred of despotism.

1548 Philip acknowledged as heir by the Flemings.

a b c d e f g

RELIGIOUS TROUBLES IN GERMANY, ETC. TURKISH WARS.

SWITZERLAND.

1501 Basle & Schaffhausen join the confederacy.

Jealousies between the aristocratic and democratic cantons — discontent and revolts of peasantry against government — the intercourse with Italy begins to corrupt the ancient simplicity of manners—decay of agriculture, etc.

1510 Alliance with the Pope against France.

1512 The Swiss invade the Milanese, and restore Max. Sforza.

1513 Defeat the French at Novara; invade Burgundy, and besiege Dijon.

1514 Mulhausen under the protection of the league.

1515 Defeated by the French at Marignano, Sept. 13 and 14.—Treaty of Milan with France (called *la paix perpetuelle*) renewed at Fribourg 1516, the basis of all subsequent treaties.

1519–23 *Protestantism introduced at Zurich by Zuinglius.* — Oppression of the duke of Savoy in Geneva.

1521 Alliance offensive and defensive with France, and the free right of levying Swiss troops given.

1525 Religious disputes as to the eucharist.

Advance of Protestantism in Geneva, and several cantons.

1529 Valais joins the confederacy.

Church of Basle regulated by Œcolampadius.

1531 Zuinglius killed by the catholics in the battle of Cappel.

1534 The duke of Savoy attempts to recover Geneva, which then expels the bishop, and proscribes Catholicism — War of Berne with Savoy.—University of Lausanne.

Calvin head of the Genevese church; —founds the university 1539.

Geneva becomes the focus of Protestantism and of practical republicanism.

1549 Renewal of French treaty.—finally sanctioned by all but Berne and Zurich.

GERMANY.

MAXIMILIAN I. –1519.

1501 First institution of the Aulic council.

1502 *University of Wittenburg.*

Imperial police: regular tribunals established for causes both between minor states and individuals.

1506 *University of Frankfort-on-Oder.*

1508 Maximilian enters Italy in order to be crowned by the Pope—forcibly refused passage through the Venetian territory—styles himself "*Emperor elect of the Romans.*"

Joins the League of Cambray (Pope, France, and Spain) against Venice.

1511 Forms a wild design of being nominated coadjutor and successor to the Pope!

1512 Division of the Empire into ten circles (including Burgundy)—The functions of the Imperial Chamber and the Aulic Council finally determined.

1513 Joins the Holy League formed by the Pope against France, and joins the English army in Picardy as a volunteer.

1516 Unsuccessful invasion of Milan—deserted by the Swiss—peace with France.

1516 Turbulence of Ulric duke of Wurtemburg, who is put to the ban of the Empire, and stripped of his dominions.

1517 Commencement of the Reformation.

Luther summoned before the Diet of Augsburg, 1518, by the legate cardinal Cajetan, but supported by Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony.

1519 Death of Maximilian: the kings of France and Spain candidates: the electors offer the imperial crown to Frederick of Saxony, but he refuses in favour of

CHARLES V. king of Spain, grandson, 1519–58.

Obliged to sign the first *Capitulation* with the electors, securing the privileges and immunities of the electors, princes, and free cities—the non-introduction of foreign troops into the empire, etc. etc.—a form signed by all succeeding emperors: —is crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, 1520, and first assumes the title of Majesty.

1520 Luther burns the Papal bull at Wittenburg.

1521 Diet of Worms—Luther put to the ban of the Empire, but protected by his own party.

War with France.

1522–9 Charles in Spain—his brother Ferdinand president of the council of regency during his absence.

1525 *General insurrections* of the peasantry, in Suabia, Saxony, and Thuringia, under Thomas Münzer: suppressed 1526.

1526 *Charles marries Isabella of Portugal.*

Death of Frederick the Wise, elector of Saxony.

1526 *Connection of Bohemia and Hungary with the dominions of the House of Hapsburg.*

1527 *First Protestant University founded at Marburg.*

1529 The Turks invade Germany from Hungary, and besiege Vienna.

Diet of Spires—Name of Protestants first applied to the Lutherans.

Diet of Augsburg against the Protestants — Confession of Augsburg—League of Smalcald formed by the Protestant princes.

1531 Ferdinand elected king of the Romans.

1532 Diet of Ratisbon—Armament against invasion by sultan Soliman, who is obliged to retreat—Convention of Nurenberg with the Protestants.

1534 *Luther's German Bible.*

1536 League of Smalcald renewed for 10 years.

War with France: Charles invades Provence without success—unfortunate siege of Marseilles.

The Catholic and Protestant persuasions divide Germany almost equally.

1538 Congress of Nice between the Emperor, Pope, and king of France: ten years' truce.

Catholic league in Germany, opposed to that of Smalcald.

1541 Diet of Ratisbon—"Recess" for a general council.

1543 *War, in alliance with England, against France.*—Conquest of the duchy of Cleves.

1544 Fruitless invasion of Champagne: separate peace at Crespy.

1545 Diet of Worms—religious disputes—Council of Trent meets.

1546 The Protestants put to the ban of the Empire—War of the Smalcaldists with the Emperor.

Death of Luther.

1547 Disunion of the Protestants—and submission of many members of the league—Battle of Mulhberg, defeat and forfeiture of the elector of Saxony and landgrave of Hesse—

Duke Maurice becomes elector of Saxony.

1548 Diet of Augsburg—Imperial decree of the "*Interim*" unpalatable to both parties.

BOHEMIA. HUNGARY.

VLADISLAS II. –1516.

1498 or 1501 Diet of the nobles of Silesia first summoned.

Publication of the code entitled *Jus Consuetudinarium Hungariæ.*

1501 Alliance with Venice, and victory over the Turks in Bosnia.

Louis, 1509, three years old, crowned at Prague by command of his father.

Frequent insurrections of the peasantry against the oppression of the nobles.

1514 Crusade declared against the Turks, but the levies revolt against the magnates — truce with the Turks, 1515.

LOUIS II., 1516–26.

succeeds his father at the age of ten years, under the tutelage of the Emperor and the king of Poland.

Anarchy from the king's minority: the palatines and vaivodes jealous of the influence and power of the bishops.

1521 Marriage with Mary, daughter of the archduke Philip of Austria.

War with the Turks, and loss of Belgrade, Salankaman, and other fortresses.

1521 *Marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand to Anne, sister of Louis—whence the accession of Hungary and Bohemia to the House of Hapsburg.*

1526 Louis defeated and killed by the Turks at Mohacz, Aug. 26:

the last male of the Jagellons.

The archduke Ferdinand (1526–64) claims the throne in right of his wife Anne, sister of Louis: the diet rejects this claim, but *elects* him king, on his signing the *Reversals*, giving up the *hereditary* claim.

The kingdom wretchedly devastated by civil wars and by the ravages of the Turks, who become masters of most of the fortified places, take Buda, and burn the library of Matthias Corvinus, 1526.

Discontent from the attempts of the king to destroy civil and religious liberty, and establish hereditary succession.

The Diet of Pesth elect John Zapolski Vaivode of Transylvania to the throne: but a diet held at Presburg confirms Ferdinand of Austria:—Zapolski defeated at Tokay, offers to hold Hungary as the vassal of sultan Soliman, 1528.

1535 Ferdinand cedes the kingdom to John for his life, with the succession for himself, but John breaks this treaty on the birth of a son in 1539.

1537 Croatia seized by the Turks after the victory of Essek over the Austrians.

1541 Death of John Zapolski: Martinuzzi, bishop of Waradin, guardian of his infant son Stephen, calls in the Turks against Ferdinand—Soliman occupies Hungary. and makes Buda the seat of a pasha, assigning Transylvania to John Sigismond Zapolski — war with Ferdinand renewed —truce for five years 1548.

1543 Leaves the crown, failing issue male, to the descendants of his second daughter, Anne duchess of Bavaria.

1547 The Diet refuses to attack the Elector of Saxony. —Bloody Diet held by Ferdinand after the battle of Mühlberg — people disarmed and oppressed, and the Reversals forcibly repealed.

The national independence may be considered at an end: the princes of Transylvania vassals of the sultan: the remainder torn to pieces by Turkish domination, and the constant efforts of the house of Austria to establish its own power.

NORWAY & DENMARK. SWEDEN.

Union of Calmar.

JOHN,
king of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

1500 The flower of the Danish nobles fall in battle against Ditmarsh.

1502 The king suppresses the power of the Norwegian nobility.

1502 Sten Sture expels the Danes, and re-establishes himself as administrator—dies 1503.

SWANTE-NILSSON-STURE, marshal of the kingdom, elected administrator. 1504–12.

Fruitless attempts of the Danish king to re-establish his power either by arms or policy.

CHRISTIERN II. 1513–23, (the Wicked) son: succeeds in Denmark and Norway.

STEN STURE, II., 1512–20, son, administrator.

1515 Marries Isabella, sister of Charles V.

Dissensions between Sten Sture and Troll, archbishop of Upsala, distract the country.

Discontent from the attempts of the king to make himself absolute.

1517 Christiern invades Sweden, supported by the Archbishop.

1520 Sten Sture defeated and killed at Bogesund: Christiern acknowledged by the diet of Upsala — massacres 94 of the Swedish nobles and bishops, and proscribes all of the opposite party.

1523 The nobles of Jutland provoked by the arbitrary infraction of their privileges by the king, expel him, and call to the throne his uncle, the duke of Sleswic-Holstein.

The Swedes revolt unanimously, under

Gustava Vasa, 1523–60, (Ericson) son of the duke of Gripsholm —king of Sweden.

FREDERICK I. 1523–33, (the Peaceful).

Obliged to sign a capitulation, leaving the nobles power of life and death over their vassals.

The Danes expelled.

Union of Calmar finally dissolved.

1524 *Treaty of Malmo with Sweden: Denmark keeps Gothland.*

Progress of Lutheranism opposed by Norway: the diet of Odensee gives universal liberty of conscience, and allows priests to marry, 1527.

Printing introduced in Iceland 1528.

The king deprives the bishops of their castles: they excite the peasantry against him.

1527 Diet of Westerhaas in favour of Lutheranism——the four orders in the diet established — nobles, clergy, town-deputies, and *peasants.*

1531 Olaus Petri at Upsala finally establishes Lutheranism.

1531 Christiern II. attempts to reinstate himself in Norway by the help of the Catholics, is taken and imprisoned for life: dies 1559.

1532 Union of Norway & Denmark.

1533 Death of the king.

Interregnum.

CHRISTIERN III. son, 1534–59.

Confiscation of church property.

War continues, the clergy favouring the Catholics, the nobles the Protestants.

1536 *Copenhagen taken, peace with Lubeck.*

Popery and Episcopacy abolished, and church property confiscated: the king joins the League of Smalcald.

Norway made a province, and its diet abolished, as a punishment for its support of Christiern, 1536.

1537 Truce for seventy years with Russia.

1542 *Treaty of Fontainbleau, between Norway, Sweden, and France, against Charles V.*

1544 **Peace with the Empire**—the Flemings allowed free navigation of the Baltic, a fatal blow to the Hanseatic trade.

1544 Treaty of partition between the royal house of Denmark and the allied branch of Holstein-Gottorp.

1540 The "Act of hereditary Union" by the diet of Orebro, declares the crown hereditary to *male* heirs of Gustavus—confirmed by the diet of Westerhaas 1544.

1545 The Bible translated into Danish.

PRUSSIA.

Frederick duke of Saxony refuses homage to Poland.

Victory of Pleskow by Livonian knights over Russians, 1502.

Truce for fifty years.

Albert of Brandenburg, grandmaster, 1511, (nephew of the king of Poland) swears allegiance to the Empire, and refuses homage to Poland.

1519 *War with Poland on the question of homage:* unsuccessful siege of Dantzic by the Order: truce 1521.

1521 Livonian branch of the order independent under Walter de Plettenberg, by paying a sum of money to the grand-master.

Plettenberg makes peace with Russia, 1522

1525 Prussia secularized, and erected into an hereditary duchy by Albert, but as a fief of Poland.

Establishment of Lutheranism.

Dukes of Prussia.

ALBERT, 1525–68

Little more than head of the nobles, who retain the chief power.

1527 Marries the princess Dorothea of Denmark.

1532 Is put to the ban of the Empire in consequence of the reclamation of the Teutonic knights, but is defended by the king of Poland.

Encourages agriculture, and ameliorates the condition of the peasants.

1546 University of Konigsberg founded.

a b c d e f g

EXTENSIVE COLONISATION OF INDIA AND AMERICA BY EUROPEANS.

POLAND.

ALEXANDER, br., 1501–6.

Final re-union of Lithuania to Poland.

War with Russians and Tartars, great victory over the latter, 1506.

SIGISMOND I. 1506–48, (the Great) br.

1506 Glinski palatine of Lithuania flees into Russia—bloody but indecisive war—peace 1509.

Sigismond subsidizes the Tartars against Russia.

1512 *War renewed*—Russians take Smolensko, 1514: but routed by the Poles on their retreat.

The influence of the king promotes civilisation and literature to a degree hitherto unknown in Poland.

1515 Treaty of Vienna, between the Emperor, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia.

1519, 20 *War with Prussia.*

1523 *Peace between Poland and Russia.*

Peace with Prussia, 1525.

1526 Union of Masovia to Poland.

1531 Victory of the palatine Tarnouski over the Walachians.

1534–7 Irregular hostilities against the Russians and Tartars.

Progress of the Reformation.

The glory and power of Poland now at its greatest height.

SIGISMOND II. 1548–72, (Augustus) son.

The last of the Jagellons.

RUSSIA.

IVAN VASILOVICH, 1505.

The power and splendour of Russia date from Ivan: but he degraded the cultivators into serfs, and introduced the punishment of the knout, etc.

VASILI or BASIL IV., son by Sophia, 1505—33.

Unsuccessful expedition against the Tartars of Kasan.

Russia laid waste by the Tartars of Kasan and the Crimea, 1510.

The emperor Maximilian excites Russia against Poland.

1521 Irruption of the Crim Tartars, who besiege Moscow, but retire on promise of tribute: repulsed from Rezan.

Unsuccessful war against the Tartars of Kasan.

150,000 *Russians defeated on the Volga by the Tartars*, 1524.

1530 An army under 30 Vaivodes repulsed from the siege of Kasan.

Peace with the Tartars.

IVAN IV. 1533–84, (the Terrible) son, four years old.

Disorders during minority from the tyranny of the regent Chwofski.

1541 Sahhib Gherai, khan of Crim, signally defeated in invading Russia.

1545 Public coronation by the patriarch (the first in Russia)—Ivan assumes the title of *Czar*—a ferocious prince, but active and warlike.

Publication of a code of laws called Youdebnik.

Formation of the corps called *Strelitzes* (archers), the first regular army.

1547 *Ivan attempts to engage artificers and engineers to emigrate from Germany into Russia, but in vain.*

1550 War renewed with the Tartars of Kasan.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

BAYEZID II. —1512.

Great increase of the different orders of derwishes in Turkey.

1503 Peace with Venice.

1505 Rebellion of the Sheahs in Anatolia, under the derwish Shaitan-Kuli, who being driven into Persia, takes refuge with Shah Ismaïl, the founder of the Soofi dynasty:—war between *Turkey* and *Persia*.

The unwarlike character of Bayezid renders him an object of contempt to the Janizaries.

SELIM I. (*the Ferocious*), 1512–20, dethrones and puts to death his father *Bayezid*, and destroys all his brothers.

1514 The *Persians*, under Shah Ismaïl, utterly routed at Kalderoon, Aug. 17—Mesopotamia and Kurdistan added to the Ottoman empire.

1516 *The mameluke sultan Kansû-Ghori defeated and killed near Aleppo, Aug.* 17.—Cairo taken by storm, and the mameluke dominions in Egypt, Syria, etc., annexed to the Ottoman empire, 1517.

The phantom of an Abbasside Khalifat finally extinguished, after a duration of nearly 800 years.

Mecca and Medina become subject to the Ottoman sultans, who henceforth style themselves *Commanders of the faithful.*

SOLIMAN (*the Magnificent*), son, 1520–66.

Regulates the laws and finances of the empire by a fixed code—establishes the corps of Bostangis as a counterpoise to the Janizaries.

The Turkish

1521 Belgrade taken by storm.

1522 Rhodes capitulates. The grand-master de l'Isle-Adam, and the remnant of the knights, take refuge in Italy; and eight years afterwards establish themselves in Malta.

power attains

1526 Invasion of Hungary: victory of Mohacz, and death of the Hungarian king, Louis II.

its highest

1529 Invasion of Germany, and fruitless siege of Vienna.

pitch.

1532 Second invasion of Germany, without any result.

Bagdad taken. The war with Persia languishes for some years.

The Turks become virtually masters of Hungary.

1536 Alliance with France, the first with any Christian power.

Its navy

1537 Conquest of Croatia, etc.—Victory over the Austrians at Essek—War with Venice: fruitless siege of Corfu, and invasion of Naples.

becomes

1538 Conquest of Yemen and other provinces of Arabia.

1541 Buda made the seat of a pasha.

formidable

to

Europe.

EGYPT & AFRICA.

Sultan of Egypt and Syria,

KANSU-GHORI, 1501–16.

The dynasty of the Sherifs, now reigning in Morocco, founded about this time: their chronology and history are little known.

1504 Allies himself with the king of Calicut against the Portuguese.

1511 Forms a league with the *Prince of Armenia*, the *Shah of Persia*, and the *Knights of Rhodes*, against the *Ottoman Porte.*

Abyssinia becomes known to Europe through the search of the Portuguese for the kingdom of Prester John.

1518 Corsairs in Algiers.

Horue and Hayraddin Barbarossa possess themselves of Algiers, etc. The latter, after the death of his brother, places his dominions under the protection of the Porte, and commences the system of piracy for which the Barbary states were henceforth notorious.

The Ottoman navy becomes formidable under the command of Barbarossa—his lieutenants contest the sovereignty of the Mediterranean against Doria and the Knights of Malta.

1535 Tunis seized by Barbarossa, becomes dependent on the Porte—but the emp. Charles V. heads an expedition in person, and restores the Moorish king.

1538 A fleet sent by the pasha of Egypt against the Portuguese in India.

1541 Destruction of an armament led by the emp. Charles V. against Algiers.

1543 Barbarossa ravages the coasts of Italy:—dies 1546, succeeded by his lieutenant Dragut.

1535 Acquisition of Kandahar.

PERSIA.

Soofi Dynasty, 1502.

ISMAIL SHAH SOOFI, 24th from the caliph Ali, expels the Turkmans of the White Sheep, and makes himself sole sovereign of Persia, 1502–23.

1503 The descendants of Timur expelled from Transoxiana by the Usbeks, who still retain it.

1504–8 Ismaïl reduces Kerman, Mesopotamia, Bagdad, etc.

1510 Defeats and kills Shahibek Khan Usbek, and reduces Khorassan and Balkh. The Portuguese at Ormus.

War with the Turks—battle of Kalderoon, 1514—Tabreez taken by the Turks.

Persia, under the Soofi family, begins again to assume the form of a settled monarchy.

1519 Conquest of Georgia.

TAMASP I., son, 1523–76.

Continual wars in Khorassan with the Usbeks of Transoxiana.

1530 Victory over Obeid Khan Usbek at Herat.

1533–36 War with the Turks.

1543 Munificent reception of the Mogul emperor Humayûn.

INDIA.

SEKANDER LODI, king of Delhi. —1517.

The Bahmani kingdom of the Dekkin divided into those of Bejapore, Ahmednuggur, Golconda, Berar, and Ahmedabad, 1490, 1526.

Agra destroyed by an earthquake, 1505.

1506 Hurwuntghur conquered from the Rajpoots.

Baber, a descendant of Timûr, expelled from his kingdom of Ferghana by the Usbeks, possesses himself of Kabûl, 1505-9.

Power of Guzerat under Mahmud Shah, 1459–1511.

Progress of the Portuguese on the Western coast: obstinate naval contests with the moslem princes, who are supported by the sultan of Egypt.

IBRAHIM LODI, son, 1517–26.

Power of Kristna Ray raja of Beejanuggur in the Dekkin; invades Bejapore with 600 war elephants, 1518.

1519 Baber advances to the Indus.

Continual insurrections; discontent of the Afghan nobles—confederacy of the Rajpoot princes under Rana Sanka, raja of Oodipoor.

1524 Baber takes Lahore, and is joined by Dowlut Khan Lodi.

1526 Ibrahim defeated and slain by Baber at Paniput—End of the Afghan power.

Tartar Dynasty, usually called

The Great Moguls.

ZEHIR-EDDIN BABER, *Emperor*, 1526–30.

1527 Defeats a vast Rajpoot army under Rana Sanka at Byana.

1529 Invades Bengal, and reduces it to tribute.

HUMAYUN, son, 1530–56.

1532 Reduces Mohammed Khan Lodi in Jonpoor.

1533 Conquers great part of Guzerat.

1534 Bahadr shah of Guzerat conquers Chittore—is killed in an affray with the Portuguese at Diu, 1537.

1535 Revolt of the Afghans in Bengal.

1536 Rebellion of the brothers of Humayûn, who is driven from India by them and the Afghans, 1539.

Afghans restored at Delhi.

SHERE SHAH SOOR, 1539—45.

1542 Humayûn driven from Cabûl, takes refuge in Persia.

Shere Shah extends his authority to Malwa and Moultan.

SELIM SHAH SOOR, son, 1545—52.

Seditions of the nobles.

AMERICA.

First discovered by the Spaniards under Columbus, 1492. 1500

The Norwegians *may* have known the coasts of Greenland and Labrador in the ninth century, but the traditions are vague and unsupported: and the stories of Behaim, Madoc, etc., appear to be altogether fabulous.

1493 Second voyage of Columbus: Spanish colony at Hispaniola.

1498 Third voyage of Columbus: discovery of Trinidad, and of New Spain on the S. continent.

1499 Voyage of Ojeda and *Amerigo* (whence AMERICA) Vespucci; S. American coast explored.

1500 Cabral, a Portuguese, discovers Brazil by accident on his voyage to India.

Columbus superseded and sent home in chains by Bouvadilla.

1502–4 Fourth voyage of Columbus—wrecked on Jamaica:—returns to Europe, and dies at Valladolid, 1506.

1506 Sugar cane first planted in Hispaniola, introduced from the Canaries.

1507 Board of American trade instituted at Seville.

1509 Diego Columbus, son of Christopher, governor-general. 1510

1510 First settlement on the mainland planted at Darien.

1511 Cuba conquered—Florida discovered 1512—*Great S. Sea first reached by Balboa*, 1513.

Las Casas advocates the cause of the oppressed natives.

1515 Panama founded—Rio de la Plata disc. by de Salis.

First patent granted for importing Negroes, 1517.

Mexico discovered by Grijalva, 1518.

1519 Invaded by Cortez, who advances to the capital.—1520 The emperor Montezuma seized and compelled to become a vassal of Spain—the natives revolt—death of Montezuma—retreat of the Spaniards—ferocity of the natives, who sacrifice their prisoners.—1520 Cortez again advances, takes the capital, and subdues the whole empire—Execution of the last emperor Guatimozin. 1520

1519 Magelhaens doubles the S. extremity of America—discovers the Ladrones and Philippines, where he is killed by the natives, but his ships, under Cano, perform

The first complete Circumnavigation of the Globe, 1522.

1524–6 *Peru* discovered by Pizarro and Almagro—its fertility, riches, and civilisation—ancient race of princes called Incas.

1530 Establishment of the viceroyalty and court of audience of New Spain—Mendoza first viceroy.

1531 Peru invaded by Pizarro and Almagro—1532 First Spanish colony at San Miguel—Pizarro avails himself of the dissensions among the Incas, and treacherously seizes Atahualpa at Caxamalca—he pays a ransom estimated at £500,000, but is put to death.—1533 Capture of the capital cities of Cuzco and Quito—1535 Lima founded—Chili invaded by Almagro—revolt of the Peruvians, who besiege Cuzco—finally subdued 1536—Conquest of New Granada—1537–8 Dissensions of the Spaniards: Almagro put to death by Pizarro. 1530

1532 Foundation of Carthagena and Porto-Bello.

1532 Mines of Zacotecas discovered—Conquest of Terra Firma.

1536 Cortez discovers California—returns to Spain 1540, and dies in neglect 1547.

1537 Papal bull declaring the natives of America to be rational beings!

Archbishoprics founded at Mexico and Lima, and afterwards at Caraccas, Bogota, and Guatimala. 1540

1540 Orellana sails down the Amazon river to the sea.

1541 Pizarro assassinated by the son of Almagro—civil war—Vaca de Castro governor, defeats and executes Almagro, 1542—1543 Viceroyalty and court of audience established—regulation of *encomiendas*—Discontent and civil wars, till Gonzalo Pizarro is defeated and executed by Gasca (1548), who restores order.

Mines of Potosi discovered, 1545.

1550 Conception, capital of Chili, founded.

Universities of Mexico and Lima, 1551. 1550

1547 The Turks, aided by a fugitive Persian prince, subdue Aderbijan, and take Ispahan, but do not long retain their conquests.

1534 Armenia, etc., overrun, but speedily recovered by the Persians, who gain a victory near Sultaniah.

a b c d e f g

GROWING PROSPERITY OF ENGLAND UNDER ELIZABETH. RELIGIOUS WARS IN FRANCE.

BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

MARY, —1567.

1554 Arran resigns the regency—Mary of Guise, the queen-mother, regent. *French ascendancy unpopular.*

1557-60 *Religious wars between the protestant lords of the "Congregation" under the prior of St. Andrews, and the regent and her French auxiliaries*—English aid the protestants in the siege of Leith.

1558 The queen marries the Dauphin: they assume the *English* royal title in opposition to Elizabeth.

1560 Death of Mary of Guise—*Catholicism abolished by parliament.*

1561 Mary arrives in Scotland—unpopular from her adherence to catholicism.

1562 Revolt of the earl of Huntley: battle of Corrichie.

1565 Marries her cousin lord Darnley.

1565 Revolt of the Protestants—fomented and then disowned by Elizabeth.

1566 Murder of Rizzio.

1567 *Darnley murdered*—the queen marries Hepburn, earl of Bothwell, but is dethroned and imprisoned in Lochleven by the nobles.

English influence predominates.

JAMES VI., son, 1567–1625, one year old. *Moray regent.*

1568 Mary of Scotland takes refuge in England; is imprisoned: conspiracy of the duke of Norfolk for her release—rebellion of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, 1569.

1570 Moray shot by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh.

Civil wars—Morton regent, 1572–8.

Confiscation of church property--
Tulchan bishops.

1578 James assumes the government.

1581 Morton impeached and beheaded.

1581 Death of the admirable Crichton.

1582 Association of nobles called *Raid of Ruthven* against the influence of Stewart, earl of Arran—overthrown, 1583—earl of Gowrie beheaded, 1584.

1583 Walsingham's embassy to Scotland.

1584 Intrigues of the Master of Gray in England.

Arrogance of the Presbyterian clergy.

1585 League with England; the king receives a pension of £5000 a year.

1587 First regular attendance in parliament of two county members.

1590 The king marries Anne of Denmark.

1594 Treasonable practices and banishment of Stewart, earl of Bothwell—Battle of Glenlivat, the earl of Argyle defeated by the catholic lords.

1595 The clergy excite seditions in Edinburgh on the catholic lords being pardoned—repressed and punished.

Unsuccessful attempts to colonise the Hebrides.

1600 Mysterious attempts on the king's life by the earl of Gowrie.

1603 *James becomes king of England*—**Union of the two crowns.**

ENGLAND.

House of Tudor.

EDWARD VI., —1553.

1551 Northumberland at the head of affairs Somerset tried and unjustly beheaded, 1552.

Commercial treaty for the importation of bullion from Sweden.

Northumberland intrigues to set aside the princesses and settle the crown on his own daughter-in-law, Lady Jane Grey, great grand-

MARY, half-sister, 1553–8.

1553 First intercourse with Russia.

daughter of Henry VII.—he is attainted and executed, 1553—Lady Jane and her husband executed, 1554.

Catholicism restored—but the *alienation of church lands confirmed.*

1554 The queen marries Philip of Spain: but the parliament refuses her power to change the succession. *Sir Thomas Wyat's rebellion.*

1555 *War with England languidly carried on.*

1555-8 *Bloody persecution of the Protestants*—Cranmer, with four other bishops, and many persons of all ranks, burnt for heresy.

An unpopular and unfortunate reign.

Twenty-two new boroughs created.

ELIZABETH, half-sister, 1558–1603.

Bacon, chancellor; Cecil, lord Burleigh, secretary of state.

Protestantism finally established.

England the bulwark of Protestantism in Europe.

The Puritan sect begins to show itself.

1558 Laws of uniformity and supremacy.

The foreign policy of England assumes an importance before unknown.

1562 The XXXIX Articles ratified—Establishment of Poor-Laws.

Literature, science, trade, manufactures, and navigation flourish.

Sixty-two members added to the House of Commons during this reign, mostly under the influence of the crown or peerage.

The Puritans begin to obtain an influence in parliament.

1569 English merchants reach Persia by way of Russia and the Caspian sea.

1570-9 Civil wars of the Desmonds in Ireland.

The queen formally excommunicated 1571.

1571 Second conspiracy of Norfolk in favour of Mary: he is beheaded with the earl of Northumberland, 1572.

1571 The Commons attempt to claim liberty of speech, but their debates are peremptorily restrained by the queen—A member in this reign obtained a seat for a borough for a bribe of £4.

Ineffectual proposals for a marriage between the queen and the duke of Anjou—repeated, 1581, but opposed by the nation.

The internal administration vigorous, and the country tranquil and prosperous: force of the militia 183,000. *Crown nearly despotic.*

1575-8 Negotiations with the Dutch insurgents, who offer to place themselves under the sovereignty of England—refused, but assisted with money and troops.

Privateer expeditions to South America common.
Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world, 1577-80.

1580 Intrigues of Spain with the English Catholics—Spanish troops sent to Ireland—English colleges for Catholics founded at Rheims, Doucy, and Rome, 1581.

1580 Coaches first used.

1583 *Levant Company chartered.*

1584 *Catholic conspiracies—Severe penal laws—Increase of Puritans.*

Unsuccessful attempts to colonise Virginia by Gilbert, 1578, and by Raleigh, 1584.

1585 War with Spain—The queen's favourite, Leicester, commands in the Netherlands.

1586 Drake in the West Indies—Tobacco first brought to Europe.

1586 Babington's conspiracy—suppressed—Queen of Scots tried and condemned for pretended participation—beheaded, Feb. 7, 1587.

1587 Drake burns a Spanish squadron in Cadiz harbour.

1588 The Spanish armada defeated and destroyed by the English under Lord Howard, Drake, Hawkins, Frobisher, etc.—It consisted of 150 ships of war and 20,000 troops.

Commencement of Maritime supremacy of England.

First newspaper in England.

1589 Alliance with Henry IV. in aid of Protestantism—troops sent to France under Lord Willoughby.

1591 Naval actions against Spain.

English first in India (first patent to East India company, 1600).

1593 Act for religious conformity, aimed against the Puritans.

1596, 7 Naval expeditions of Drake, Raleigh, Hawkins, etc. in South America—Cadiz taken, and the Spanish fleet burnt, by the queen's favourite, the earl of Essex, 1596.

Trade oppressed by numberless monopolies—
The Commons petition against them, but with little success, 1597.

Privileges of the Hanse towns abolished.

1598 Death of Burleigh.

1599 *Troubles in Ireland*—Revolt of O'Neill, earl of Tyrone—Essex lord lieutenant, unsuccessful, recalled: succeeded by Lord Mountjoy—Spanish invasion in Kerry, defeated, 1601—rebellion suppressed.

1601 Revolt and execution of Essex.

FRANCE.

HENRY II., —1559.

1550 University of Rheims.

1551 Treaty of Friedewalde with Maurice of Saxony.

1552 *Fifth war with Charles V.*—Lorraine invaded; Metz, Toul, and Verdun taken.

Increase and persecution of the Protestants throughout this reign.

1554 Terouenne and Hesdin taken by Charles V.

Parliament of Bretagne established.

1555 Antoine, duke of Bourbon, becomes king of Navarre by marriage with the heiress Jane, daughter of Henri d'Albert.

1556 Truce of Vaucelles.

1557 *War with France* to support Spain—Calais taken from England by the duke of Guise.

1557 The French defeated at St. Quentin.

1558 Victory of English and Spaniards over French at Gravelines.

1559 Peace of Chateau-Cambresis: Calais given up to France.

1559 The king accidentally killed at a tournament.

FRANCIS II., son, 1559–60, (husband of queen Mary Stuart).

The government in the hands of the queen-mother and the Guises.

Public debt 42 millions.

1559 The magistrate Anne du Bourg, *the first protestant martyr.*

1560 The Jesuits in France.—Calvinist conspiracy of Amboise against the Guises. The prince of Conde heads the Protestants.

The Chancellor L'Hôpital.

CHARLES IX., brother, 1560–74.

1560 States-general of Orleans, the first held for 80 years.

The queen-mother favours the *Huguenots* (Protestants), to counterbalance the power of the *Guises.*

1561 Religious conferences of Poissy—Queen Mary returns to Scotland.

1562 *The Huguenots protected*—an English garrison in Havre de Grace: lost, 1563.

1562 Religious liberty granted to the Protestants—Slaughter of *Huguenots* at Vassi by the duke of Guise: hence **religious civil wars**—Orleans Huguenot head-quarters.

1562 *First war*—The *Huguenots supported by England*—defeated at Dreux, 1563—Duke of Guise murdered by Poltrot:—Pacification of Amboise, and toleration, 1563.

1564 The Tuileries founded.

1565 Conferences of Bayonne between the queen-mother and Alva—hence originates

1567 *The second war*—Huguenots defeated at St. Denys, aided by the Elector Palatine.

1568 Peace of Longjumeau, *"la petite paix"*—war resumed in six months.

1569 Huguenots routed at Jarnac (*Conde killed*), and at Moncontour.

Henry, king of Navarre, heads the Huguenot party.

1570 Peace of St. Germain en Laye, establishing *religious freedom.*

1571 Money and troops sent to the aid of the Huguenots.

1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew,
70,000 Huguenots perish throughout France.—War recommenced—Peace of Rochelle, 1573, favourable to the Huguenots.

1573 Henry, duke of Anjou, elected king of Poland.

1574 The factions of the *Mecontens* and the *Politiques* join the Huguenots.

HENRY III., brother, 1574–89, king of Poland.

1574 *Fifth war with the Huguenot confederates*—Peace and toleration, 1576, edict of pacification.

1576 The *Catholic League* formed by Henry of Guise against the *Huguenots*; the king compelled to sign it at the States-general of Blois.

1577 *Sixth religious war*—six months—pacification of Bergerac.

1578 Bridge of Pont-Neuf commenced.

1579 Order of St. Esprit.

France in a state of anarchy and confusion: the profligacy of the king destroys his authority, which is despised by all parties.

1584 *Henry of Navarre*, a Huguenot, becomes heir to the crown by the death of the *duke of Anjou*: hence the *seventh religious war.*

1585 Edict of Nemours—the king compelled to revoke the Huguenot privileges.

1585-98 *War of the League with the Huguenots*, called the "War of the three Henries."

1587 *Cabal of the "Sixteen" in Paris*—the *Leaguers* defeated at Coutras by the king of Navarre.

1588 Revolt of Paris—*"Journée des Barricades"*—the king flees to Rouen—Guise murdered at Blois by the king's orders.

1589 The *duke of Mayenne*, brother of Guise, heads the *League.*

The king murdered by a monk—end of the House of Valois.

House of Bourbon.

HENRY IV., 1589–1610, king of Navarre; heir male of *Louis IX.*

His accession opposed by the *League* and *Spain*—Victory of Arques, 1589, and of Ivry, 1590, over the *Leaguers.*

1590 Siege of Paris—raised by the Spaniards under the prince of Parma.

1593 Henry abjures Protestantism—enters Paris, 1594.

1594 Chatel attempts to assassinate the king at the instigation of the Jesuits, who are banished from France.

1595 *War with Spain* continued—the *Leaguers* submit by degrees.

1595 *Henry formally reconciled with the Pope.*

1598 *Peace of Vervins*—mutual restitution of conquests with Spain.

Ministry of Sully—re-establishment of finances, and restoration of order.

1598 *Edict of Nantes*, establishing toleration—till 1685—Fortified towns granted as places of security to the Protestants.

1599 Manufactures of silk, glass, etc. established—Tobacco introduced by Jean Ericot, 1600.

1551 *The English Constitution.*

With the accession of the Tudors began a struggle in England between despotism and liberty. The monarchy, backed by the clergy, laid claim to absolute power; the people would not tamely submit to it: the end of the strife was the establishment of free constitutional government.

Under Henry VII. the English monarchy first became consolidated. The power of the nobles had been so reduced by the civil wars, that they could no longer make head against the king—it was still further lessened by their being able to dispose of their estates, and by confiscations and fines under the Tudors. The commons, or middle class, in the meantime had arisen, and continued to rise, rapidly in wealth and intelligence, and by degrees acquired power to check the exorbitant pretensions of the crown.

1560

In theory the English monarchy might still be considered as limited, but in practice it certainly approached very nearly to despotism.

Checks upon the royal authority at this period.—1. No taxes could be legally levied without consent of parliament; 2. No new law had any force till it had received the sanction of parliament; 3. No subject could be imprisoned without a legal warrant, which implied, 4. Trial by jury; 5. Officers and ministers of the crown were liable to prosecution for any illegal act they might do in the name of the king. But although these may be regarded as established principles of the English government at this period, the Tudors found too many means of evading them: the greedy exactions, benevolences, and forced loans of Henry VII. and his successors, were direct infringements of the first; the arbitrary power of the Star Chamber, which threatened and punished all persons who in parliament, courts of justice, and elsewhere, opposed the wishes of the crown, led to infractions of nearly all the remainder.

1570

During the reign of Henry VIII. the power of the crown attained its highest pitch; the liberty, the property, and the life of every individual seem to have been directly or indirectly at the will of the monarch. Had it not suited the plans of Henry to have used the parliament as a machine for turning the property of the church into his exchequer, it is doubtful whether the commons would not have lost all force as the guardian of the rights of the people, and have sunk into a mere courtly office for drawing up and registering the wishes of the monarch.

1580

The Reformation, and the religious disputes to which it gave rise, had a general tendency to make men reflect upon civil authority, and to whom of right it belonged. This was favourable to the growth of liberty; while the use made of parliament by the crown, in settling religious forms, greatly increased its importance: by this parliament was brought to take an active share in the government, and in the general affairs of the state; it thus grew into a part of the state itself, and laid the true foundation of representative government.

But, though friendly to liberty, the Reformation long halted before it reached the great object to which it seemed directed—*the emancipation of the human mind;* during the reigns of the Tudors, acts of supremacy and uniformity were made the means of *perpetual religious persecution.*

1590

The belief of the community, the consciences of individuals, were regulated by the despotic will of the sovereign—the *puritan* no less than the *papist* was burnt, even by Elizabeth.

Her government is full of examples of arbitrary power: parliament, courts of justice, the life and property of individuals were nearly all under her control—"England was managed by Burleigh, as if it had been the home and estate of a nobleman under a strict and prying steward."

Yet several conflicts took place between Elizabeth and parliament, in which the latter was frequently the gainer.

Mary and Elizabeth endeavoured to increase the power of the crown in the House of Commons by the creation or revival of many new boroughs: hence it was filled with placemen, lawyers, seekers of preferment, or the mere tools of the court.

1600

DECLINE OF PORTUGAL AND SPAIN. RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

PORTUGAL.

JOHN III., —1557.

1550 The king grand master of all orders.

The Portuguese possessions in North Africa now mostly lost.

1554 Concan in India lost.

SEBASTIAN, 1557–78, grandson, three years old,

Educated by the Jesuits, who now engross all offices. The king, in their hands, endeavours to turn everything to the account of the Church.

The kingdom

1562 *Cardinal Henry* regent.

begins to decline.

The Indian territories divided into three distinct governments, Ceylon, Malacca, and Goa.—*Portuguese power in India on the wane.*

1568 Successes of Luis de Ataide in India: Onore taken, 1569. General attack of Moslems repulsed, after a ten months' siege of Goa, 1570.

1571 Noronha viceroy of Goa: *general peace.*
1572 Lusiad of Camoens published.

1574 *Expedition to Africa.*

1578 Loando, Congo, and Angola settled, to supply negroes for Brazil.
1578 *Second African expedition* — Battle of Alcazar-quivir, Aug. 4: the king and a great part of the nobility perish:

Ruin of Portuguese power.

HENRY, 1578–80, great uncle, a cardinal and childless.

Antonio, prior of Crato, natural son of a son of Emmanuel, claims the throne on Henry's death, 1580, but

1580 *Portugal is overran by the duke of Alva, and falls under Spanish dominion till* 1640.

PHILIP of Spain, 1580–98.

1581 Cortes of Tomar; independence of Portugal guaranteed.—Successes of Mascarenha in India.
1582 *Tyranny of Philip.*

Execution of nobles of the party of Antonio: ecclesiastics drowned in the Tagus: all offices given to foreigners. Philip returns to Spain, 1583.

Discontent of the people: four successive false Sebastians.

1589 An English expedition of volunteers under Drake and Norris repulsed from Lisbon.

1592 Defeat of a great Moslem armament at Choul.

1594 *Portuguese attacked by the Dutch in the Indian seas; their first European rivals.*

PHILIP III., son, 1598–1621.

Ministry of Sandoval, duke of Lerma.

SPAIN.

The Emperor CHARLES V., —1556.

1552 *Fifth war with France.*
1554 Law of the indivisibility of the Spanish monarchy.
Philip marries Mary of England.

1555 Death of queen Joanna.

Commencement of the Spanish national debt.

1556 *Truce of Vaucelles* for five years with France.
Charles abdicates:—dies, 1558.

PHILIP II., son, 1556–98.

1557 Victory of St. Quentin, and of Gravelines, 1558, over France.
1559 *Peace of Chateau-Cambresis.*—The capital moved to Madrid from Toledo.
1560 Marries Isabella of France.

Persecution of heretics—many clergy suspected—Autos de Fé.
The king a sullen despot—arbitrary taxation.

1563 Escurial founded: cost 8,000,000 ducats.
1564 Acquisition of the Philippines.

Beginning of the troubles in the Netherlands.

1567 Caraccas in America founded.
1568 Mysterious death of Don Carlos, prince of the Asturias.
1569 Rebellion of the oppressed Moriscos in Granada under Aben Humaya; suppressed, 1571, by Don John of Austria, the king's natural brother.
1570 *War with the Turks;* naval victory over them at Lepanto, 1571.
1572 Manilla built, and made the seat of a viceroy.
1572 *General insurrection of the Netherlands*—Alva recalled, 1573.

Cervantes flourishes.

Unfortunate interference in the

1578 Death of Don John.

civil wars of France.

Hostilities with England.

1586 Death of the minister Gravnella.

The revolt of the Netherlands gives the first great blow to Spanish power—and

The defeat of the Spanish armada, 1588,

for the conquest of England, under the duke of Medina Sidonia, ruins the navy.

1592 Revolt of Saragossa in defence of the Aragonese liberties (violated as to the secretary Perez)—repressed, and their rights much curtailed.
1595 *War with France,* to assist the League against Henry IV.
1596 Cadiz taken by the English —loss to Spain, 20,000,000 ducats.
1598 *Peace of Vervins with France;* conquests mutually restored.

PHILIP III., son, 1598–1621.

Ministry of Sandoval, duke of Lerma.

ITALY.

1552 Siena revolts from Florence with French aid — retaken, 1555, after the defeat of the Strozzi party at Marciano, 1554, by the Imperialists.

1553 Corsica revolts against Genoa under San Pietro, count of Ornano, aided by the French and Turkish fleets.

Venice obliged by the decline of her power to observe a prudent neutrality.

1556 The Pope allies with France against Spain.

1557 Siena restored to Florence by Philip II., in acquittal of the sums borrowed by Charles V.—Ottavio Farnese, son of Pietro, restored in Parma & Placentia, which are held by his line as fiefs of the Pope till 1731.

1559 *Peace of Chateau-Cambresis* terminates the French wars in Italy.

Tranquillity for 66 *years under Spanish ascendancy.*

Savoy restored by France to the duke Emmanuel Philibert, 1559-80.

Despotism of Cosmo de Medici: he patronises arts and sciences — becomes the most wealthy prince in Europe—institutes the military order of St. Stephen, 1560.

1560 Death of Andrew Doria.

1564 Second rebellion of San-Pietro in Corsica —quelled, 1569.
1566 Chios taken by the Turks.

Florence a grand duchy.

1569 Cosmo declared grand duke of Tuscany by Pius IV., in opposition to the Emperor—hereditary in the Medici family till 1737.

1570 *War of Venice with the Porte*—Cyprus reduced by the Turks, 1571.
1572 Naval victory of Lepanto over the Turks—not followed up—
Antonio Colonna, general of the papal galleys, entered Rome in the style of an ancient triumph!
1573 Venice makes peace with the Porte, gives up Cyprus, and pays 300,000 ducats for the restoration of the Dalmatian frontier. *Hence dates the entire decay of her power.*

1576 Dissensions at Genoa between the old and new noblesse—the latter at length admitted to a community of privileges.

FRANCIS-MARIA, son, 1574–87, succeeds Cosmo.
confirmed, 1576, in the title of grand duke by his brother-in-law, the Emperor Maximilian II., on condition of acknowledging his tenure to be of the Emperor, not of the Pope.

1576 Acquisition of Oneglia and Tenda to Savoy.

CHARLES EMMANUEL I., (*the Great,*) 1580-1630, succeeds his father as duke of Savoy.

1584 Public bank of Venice.

Vigorous government of Pope Sextus V. 1585–90 *—public buildings at Rome—restoration of the Vatican library, etc.*

FERDINAND I., (*Cardinal,*) 1587–1609.

1588 The duke of Savoy possesses himself of Saluces and Chateau-Dauphin during the civil wars in France.
1590 Invades Provence, and attempts to recover Geneva, but without success.

1592 The Rialto and the Piazza di San Marco built at Venice.

1598 The pope, Clement VIII., possesses himself of the duchy of Ferrara on the extinction of the male line of the House of Este.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

The Emperor CHARLES V. —1554,
ceded the crown to his son, on his marriage with the queen of England.

PHILIP II., 1554 –98, son,
governs by viceroys, never appearing in Italy throughout his reign.

The coasts devastated almost annually by the Turkish fleets.

1559 The armament against Tripoli, under the duke de Medina-Celi, viceroy of Sicily, destroyed by the Turks at Galves.

The Inquisition prohibited by a royal edict, 1565.

1565 The Turks repulsed from Malta, after a five months' siege, by the grand master, De la Valette.

The city of Valetta founded.

1571 Battle of Lepanto.

1571 The Pope attempts to claim temporal jurisdiction in Sicily unsuccessfully.

PHILIP III., son, 1598–1621.

CHURCH HISTORY AND POPES.

JULIUS III., 1550–5.

Gives the cardinal's hat, vacant by his election, to the keeper of his apes.

1551 The council of Trent reassembles, but Henry II. of France protests against its authority—prorogued for two years, 1552, from fear of Maurice of Saxony: continues prorogued 10 years.
1552 *The treaty of Passau secures toleration to the Protestants in Germany.*
1553 Servetus burnt at Geneva for heresy at the instigation of Calvin.—Socinus propagates the Socinian heresy in Poland.

MARCELLUS II., 1555, for 20 days.

PAUL IV. (*Caraffa*), 1555–9.

1555 Toleration in Germany ratified by the diet of Augsburg.

Paul attempts to re-assert the ancient papal authority, and refuses to acknowledge Ferdinand as emperor, from Charles V. having resigned without his permission.

PIUS IV. (*Medici*), 1559–66.

1560 Death of Melanchthon.

A reign disquieted by conspiracies, for one of which cardinal Caraffa, nephew of Paul IV., was executed.

1560 Protestantism established by law in Scotland—John Knox at the head of the Scotch church.
1562 *Commencement of the religious wars in France*—the name of Huguenots first given to the Protestants in 1560.
1562 Council of Trent re-assembled, dissolved, 1563: its decrees were received in Germany, Poland, and Italy, but not in Hungary or France, and only partially in Spain and Portugal. Instead of re-uniting the Christian world, its decrees have ever proved an insuperable line of demarcation between Catholics and Protestants.

PIUS V., 1566–72.

Reformation of the Netherlands begins by the Calvinists.

The reformed or Calvinistic doctrines, originating at Geneva, formally adopted in the Palatinate, 1583, in Anhalt, 1595, and in other German states: but not formally established in Holland till the synod of Dort, 1618.

1567 Bull against Baius of Louvain occasions violent disputes.
1568 Renewal of the bull "*In Cœnâ Domini.*"

Rise of different sects: Puritans, and Brownists or Independents in England—Moravian Brethren, the remains of the Hussites—Baptists—Unitarians, or Anti-trinitarians—especially the Socinians in Hungary, Poland, etc.

1570 Queen Elizabeth of England again excommunicated.
1571 Augustus of Saxony assembles a convocation at Dresden.
1572 Foundation of the Society of "Brethren of Charity."

Pius V. was canonized 1712. He said, "when a monk he had good hopes of salvation: as a cardinal, he was doubtful: as pope he despaired."

GREGORY XIII., (*Buoncompagno,*) 1572–85.

1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Public thanksgivings ordered at Rome by the Pope (the *father of the christian world!*) for the slaughter of the Huguenots. Yet Gregory's character, apart from bigotry, was mild even to weakness.
1574 Congregation of Saxon divines at Torgau—the *Crypto-Calvinists* condemned, and their leading members imprisoned.
1575 Congregation of "the Oratory" founded by St. Philip Neri.

1576 The "Book of Torgau," or "Formula of Concord," drawn up by Andrææ by order of Augustus of Saxony, in order to reunite the Lutherans, and mark their differences with the Calvinists, whose opinion on the eucharist was condemned—its total failure occasioned Hospinian to term it "Concordia Discors"—It was solemnly rejected in 1577, by an assembly of the Calvinist divines of the Palatinate at Frankfort.

Continual disputes in Germany between the Lutherans and Calvinists—and tumults between Catholics and Protestants—the seeds of the Thirty Years' War.

1580 Fruitless attempts to unite the Russian church to that of Rome, by the jesuit Possevin.

1582 Gregorian era. Reformation of the Calendar—*adopted henceforth by all catholic countries.*

1585 The Pope receives an embassy from Japan.

SIXTUS V. (*Peretti*), 1585–90.

Active and energetic: re-establishes the police regulations, which Gregory had neglected.

1586 Corrects abuses in the church, and limits the number of the college of cardinals to 70—repairs the Roman aqueducts, re-erects the obelisks, etc.

1589 Repairs the Vatican library, which had been in ruins since the sack of Rome, 1527.

1590 Death of Sixtus—the destruction of his statues by the mob, to whom his rigid exercise of justice made him obnoxious, occasioned a regulation that no statues should be raised to any future pope in his lifetime.

URBAN VII. (*Castagna*), 1590, 13 days.

GREGORY XIV. (*Sfondrata*), 1590–91.

INNOCENT IX. (*Facchinetti*) 1591, two months.

CLEMENT VIII. (*Aldobrandini*), 1591–1605.

1595 Henry IV. of France conforms, and is received into the catholic church—tolerates protestantism by the edict of Nantz —repealed by Louis XIV., 1685.

1595 Tasso dies at Rome on the eve of being crowned in the capitol.

1598 Commencement of the congregations "de Auxiliis" at Rome, for deciding the disputes of the Jesuits and Dominicans.

INSURRECTION OF THE NETHERLANDS. RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

NETHERLANDS.

The Emperor CHARLES V., —1555.

Charles resigns in favour of his son.

PHILIP II., 1555–98, king of Spain.

1557 Victory of St. Quentin over France.

1559 Philip returns to Spain—the duchess of Parma regent, cardinal Granvelle minister, till 1563.

Attempts to introduce the Inquisition; 12 new bishoprics.

1564 Attempt to enforce the decrees of the Council of Trent.

1566 The association of *Gueux* or beggars (400 nobles) present the "*Compromise*" at Breda to the regent.

Religious tumults; the Catholic churches defaced by the Calvinists and the images destroyed.

1567 Duke of Alva governor, with the title of Generalissimo—his sanguinary tribunals—Egmont and Horn beheaded, 1568—

Reign of Terror.

1569 The exaction of the tenth penny produces a general revolt—8000 artisans emigrate to England.

The *Water Gueux* attack the Spanish commerce—take Brill, 1572.

Defeat and death of Louis of Nassau by Requesens, 1574.

William, prince of Orange, 1576-8, leader of the malecontents.

1573 Alva recalled—Requesens governor.

Fruitless attempts at conciliation.

The Spanish troops mutiny for pay, and plunder Antwerp.

DON JOHN of Austria, 1576–8.

Pacification of Ghent, ineffectual, except as a bond of union among the insurgents, 1578—the insurgents headed by the archduke Mathias.

1578–92 The prince of Parma governor for Spain.

England assists the insurgents, 1578.

1579 Union of Utrecht among the seven northern provinces—the Belgian provinces remain subject to Spain.

1581 The United Provinces formally declare their independence, choose the duke of Anjou sovereign—but he retires, 1583.

1584 William of Orange assassinated at Delft: succeeded as stadtholder by his son

MAURICE OF ORANGE, 1585–1625.

1585 Antwerp taken by the prince of Parma.

1585 Brill, Flushing, and Rammekins given into the custody of the English: the earl of Leicester commandant for the Dutch, 1585–7, unsuccessful.

1586 Barneveld, Grand-Pensionary, defines the powers of the states-general, and the constitution of the republic.

1586 Battle of Zutphen—death of Sir Philip Sidney.

1590 Maurice takes Breda, and expels the Spaniards from the seven provinces.

1595 *The Dutch attack the Spanish and Portuguese trade in India, and establish themselves in Java.*

1598 Philip gives up the sovereignty of the Netherlands to his daughter and her husband, the archduke Albert of Austria.

SWITZERLAND.

Subsides into peaceful obscurity.

THE STATES AGAIN FLOURISH.

Alliance of catholics and protestants, etc.

FEW FOREIGN WARS.

THE INDUSTRY OF

1566 The protestant cantons make reclamation against the persecution of the Huguenots.

THE NATIONAL FORCES ARE EXERTED ON PEACEFUL ARTS, MANUFACTURES,

1574 The Jesuits received in the catholic cantons of Lucern and Friburg.

AGRICULTURE, ETC.

SIMPLE AND MORAL CHARACTER OF THE PEOPLE.

1580 A papal nuncio established at Lucern.

1586 The Borromean, or Golden League, adopted by the seven catholic cantons:
It agreed, that in case of any individual member manifesting any inclination to desert the Roman faith, the others should compel them to abide by it.

1589 Alliance of Switzerland with Henry IV. of France against Savoy.

GERMANIC EMPIRE. BOHEMIA. HUNGARY.

CHARLES V. —1558. FERDINAND. —1564.

1551 Secret treaty between Maurice of Saxony and France, in behalf of the Protestants.

Maurice suddenly attacks the emperor, who flies to Villach:—*Treaty of Passau, securing religious liberty to the Protestants.*

Fruitless siege of Metz by the emperor.

1553 Maurice killed in the battle of Sieverhausen against Albert of Brandenburg.

1555 Diet of Augsburg—*Ratification of religious freedom to the Protestants*, coupled with the "*Reservatum Ecclesiasticum*," preserving to the Catholic church the benefices of such ecclesiastics as should afterwards become Protestants.

1556 Introduction of the Jesuits.

1556 Charles abdicates, but the administration carried on in his name till his death in 1568.

1551 Dispossesses the young John Sigismond of Transylvania—procures the murder of Martinuzzi.

1552 The Turks expel the Austrians, and reinstate John Sigismond in Transylvania, 1553.

Hungary falls almost entirely under the Turkish domination.

FERDINAND I., brother, 1558–64.—King of Hungary and Bohemia, now definitively joined to the Empire.

Coronation by the Pope finally relinquished.

The spread and great influence of the Jesuits.

The remainder of this century presents few events of moment.

1558–67 Unsuccessful attempts of the son of the deposed elector of Saxony to recover the electorate—conspiracy of Grumbach.

1563 Council of Trent finally dissolved.

1561 Introduction of the Jesuits.

1562 Eight years' truce with the Porte: Ferdinand cedes Transylvania to John Sigismond, with a pension of 30,000 guilders (100,000 ducats).

MAXIMILIAN II., son, 1564–76, son-in-law of Charles V.—crowned king of Bohemia, 1562, and of Hungary, 1563, in his father's life.

Introduces a more moderate system of government, and a pacific foreign policy.

The Austrian dominions divided by the separation of Stiria, Corinthia, etc., as an appanage for the archduke Charles—till 1619.

1567 Proclamation of religious liberty at the Diet of Prague.

1566 Invasion by Soliman, who dies before Zigeth.

1568 Eight years' truce with the Turks.

1571 Universal religious toleration established in Austria.

Dissensions of the Catholic and Protestant princes—and of the Calvinists against the Lutherans—The "Form of Concord" drawn up, 1576, by order of Augustus the Pious, elector of Saxony, in order to reunite religious differences, but with little success.

1571 Death of John Sigismond of Transylvania — succeeded by Stephen Batthori.

RODOLPH II., son, 1576–1612—crowned king of Bohemia, 1575, and of Hungary, 1572.

Fixes his residence at Prague.

Golden age of Bohemian literature:
Hagek, Dubravius, (Daubrawricsky) Wartowsky, Blakoslav.

Leaves the great offices of the state vacant, and places German troops in the fortresses and garrisons.

The Emperor, given up to astronomy and chemistry, abandons all state affairs to Spaniards and Jesuits—the influence of Austria in Germany declines almost to nothing.

Publication of the Rodolphine tables of astronomy by Tycho-Brahe and Kepler.

1575 Stephen Batthori elected king of Poland; succeeded in Transylvania by his brother Christopher, 1571–81.

Partisan

Sigismond Batthori in Transylvania, 1581–1602—son of Christopher.

warfare

with the

Turks.

1587 Endeavours in vain to procure the election of his brother Maximilian to the Polish throne.

The imperial authority disregarded by the princes of the Empire, who wage war among themselves: the increasing discord between the Catholics and Protestants paves the way for the Thirty Years' War in the next Century.

1593 War with the Porte in Hungary.

1594 Union of Protestants at Heilbronn.

1597 Invasion by the sultan in person; battle of Agria gained by the Turks.

Sigismond cedes Transylvania to the emperor in exchange for territories in Silesia: but changing his purpose goes over to the Turks.

1592 Defeat of the Turks at Sissek—war declared, 1593—Raab taken by the Turks, 1594.

1595 Successes against the Turks; victory of Gran gained by count Mansfeldt.

DENMARK & NORWAY.

CHRISTIAN III. —1559.

A peaceful reign: commerce and agriculture encouraged; the administration of justice reformed.

Decrease of the influence of the Hanse towns.

FREDERIC II., son, 1559—88.

The king restrained by the *capitulation*, on accession, from conferring nobility without consent of the council.

1560 Subjugation of Ditmarsh.

1563 War with Sweden on the subject of national supremacy, and the national quarterings.

Counts and barons first created in Sweden.

The Swedes generally victorious by sea.

Administration of Peter Oxe, the Danish Sully: introduction of a regular system of finance.

1570 Peace of Stettin: mutual concessions: Denmark yields the supremacy over Sweden: Sweden cedes Norway and its own southern provinces.

Religious disputes.
The king, at the instigation of his wife, Catharine of Poland, attempts to restore Catholicism, and frames a mixed Liturgy, which is rejected by both parties, and by the Pope, but the Diet ratifies it, 1582. Charles, the king's brother, heads the Protestants, and by the convention of 1583, both sects are alike tolerated:—death of queen Catharine, 1583.

After the termination of the wars following the

Tycho Brahe.

1577 Castle of Kronenburg on the Sound built, and tolls levied on all vessels; giving Denmark the sovereignty of the Baltic.

dissolution of the union of Calmar, Denmark enjoys a

1583 The English prevented from navigating to Archangel—allowed, 1587.

long interval of peace, rendered necessary

CHRISTIAN IV., son, 1588–1648, eight years old, under a regency of four.

by the exhaustion

1590 Marriage of the princess Anne to James VI. of Scotland, whence

of its resources, which reduces it to a second-rate power.

1596 The king assumes the sovereignty:—solicited as an ally by both sides in the war of Spain with Holland, but remains neuter.

SWEDEN.

GUSTAVUS VASA.—1560.

1550 Commercial treaty with England and the Netherlands.

Commerce and navigation encouraged: and foreign artizans and manufacturers attracted to settle in the country.—A full and general treasury.

1555–7 Short war with Russia.

Prosperity.

ERIC XIV., son, 1560–68.

1561 Esthonia and Revel put themselves under the protection of Sweden: hence

1562 War with Russia and Poland.

1567 The king massacres the whole of the Sture family through jealousy—becomes insane and is dethroned, 1568—dies by poison, 1577.

JOHN III., brother, 1568–92.

1572–95 War with Russia respecting Easthonia.

1578 Alliance with Poland against Russia.

1585 The king marries Gunilda, a Swedish lady, and conforms to Lutheranism.

1586 The Jesuits prohibited from settling in Sweden.

1587 The crown-prince elected king of Poland.

1590 War with Russia.

SIGISMOND, son, 1592–1604, (king of Poland.)

A Catholic: is obliged to swear to support Lutheranism in Sweden at his coronation, 1594—returns to Poland.

Unnatural union under one king of two countries differing in religion and laws.

Charles duke of Sudermania, the king's uncle, regent.

1595 *Peace with Russia;* Carelia and Ingria given up.

The Regent assumes independent authority.

1598 The king lands in Sweden with a Polish army to re-establish his power, but is defeated and returns to Poland.

War with Poland.

PRUSSIA.

ALBERT. —1568.

Duke of Prussia as a vassal of Poland.

The power under the sovereign entirely with the nobles.

Disorders from religious quarrels and cabals.

ALBERT FREDERIC, son, 1568–1618.

1569 Invested at Lublin by the king of Poland.

Joachim margrave of Brandenburg united in the investiture, with the reversion in case of Albert's line failing—hence the subsequent succession of Joachim's descendants.

1573 Albert Frederic becomes imbecile.

1577 George Frederic, margrave of Anspach, regent—invested at Warsaw, 1578.

Disputes with Poland respecting Livonia.

a b c d e f g

GREAT MOGUL EMPIRE ESTABLISHED IN INDIA—AKBAR.

POLAND.

SIGISMOND AUGUSTUS. —1572.

Protestantism prevalent among the nobles.

1556 War with Livonia in behalf of the archbishop of Riga: peace, 1557.

1557 Offensive and defensive treaty of Poswal, with the Livonian knights against Russia.

1558–60 *War of Russia with the Livonian branch of the Teutonic order:*

Dreadful devastation: the last master, Gothard Kettler, cedes Livonia to Poland, by the treaty of Wilna, 1561, reserving Courland and Semigallia as an hereditary secularized duchy under Polish protection: Esthonia and Revel go to Sweden: hence a general war.

1562 War with Sweden, and with Russia, respecting Livonia.

1563 The diet of Wilna admits Protestants to participate in all dignities, confirmed by the diet of Grodno, 1568, to all Christians of whatever sect.

The Poles hard pressed by the Russians in Livonia.

1569 Lithuania, hitherto a personal fief of the Jagellon family, incorporated as part of Poland.

1572 Extinction of the Jagellons by the death of Sigismond without issue.

Interregnum, 1572–4.

The kingdom, henceforth purely elective, became as it were a volcano in the midst of Europe: of eleven elections from 1574 to 1764 scarcely one was unanimous: a wild spirit of faction reigned throughout.

HENRY OF VALOIS, 1574, 5.

Obliged to sign the *Pacta conventa*, releasing his subjects from their allegiance if he violates their privileges, and engaging not to marry without consent of the senate: abdicates next year on becoming king of France.

STEPHEN BATHORI, 1575–87, prince of Transylvania.

1576 Marries Anna, sister of Sigismond Augustus. Ukraine Cossacks subjugated.

1578 Alliance with Sweden against Russia: the czar, attacked by the Tartars on the other side, sues for peace by the mediation of the Pope through the Jesuit Possevin: ceding Livonia to Poland by the peace of Zapolia, 1582, and Carelia and Ingria to Sweden 1583—Russia thus shut out from the Baltic.

1581 The three high courts of Petrikau, Luhlin, and Wilna, for the nobles. No plebeian to be ennobled without the consent of the Diet.

Prevalence of Socinianism.

1582 Jesuits in Poland.

SIGISMOND III. 1587–1632, son of John king of Sweden and Catherine, sister of Sigismond Augustus, elected by the influence of the palatine Zamolski against the archduke Maximilian, who is defeated and taken prisoner at Witzen, and forced to resign, 1589.

Warsaw made the capital instead of Cracow.

1593 Goes to Sweden: returns, 1594.

1598 *War with Sweden.*

RUSSIA.

IVAN IV. —1584.

1552 Kazan taken and the inhabitants massacred.

1552 English merchants at Archangel.

1554 Conquest of the Tartars of Astrakhan.

1555 The khan of Siberia tributary. War with Sweden in Livonia: peace, 1557.

1565 Massacre of the population of Novgorod for correspondence with Poland.

Ivan, upon the death of his wife, 1563, becomes a sanguinary tyrant.

1570 First encounter with the Turks, on the Volga.

1571 Dawlut-Kherai, khan of Crim Tartary, devastates Russia, and burns Moscow—100,000 persons perish.

1574 First invasion of Siberia by the Cossack Hetman Yermak—it is conquered, and becomes subject to Russia, 1581–98.

1577 The Don Cossacks subject to Russia.

Printing introduced.

1584 Ivan puts his eldest son to death: dies himself the same year.

FEODOR IVANOVICH, son, 1584–98. An imbecile prince; Boris Godunov, his brother-in-law, holds all the power; murders the czar's only brother, Demetrius, 1591.

1587 Toholsk in Siberia founded.

1589 Patriarch of Moscow—independent of Constantinople.

1590 War with Sweden: peace of Teusina, ceding Carelia and Ingria to Russia, 1595.

1598 *Extinction of the Rurics*, by the death of Feodor, after having governed Russia 736 years, under 52 sovereigns.

BORIS GODUNOV, 1598–1605, raised to the throne by the clergy and Boyars.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SOLIMAN (the Magnificent), —1566.

1551 Tripoli in Africa taken from the Maltese knights.

1552 Invasion of Hungary—conquest of Transylvania, made tributary under queen Isabella.

1553 Soliman, at the instigation of his favourite wife Roxalana, unjustly puts to death his eldest son Mustapha—it gives rise to discontent and mutinies among the troops.

1553 *War with Persia renewed:* Erivan taken, 1554: peace 1555.

Building of the great mosque of Solimanyah at Constantinople.

1559 Naval victory of Galves on the African coast gained by Dragut over the Christians.

The military power

1562 Truce for eight years with the Empire.

at its greatest height

Bajazet, second son of Soliman, flees into Persia: is given up and beheaded.

1565 Unsuccessful siege of Malta, defended by the grand-master John de la Valette.

under Soliman,

1566 Invasion of Hungary—death of Soliman at the siege of Sigeth.

declines under

SELIM II., 1566–74, son by Roxalana, indolent and luxurious—five brothers murdered.

1567 Peace with the Empire—each power to keep its present possessions.

his successors, who,

1570 War with Venice—conquest of Cyprus, 1571.

1571 Battle of Lepanto, Oct. 7—

The Turkish fleet destroyed by the combined fleets of Spain and Italy under Don John of Austria—this great advantage not followed up by the Christians.

immersed in luxury,

1573 Peace with Venice: Cyprus yielded to the Porte.

1574 Goletta taken by the corsair Occhiali—the Spaniards driven from Tunis, which becomes tributary to the Porte.

seldom head their

AMURATH or MURAD III., son, 1574–95.

Peace with the Empire maintained till 1593.

troops in person.

1576 War with Persia till 1590.

Insolence and increased privileges of the Janizaries.

1578 Invasion of Persia by the grand vizier and the khan of Crim Tartary—Tabreez and Shirwan conquered, but soon recovered by the Persians, who maintain a bloody but indecisive war—Hamzah, son of Mohammed, retrieves the Persian defeats, but is assassinated, 1584.

1580 War with the Druses in Syria.

1583 First trade with England—an English embassy at Constantinople, 1589.

1584 Revolt of the khan of Crim Tartary repressed by Osman pasha.

1585 Conquest of Van.

1589 Predatory incursions of the Cossacks.

1590 *Peace: the Turks keep Georgia, Erivan, and Tabreez.*

Revolt of the Janizaries.

1593 War in Hungary with the Empire.

1594 The grand vizier defeats the archduke Mathias, and takes Raab.

MOHAMMED III., son, 1595–1603.

Nineteen brothers strangled, and all his father's pregnant wives drowned.

Turkish power in Hungary declines.

1595 The Turks defeated at Gran—Revolt of Wallachia.

1597 Mohammed heads his troops in person, and defeats the Germans at Agria.

Revolts in Asia Minor, and tumults between the Spahis and Janizaries.

PERSIA.

TAMASP, —1576.

1552 Georgia invaded and devastated.

1562 An English ambassador, Anthony Jenkinson, in Persia.

Khorassan overrun by continual incursions of the Usbeks in the old age of Tamasp.

1569 English merchants reach Persia by way of Russia and the Caspian sea.

1571 Great plague and famine.

Kazvin becomes the capital.

ISMAIL II., son, 1576, 7, preferred by the nobles to his brother Hyder: puts to death most of the royal line: dies from a debauch of wine.

MOHAMMED KHODABUNDAH, brother, 1577–85.

1583 Destructive inroads of the Usbeks in Khorassan.

ABBAS THE GREAT, son, 1585–1627, the greatest of the Soofi dynasty.

1586–8 Attempts without success to recover Tabreez and Erivan.

1590 Ispahan made the capital.

1591 Abbas gains a great victory at Herât over the Usbeks, and expels them from Khorassan.

1597 Acquisition of Balkh in Khorassan, and of Bahrein on the Arabian coast.

INDIA.

The Mogul dynasty.

HUMAYÛN, —1556.

Invited to resume the government, 1554.

Afghans at Delhi.

SELIM SHAH SOOR, —1553.

Dissensions on Selim's death.

1554 Defeats Sikander Shah Soor, who flees into Bengal.

1555 Takes Delhi and Agra—dies, 1556.

JELALEDDIN AKBAR, son, 1556–1605.

1556 Kandahar conquered by Persia.

Beiram Khan, regent: defeats a general revolt of Hindoos and Afghans under Hemoo:

Mogul power finally established, 1558.

The Usbeks threaten Northern India.

1558 Portuguese defeated at Bulzar by the king of Guzerat.

1561 Beiram Khan disgraced and murdered.

The Mogul empire

1562 Marwar and Malwa conquered.

is raised to

The Hindoos tolerated and raised to public employments by Akbar.

a high pitch of

1564 Agra fortified and made the capital—League of the Moslems in the Dekkin against the Hindoo raja of Beejanuggur: victory of Talikote.

splendour

1566 Revolt of Akbar's brother, Mohammed Hukeem.

by Akbar, a

1567 Chittoor taken by storm from the Rajpoots.

munificent patron of

1570 Confederacy of the Dekkin kings against the Portuguese; unsuccessful siege of Goa for ten months: peace, 1571.

1571 Futtehpoor Sicri founded.

science and literature,

1572 Conquest of Guzerat completed by Akbar in person.

in which he is

1575 Bahar and part of Bengal conquered from Daud Khan Kirani, the successor of Sikander Shah Soor.

assisted by

1578 Final subjugation of Malwa.

his celebrated ministers,

1579 Mohammed Hukeem again rebels, and is subdued.

Abu Fazl and Sheikh Faizi (brothers).

1580 Revolt of Guzerat—again subdued, 1584, but not completely subjugated till 1593, when Muzuffer Shah, the last king of Guzerat, committed suicide in despair.

Ferishta says he possessed

1580 Regency of the queen Chund Beebee in the Dekkin.

6000 *war elephants,*

1584 *Bengal finally conquered.*

and a revenue in gold equal

1585 The court fixed at Lahore, to watch the designs of Abdoolla Khan Usbek.

to ten millions sterling.

1586 Cashmeer conquered.

Foot posts established for

1590 War with Mirza Jani Bek of Sind, conquered, 1592.

1592 Mooltan conquered. Homage demanded from the Dekkin kings, but refused: war with Dekkin.

1592 Nizam Shah, of the Dekkin, repulsed from Choul by the Portuguese.

the conveyance of letters.

1594 Confederacy of the Dekkin against the Moguls—Battle of Sonput, 1597—Conquest of Ahmudnuggur and Berar, 1597.

1595 Dutch first in India.

1597 Death of Abdoolla Khan—The capital again fixed at Agra.

1598 Conquest of Asseer, Candeish, etc.—The Dekkin invaded by Akbar in person, and made tributary, 1599.

1600 *English at Surat.*

AMERICA.

1553 New Mexico discovered by the Spaniards. — 1550

1559 The Portuguese renew the foundation of settlements in Brazil.

1561 Sayri-Capac, a descendant of the ancient incas of Peru, submits to the Spaniards, and accepts a pension—he is poisoned, 1562—his brother refuses to leave his refuge in the mountains. — 1560

1564 Coligni sends a colony of Huguenots to Florida—destroyed by the Spaniards, who hang all the French as heretics. The French retake it 1565, and hang the Spaniards—abandon it, 1567.

1567 Caraccas founded by the Spaniards.

1572 Manilla built by Spain, and made the seat of a viceroy. Annual galleons there—Acapulco. — 1570

1578 Sir F. Drake takes possession of California—discovers and explores New Albion.

1580 Buenos Ayres, in Paraguay, refounded by Ortiz—he divides the country into four large provinces—Tucuman, Santa Cruz, Paragnay, and Rio de la Plata. — 1580

1582 Drake ravages the coasts of Peru.

1584 *First English colony in N. America founded in Virginia by Sir W. Raleigh.*

1586 Drake takes St. Domingo.

1587 Queen Elizabeth sends an expedition under Hawkins to explore the straits of Magellan—he discovers the Falkland isles, 1594.

Sir Francis Drake attacks the Spanish settlements. — 1590

1596 Raleigh's unsuccessful expedition to Brazil, and in search of *El Dorado.*

1600

a b c d e f

STRUGGLES OF THE CROWN AND PARLIAMENT—CIVIL WARS—CROMWELL.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1600

The English Constitution.

The government of England still a monarchy greatly limited by law, but exercising continually a degree of arbitrary power hurtful to liberty, and upon which there is no sufficient restraint. Parliament struggles to remedy this evil, and does not rest till it has done so.

Disputes between the Crown and Parliament.

1604 The first parliament disputes with the king respecting its privileges—refuses its sanction to a legislative union between England and Scotland—and attempts to abolish some of the king's assumed prerogatives.

The weak character and extravagance of James increase the power of the Commons, already backward in voting money, and bent upon lessening royal prerogatives and redressing national grievances.

1621 *Increasing hatred of despotism.*

The advocates of absolute power and the high church party preach up divine right and passive obedience—opposed by constitutional monarchists, puritans, republicans, etc.

The opposition in parliament, including for the first time some peers, becomes organised and consistent. Sir Edward Coke takes up the popular cause.

1610

Formation of a court party and a country party—afterwards whigs and tories.

Revival of impeachments.

Lord chancellor Bacon impeached, convicted and fined £40,000 for corruption—The impeachment of the earl of Middlesex, 1624, establishes this constitutional privilege.

Protestation of the Commons in favour of their own rights and independence: the king imprisons several of their leaders.

A deep and lasting love of freedom had now taken hold of every class, (except perhaps the clergy,) which, opposed to the high pretensions of the court, leads to the violent struggle of the next reign.

1625 Charles's first parliament, remembering that none of the chief grievances had been redressed, votes supplies slowly, and is dissolved—the second, 1626, is dissolved for impeaching Buckingham. Sir John Elliot, Sir Dudley Digges, are sent to the Tower by the king for their conduct in parliament; as also the earl of Arundel in the Lords—the king is obliged to set them at liberty.

These frequent dissolutions irritate the public mind.

1620

1626 *Forced loan levied by the king.*

Letters are issued to the lord-lieutenants of all the counties, setting forth *what sum* each person should pay; an approach towards *a regular system of arbitrary taxation*, which the nation would not bear. Darnel, Corbet, Earl, Heveningham, Hampden, and many others, are imprisoned for non-payment. The judges refuse to bail them and thus confirm to *the crown the right of arbitrary imprisonment*, and set at nought every statute from the time of Magna Charta, designed to protect the personal liberties of Englishmen.

The whole nation becomes indignant at this stretch of arbitrary power over person and property, and at the king's systematic attempts to obtain absolute power.

1628 *New parliament* called to raise supplies for the French war—it embodies the pressing grievances of the nation, viz. forced loans, arbitrary imprisonments, billeting of soldiers on private persons, setting up martial law, etc., in the

Petition of Rights,

agreed to by both houses, and, (reluctantly,) by the king.

1629 *Disputes respecting tonnage and poundage:* parliament objects to it as a tax levied upon goods and merchandise without authority of law—this and religious disputes moves the king to a sudden dissolution. Several members imprisoned by the king for their speeches in parliament.

The most illegal exactions are now resorted to for raising money—compositions for knighthood, forest laws, monopolies, etc., but the prime resource was

1630

1634 Ship money,

formerly levied only on the sea-ports, but now extended all over the kingdom, as a regular impost—**trial of Hampden** for refusing to pay it: the judges pronounce against him, which increases the discontent.

All these abuses are upheld and extended by an unsparing exercise of the

most tyrannical proceedings in the court of Star-chamber,

which takes cognizance of nearly every kind of offence, and all misdemeanours; adjudging any punishment short of death. Fine and imprisonment are the most usual, the former as profitable; but the pillory, whipping, branding, and cutting off the ears, grow into use, as party feeling becomes more vindictive.

The Long Parliament, an assembly of doubtful character, effected more for our liberties than any that had gone before or has followed it, but unfortunately fell into contempt, from its own weakness, before Cromwell.

House of Stuart, 1603-88--England and Scotland United.

JAMES I. (king of Scotland), 1603–25.

Great-grandson of Margaret, daughter of Henry VIII.

1603 Cecil minister—conspiracy of Raleigh and Cobham in favour of lady Arabella Stuart suppressed.

Peace till the end of this reign.

1605 The Gunpowder Plot, concocted by the Catholics to blow up the two houses of parliament, and place the infant princess Elizabeth on the throne, detected and punished.

1604 Conferences at Hampton court to reconcile high churchmen and Puritans unsuccessful. Tolerance was equally hateful to the prelatist and puritan, and the king's aphorism was "*no bishop—no king;*" "I will have one doctrine, one discipline, one religion in substance and ceremony." Bancroft and the high church party persecute the puritans—decm episcopacy and the apostolical succession fundamentals—slight the reformed churches abroad, and lean towards the Catholics.

1606 James takes the title of *King of Great Britain.*

Abolition of the Brehon laws in Ireland: English law substituted, and a regular House of Commons.—Ulster colonised by Scotch and English Protestants; the English laws of succession introduced instead of *gavel* and *tanistry;* courts of justice throughout the kingdom.

1610 Court of High Commission in Scotland.

1611 Institution of baronets: to raise money for the colonisation of Ulster.

Authorised version of the Bible published.

1612 Death of Henry, prince of Wales, aged 18. Earl of Essex's divorce, 1613.

English factories in the East at Surat, 1612, Gombroon, 1613.

1613 Marriage of princess Elizabeth with Frederick, the elector-palatine.

Ministry of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, 1616–28.

1616 The cautionary towns restored to the Dutch for £250,000.

1617 James visits Scotland. Death of Shakspeare, aged 53. Disputes with the Scotch church on the king's ecclesiastical supremacy.

1618 Sir Walter Raleigh's unsuccessful voyage to America—beheaded on his return. Troubles with the Puritans in England, who desire a further reform in the church.

1618 Negotiations of marriage between Charles, prince of Wales, and the Infanta of Spain—Buckingham and the prince visit Spain, 1623—match broken off, 1624.

1619 James refuses to aid his son-in-law, the elector palatine in Bohemia, to the great discontent of the nation, who consider this an abandonment of the protestant cause.

1624 *Rupture with Spain.* Introduction of silk manufactures into England, 1622—Silk trade with Persia.

English troops levied for the Palatine, but no effect.

CHARLES I. 1625–49, son, marries Henrietta Maria of France.

The duke of Buckingham continues prime minister, to the great discontent of the nation.

1627 *War with France* in support of the Huguenots—Duke of Buckingham's unsuccessful expedition to Rhè.

Various attempts made to raise money without parliaments—Contract for troops and ammunition from Flanders, to awe the nation into obedience.

1629 No parliament for eleven years.

1629 Charter of Massachusetts.

1630 *Peace with France and Spain*, without stipulations in favour of the Huguenots or the Palatine.

Ministry of Wentworth, earl of Strafford, 1630–41—*Laud in church affairs.*

1633 The king visits Scotland, holds a parliament, and is crowned at Edinburgh.

Prynne, Burton and Bastwick, Lilburne, Leighton, Williams, and others, cruelly maltreated by the court of Star-chamber.

Scotch troubles, 1637.

It being Charles's design to overthrow the Scotch presbyterian church, and to make that nation adopt the English episcopal form, Laud prepares a liturgy, which the bishops of Edinburgh are commanded to have read publicly, at Easter, 1637. The attempt occasions

Great tumults at Edinburgh, a general insurrection takes place—*the Scotch organise a new form of government*, 1638—

The community is divided into four classes: nobility, gentry, clergy, and burgesses; they send delegates to Edinburgh, who draw up

a solemn League and Covenant,

by which all bind themselves to defend their social and religious rights, and the national independence.

Episcopacy abolished.

Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, a hater of Popery and arbitrary power, favours the Puritans. Laud, who succeeds him, 1633, persecutes them to the utmost.—Old popish ceremonies revived, new ones created.

Many ministers ejected for refusing to read the *Book of Sports*, allowing Sunday pastimes. *Numbers endeavour to escape this tyranny and persecution by emigrating to Holland and America.*

1638 Proclamation forbidding persons to go beyond the sea without a licence and *a testimonial of conformity:* the lords Say and Brook, Sir Arthur Haslerig, Hampden, and Cromwell, with many other men of rank and character, on the eve of embarking for America, but are stopped by an order of council.

These severe proceedings of the court and church against the Puritans are received with more bitter feelings, on account of *the favour shown to Catholics*, and the leaning towards that religion.

The queen catholic, and court nearly so—the exercise of that religion is winked at by Charles—Panzini is received by him as an accredited minister (1635), his avowed object being to reconcile the English church to Rome—numerous proselytes. It was the direct aim of Laud and his school to copy the exterior forms of the Romish church in pictures, bowings, dress, names, consecrations; in the doctrines of the real presence, invocations of saints, prayers for the dead, confessions, celibacy, etc.: Catholicism, the divine right of episcopal government and passive obedience are encouraged, and while the reformed churches abroad are treated with contempt, and the Puritans at home driven to despair, the Catholics feel elated, as at a coming triumph.

1640 Tyranny, folly, and rashness of the bishops:—they seek to carry religious despotism to the highest pitch—Canons in favour of the modern innovations—the *et cætera* oath imposed on the clergy.

Fanatic intolerance of the Presbyterians.

War with Scotland, 1639—temporary pacification of Berwick: ineffectual—Charles, reduced to the greatest distress, compelled to call a parliament, 1640—dissolved without effecting anything. *A fatal crisis for the king's popularity*—many, before loyal, turned from him. The Scotch invade England—Charles, without means, summons all his nobles to the council of York, which joins in the national cry for a new parliament.

Meeting of the Long Parliament, Nov. 3, 1640. *Presbyterianism predominates.*

Attack on the king's party. Impeachment of Strafford and Laud. *Triennial Bill*, by which every parliament is of itself dissolved in three years—ship-money, tonnage and poundage, and all other imposts without parliament abolished; as also the Star-chamber, High Commission Court, and all other arbitrary tribunals.

Act against the dissolution of parliament without its own consent.

General revolt of the Irish Catholics, and massacre of the Protestants. 1641 Strafford beheaded.

1640

A schism takes place in the constitutional party—the more violent opposers of the Court, headed by Pym, Hampden, Hollis, Haslerig, and Strode, etc., get the upper hand—they draw up the Remonstrance. *Bishops expelled parliament.*

1642 Charles's attempts to impeach these five members of high treason, and strike terror into the parliament, inflames that body against him, leads to a series of encroachments on its part: as the militia bill, and nineteen propositions which go to abrogate the whole existing constitution, by taking all power from the king and making parl. supreme.

Civil war and Revolution, 1642-6—Most of the nobility and gentry, all the high church party and Catholics, with the king; the commons, the Presbyterians, and all other sects with parliament. *Royalist Generals:* prince Rupert, Lucas, Goring, etc.; *Parliamentary:* Essex, Skippon, Fairfax, Cromwell, etc.—*Roundheads* and *Cavaliers:* the former austere, rigid, and fanatic; the latter ostentatious, insolent, and dissolute.

The King's party at first successful: 1642, Battle of Edgehill, indecisive, but favourable—on the king's advance to Colnbrook, parliament sues for peace—negotiations at Oxford—the republican party oppose peace, impeach the queen—discovery of Waller's plot strengthens their cause; the king weakens his by a declaration denying the title of parliament to the two houses at Westminster, and by his impolitic conduct towards the earls Holland, Bedford, and Clare, moderators, who leave the parliament to join him. 1643 Essex raises the siege of Gloucester, gains the battle of Newbury—parliament makes a new great seal—the

Solemn League and Covenant between the Scotch and English parliaments, turns the tide of affairs against the king—21,000 Scots invade England, Jan., 1644—the king unsuccessful in his attempts to bring over a body of Irish, only increases his unpopularity thereby.

Defeat of Rupert at Marston-Moor—1645, Fruitless treaty of Uxbridge; the parliamentary propositions unreasonable, and the king elated by the *successes of the royalists under Montrose in Scotland.* Essex and Manchester suspected of lukewarmness as generals.

The self-denying ordinance raises the Independents, under Vane and Cromwell, to great power in parliament.

The army new-modelled—mostly composed of Independents, fanatics, and republicans—and improved by the better discipline and superior talents of Fairfax and Cromwell.

Battle of Naseby in England, and of Philip-haugh in Scotland, *ruin the king, and place the parliament and nation in the hands of Fairfax and Cromwell.*

1646 The king takes refuge with the Scots—choosing rather to be no king than to desert the Church and adopt Presbyterianism. The queen's bad conduct and advice. The king much injured by the publication of his letters taken at Naseby, and his treaty with Glamorgan in favour of the Catholics. The Scots sell the king to parliament for £400,000.
1647 The army under Cromwell overawes the parliament, and seizes the king. He rejects its proposals founded on two-year parliaments, equal and popular representation, liberty of conscience, with a modification of the Established Church.

Scotch invasion.—The Presbyterians and Constitutionalists for a short time recover their power in parliament.—Treaty of Newport—The army determines to bring the king to trial. 1648 Cromwell routs the Scotch army under Hamilton.

1648 The Presbyterians expelled from parliament by Col. Pride.

1650

1649 Trial and execution of the King, Jan. 30, by the High Court of Justice, formed by an ordinance of *the Rump.*

Monarchy and the House of Lords abolished.

FRANCE.

House of Bourbon.

HENRY IV., *the Great*, —1610.

The Duc de Sully minister, & intendant of finances.

1600–1 War with Savoy for the territory of Saluces, instead of which Savoy surrenders, by the treaty of Lyons, 1601, Bresse, Bugei, and Val-Romei.

1602 Execution of the duc de Biron, for conspiring with Spain and Savoy. 1603 The Jesuits recalled.

The turbulent spirit of the nobles repressed by policy rather than severity. Encouragement of manufactures and agriculture—the silk manufacture introduced.

1610 Henry forms a plan for humbling the house of Austria, and uniting all the European states into one federal republic—is assassinated by Ravaillac.

Revenue of France 30 millions of livres.

LOUIS XIII. 1610–43, son, nine years old.

Mary of Medicis, the queen-mother, regent.

1610 Confirmation of the edict of Nantes.

1611 Sully retires—dies, 1641.

1612 The Huguenots suspicious of the government—renewed turbulence of the nobles, jealous of the influence of Concini, Marechal d'Ancre, and the favourite de Luynes, "Peace of St. Menehould" between the king and nobles, 1614.

1614 The king declared of age—marries, 1615, Anne, d. of Philip of Spain.

1614 Last assembly of the States-general—ineffectual from the misunderstanding prevailing between the three orders.

1615 Condé heads the malecontents and Huguenots—civil war—Peace of Loudon, 1616.

1617 D'Ancre assassinated by connivance of the king—the queen-mother imprisoned at Blois.

1619 The queen-mother escapes and heads the malecontents—treaty of pacification concluded at Angoulème.

1621 *Huguenot war*—the Huguenots headed by Rohan and Soubise—concluded Oct., 1622, by the treaty of Montpelier, confirming the edict of Nantes.

Ministry of Cardinal Richelieu, 1624-42—His foreign policy aims at the depression of the Austrian family, both in Spain and Germany—while in his domestic administration he carries out to the utmost the plans of Henry IV. and Sully for checking the power of the nobles and clergy, paving the way for the despotism of Louis XIV. and XV.

1625-6 *Second Huguenot war*—unfavourable to the Protestants—concluded by a fresh edict of Pacification, April 1626.

1627 Suppression of the offices of constable of France, and of high admiral.

1627-9 *Third and last Huguenot war*—the Huguenots supported by England—Rochelle reduced by famine, after a siege of ten months, 1627-8.—The Huguenots submit, and are disarmed and deprived of their fortresses, but allowed the exercise of their religion by the *Pacification of Nismes*, 1629.

1628–31 Mantuan war of succession (see Italy).—*Peace with England*, 1630.

1630 Subsidiary treaty with Holland against Spain—and with Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden against Austria, 1631.

1631 The *Gazette de France*

1631 *Peace of Chierasco* in Italy.

1631–4 Troubles caused by the intrigues of the queen-mother—she is banished to Cologne, and dies, 1641—the duke of Lorraine, who had supported her, driven from his dominions till 1659.

1635 Alliance with Holland against Spain for the partition of the Austrian Netherlands, involves France in the Thirty Years war.

Institution of the Academie Française

1636 Alliance with Sweden against Austria—invasion of Gascony by the Spaniards and of Picardy by the Imperialists, who threaten Paris.

1638 Invasion of Spain by the French, and fruitless siege of Fontarabia.

1639 The French defeated at Thionville by Piccolomini.—Sedition of the *Nuds-pieds* in Normandy quelled.

1640 Turin taken by the French.

The first Louis d'ors struck

1641 Alliance with Portugal against Spain—Catalonia and Roussillon revolt from Spain, and submit to France.

1642 Cinq-Mars and de Thou beheaded for a conspiracy against Richelieu, who dies soon after, aged 58.

LOUIS XIV. *the Great*, 1643–1715, son, five years old.

Anne of Austria, queen-mother, regent.

1643 Victory of Rocroi by Condé over the Spaniards—destruction of the renowned Spanish infantry.

Ministry of Cardinal Mazarine, 1643-61.

1648 Peace of Westphalia:

France acquires Alsace, Sundgaw, Brisach, etc., and the Empire for the first time cedes Metz, Toul and Verdun, possessed by France since 1552.

1648-53 Factions of the Frondeurs—the popular party called *Frondeurs*, the court party *Mazarins.*

1648 *Discontent at the mismanagement of the finances—the parliament of Paris refuses to register the new taxes—the imprisonment of the president Broussel produces a revolt in Paris, fomented by de Retz, called*

"La journeé des barricades."

1649 The court removes to St. Germain—siege of Paris:—treaty of Ruel.

1650 The prince of Condé, Conti, and Longueville imprisoned by the queen-regent: Turenne flees to the Spaniards.

SPAIN DECLINES AND FRANCE RISES IN POWER.

PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

United till 1640.

PHILIP III. —1621.

602 The Portuguese colonies attacked by the Dutch.

Indolence of the king; all power in the hands of the minister Lerma—Decay of the revenue.

Portugal oppressed by the Spanish authorities.

1604 Peace with England.

The trade of Spain with the East and West Indies cut off almost entirely by the Dutch, who are masters of the sea.

607 Moluccas conquered by the Dutch.

Rapid

1609 Twelve years' truce with the Dutch, and *acknowledgment of their independence.*

decline

The Dutch obtain free navigation to India—the ruin of Portuguese trade.

1609–10 Expulsion of the Moors—600,000 leave Spain for Africa—consequent ruin of Spanish manufactures and agriculture—revenue propped by raising the excise, and tampering with the coinage—unpopularity of Lerma.

of

613–17 *Wars of the Montferrat succession in Italy.*

15 Marriage of the Infanta Anne to Louis XIII. of France: nd of Philip, prince of Asturias, to Elizabeth of France.

Spain.

1616 Death of Cervantes.

617 Treaty of succession with Austria—

Philip, now next heir to the emperor Mathias, as son of his eldest sister Anne, cedes his right in favour of Ferdinand, archduke of Gratz, afterwards Emperor.

618 Lerma, supplanted by his own son, the duke d'Uzeda, retires in disgrace:—*Government by prime ministers now become a part of the system.*

1621–48 Dutch war.

pain supports Austria during the Thirty Years' War.

PHILIP IV., son, 1621–65, marries Isabella of France, 1621.

inistry of the "Count-Duke" of Olivarez.

622 Loss of Ormus to Persia.

1623 Premiums offered on early marriages, to supply the deficiency of population consequent on the expulsion of the Moors.

1624 Defeat of the Spanish fleet in South America off Lima, by the Dutch.

lienation of the crown domains.

1625 *Naval war with England*, arising from her accession to the Protestant Confederation.

28–31 *Wars of the Mantuan succession in Italy.*

1630 *Peace with England.*

1630–36 *Brazil and Guinea almost entirely lost.*

1631 *Peace of Chierasco* puts an end to the Spanish ascendency in Italy.

1635 The elector of Treves attacked by Spain, and supported by France.

War with France, 1635–59.

1636 The Spaniards invade Languedoc and Gascony without any results.

Calderon, dramatist.

1638 The French invade Spain, and besiege Fontarabia, but are repulsed.

39 Loss of the Japanese trade, from the suppression of Christianity Japan.

1639 The Spanish fleet sent to act against the Swedes, destroyed in the Downs by the Dutch under Van Tromp.

40 Malacca taken by ie Dutch.

40 Portugal revolts and regains her independence under

JOHN IV. duke of raganza, 1640–56.

1640 General revolt of the Catalonians; they proclaim a republic, but transfer their allegiance to France, 1641.

War with Spain, till 1668, but not conducted with vigour.

41 Independence nfirmed *by acclaation* by the Cortes Lisbon, and acnowledged by all e colonies, except euta: alliance with rance, and peace ith Holland, but e war in the colones continued till 61 — the Dutch nquests are not reored.

Intrigues of Spain for the recovery of Portugal.

1641 Revolt in Andalusia suppressed.

1643 Battle of Rocroi in Champagne; the veteran Spanish infantry destroyed by the French under d'Enghein (the Great Condé).

1643 Olivarez dismissed—Conde de Haro minister.

1648 Peace of Westphalia,

The United Provinces fully independent—the Dutch to retain all their European conquests. Spain joins in the peace only as an ally of the Empire, and continues at war with France.

ITALY.

VENICE, GENOA. *Republics.*

1606-7 Dispute of Venice with the Pope, on account of a Venetian edict against the too great increase of ecclesiastical buildings—settled by the mediation of France.

1612–17 Wars with the Dalmatian and Istrian pirates called *Uscocci*, and with their protector, Ferdinand, archduke of Gratz.

1615 The Maltese gallies, after capturing a Turkish galleon, take shelter in the ports of Crete: hence

War with the Turks, 1645–69, who invade Candia, which becomes the theatre of war.

1646 Eighty-one new families admitted into the aristocracy, on the payment of 100,000 ducats each.

1648 Commencement of the siege of Candia by the Turks: lasts till 1669.

TUSCANY.

FERDINAND DE MEDICI, grand-duke, —1609.

COSMO II., son, 1609-21.

1613–17 War between Savoy and Spain from the aggressions of the former on Montferrat: peace, on the former footing, 1617.

SAVOY.

CHARLES-EMANUEL, *the Great*, —1630.

1601 Peace of Lyons, between Savoy and France

Savoy cedes Gex, Val-Romei, and Bugei, but retains Saluces.

1602 Unsuccessful attempt to take Geneva by escalade.

LOMBARDY & MILAN. *Spanish.*

Modena under the House of Este—Parma under Farnese—and Mantua under Gonzaga.

The "*Spanish Triumvirate*" in Italy: Bedmar envoy at Venice; Toledo, viceroy of Lombardy; and Ossuna in Naples.

Flourishing state of the Arts, Sciences, and Commerce, under the pacific rule of the Medici.

Leghorn the Emporium of the Levant trade: the grand-duke the most wealthy prince in Europe.

FERDINAND II. son, 1621–70.

1618 The famous conspiracy of Bedmar, the Spanish envoy, to seize Venice, and reduce it under subjection to Spain, detected and prevented.

1620–31 *Disputes concerning the Valteline.*

The Spanish governors in Milan assisting the Catholics against their Grison masters: the importance of the territory was its communicating on one side with the German, on the other with the Italian dominions of the House of Austria.

1625–31 War between Genoa and Savoy for the territory of Zaccarello—

Savoy supported by France, Genoa by Spain: the allies propose to subdue Genoa, and divide her territory; but she maintains herself, and concludes an advantageous peace, 1631.

1627 Conspiracy of the plebeians in Genoa, under Vachero, against the aristocracy, detected and suppressed.

1628-31 General Italian war *on the death of the duke of Mantua, the last male of the Gonzagas:*

Spain wishes to divide the duchy with the duke of Savoy: France aids the collateral heir, the duke de Rhetel, of the House of Nevers.

Venice and the Pope side with France. — *Tuscany and Savoy with Spain.*

VICTOR-AMADEUS I. son, 1630–7.

1631 Peace of Chierasco—Charles of Nevers acknowledged duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and invested by the Emperor—the duke of Savoy acquires part of Montferrat in exchange for Pignerol, etc., ceded to France.

Ferdinand contributes large sums to the — 1635 Alliance with France against Spain: invasion of the Milanese.

Spain loses the predominancy in

support of the Emperor in the Thirty Years' War. — FRANCIS-HYACINTH, son, 1637–8.

Italy, and France

CHARLES-EMANUEL II. 1638–75, brother.

acquires great influence.

Disputes for the regency between the duchess-mother, Christina of France, and the prince of Carignan, uncle, head of the Spanish party—the French enter Turin, 1639, *and establish Christina.*

NAPLES & SICILY.

PHILIP III. of Spain, —1621.

These kingdoms continue to be treated as Spanish provinces—ruled by oppressive viceroys, and never visited by the king, though the court of Madrid obtains vast sums from them by arbitrary taxation.

1606 Dispute on the papal claim of fendal supremacy revived by card. Baronius.

1610 Viceroyalty of the duke of Ossuna in Sicily, and in Naples 1615—he represses the depredations of the Turks on the coasts.

1620 Ossuna attempts to establish an independent sovereignty in Naples, but is foiled by cardinal Borja.

PHILIP IV. of Spain, son, 1621–65—like his father, never visited his Italian kingdoms.

1640 Conspiracy of Sanzo in favour of France, frustrated by the viceroy Don Francisco de Mello.

1647 New taxes imposed by the viceroy, duke de Arcos, cause much discontent.

Revolt of Naples under **Masaniello,** *the famous fisherman*—upon his death the duke of Guise is made doge.

1648 The insurrection suppressed by Don John and the count de Onate—the duke of Guise sent prisoner to Spain.

POPES AND CHURCH HISTORY.

CLEMENT VIII. —1605.

Christianity preached in China by the Jesuits under Ricci.

Emigrations of the English Puritans to North America.

During this century, the contest between Popery and Protestantism, and the unceasing efforts of the Catholics to recover their ascendency, were the primary cause of wars in several countries: the Huguenot wars in France, the Thirty Years' War, and in some measure the British civil wars, are referrable to this cause: but as they are rather political than religious events, they will be found under the respective countries.

LEO XI. (*dei Medici*), 1605, one month.

PAUL V. (*Borghese*), 1605–21.

1605–7 The Congregations "De Auxiliis" resumed, but without effect.

1606 Papal brief, forbidding the English Catholics to take the oath of allegiance.

1606 Rupture between the Pope and Venice.

Excommunication against Venice—the Venetians declare it void, and banish the Jesuits and Capuchins from their state—Fra Paolo Sarpi, advocate of the Venetians.

1607 The Pope reconciled to Venice by the mediation of Henry IV. of France.

1610 "Bull of Paul V." confirming that "*In Cœnâ Domini.*"

1614 Great dissensions at Leyden on predestination, between the Gomarists and Arminians, decided in favour of the former, 1618, by the

Synod of Dordrecht.

1615 Persecution of the Christians in Japan, ending in their total suppression there, 1632.

Last attempts to form a union between the Greek and Roman churches: frustrated, 1621, by Cyrillus Lucaris, patriarch of Constantinople, who attempts to introduce Protestant doctrines.

1620 Reformation of the French Benedictines—"Congregation of St. Maur" founded.

1620 The famous convent of Port-Royal about this time—destroyed, 1709.

GREGORY XV. (*Ludovizio*), 1621–3.

1622 Founds the famous congregation, *Pro propagandâ Fide* at Rome, consisting of thirteen cardinals, two priests, a monk, and a secretary.

1623 The famous library of the Palatine at Heidelberg sent to Rome by the elector of Bavaria.

URBAN VIII. (*Barberini*), 1623–44.

The contest between Presbyterianism and Episcopacy in England terminated by the triumph of the former during the civil wars: but the Episcopal Church is fully reinstated on the Restoration.

1627 The Propagandist college, under the Congregation, for the education of missionaries,

1629 Vanini burnt at Toulouse for atheism.

1632 The Order of "Priests of the Missions" founded.

1634 The Jesuits and other Catholics finally expelled from Abyssinia by the emperor Basilides.

1638 Cyrillus Lucaris, after having been deposed four times, put to death by the Porte.

The Jansenists founded by Jansenius, Bishop of Ypres.

1640 Rise of the controversy on Divine Grace between the Jansenists and Jesuits.

Rise of the Antinomians, Brownists, Millenarians, and other sects, during the civil wars in England.

1643 Papal edict for diminishing the inconvenient number of holidays.

1644–5 The "Charitable Conferences" at Thorn, between the Calvinists, Catholics, and Lutherans, by order of the Polish king, in the fruitless hope of reconciling religious differences.

INNOCENT X. (*Panfili*), 1644–55.

Christianity preached in Siam, Tonquin, etc. by the Jesuits, under Alexander de Rhodes. Disputes of the Dominicans and Jesuits on the toleration of some pagan superstitions by the latter.

The Pope entirely under the influence of his sister-in-law, Donna Olympia Maldachini.

1647 First establishment of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts" in England.

Origin of the sect of Friends, or Quakers.

1640 The Pope refuses to acknowledge or confirm the Portuguese bishops nominated by John IV. of Braganza.

GREAT POWER OF HOLLAND. THIRTY YEARS' WAR—WALLENSTEIN.

NETHERLANDS.

The Dutch and Belgian provinces henceforth separated—the former a republic under the presidency of the house of Orange—the latter subject, under Spain, to the archduchess Isabella and her husband.

MAURICE OF ORANGE, —1625, stadtholder and commander-in-chief.

1602 Dutch East India Company: invested with the government of the Indian conquests.

BELGIUM. 1602 Spinola takes the command.

1604 Ostend capitulates after a siege of more than three years.

1607 Conquest of the Moluccas from Portugal: Amboyna and Banda settled.

1609 Truce with Spain for twelve years—the provinces acknowledged independent *of the archdukes:* their subjection to Spain waived.

Bank of Amsterdam established.

1610 A governor-general appointed for the Indies.

1611 First intercourse with Japan.

1614 *Religious dissensions of Gomar and Arminius* at Leyden—the former supported by the stadtholder, the latter by the pensionary Barneveldt.

1616 The cautionary towns of Brill, Flushing, and Rammekins, restored by the English on the payment of £250,000.

1617 The stadtholder aims at absolute power.

1618, 19 *Synod of Dordrecht*—Condemnation of the Arminians or "Remonstrants:"—unjust execution of Barneveldt, 1619.

1619 Batavia founded, and made the seat of government in India.

Subsidies to the revolted Bohemian Protestants.

1621 War with Spain renewed—Spinola commands in Belgium.

West India Company founded.

1623 Arminian conspiracy against the tyranny of the stadtholder—suppressed.

Massacre of the English in Amboyna.

HENRY FREDERICK, brother, 1625–47.

Extends toleration to the Arminians.

1625 Breda taken by Spinola.

1627-9 Naval successes of Hein in the West Indies: the Spanish plate-fleet taken off Cuba, 1628.

1628 Spinola removed to the command in Italy.

1631 Acquisition of St. Eustatius, the first West Indian settlement—Curaçao, 1634—Brazil gradually subdued by count Maurice of Nassau.

1633 Belgium reverts to Spain on the death of the archduchess Isabella childless.

1635 Alliance with France—the French invade Belgium—invasion unsuccessful.

The United

1637 Breda retaken by the stadtholder.

Acquisition of Elmina on the Gold-coast.

Provinces

1639 *Great naval victory by Tromp over the Spanish fleet in the Downs, Oct.* 21. 50 *ships taken, burnt, or sunk.*

at the height

1640 Settlements in Malacca—and in Ceylon, 1644.

of their

1646 National debt now 150,000,000 florins, at 6⅔ per cent.

power

WILLIAM II. son, 1647–50.

and grandeur.

1650 The stadtholder vainly attempts to seize Amsterdam, and make himself absolute—dies of the small-pox.

SWITZERLAND.

The Swiss take little or no part in the general politics of Europe during this century.

1602 The duke of Savoy unsuccessfully attempts to surprise Geneva. Renewal of the alliance with France.

Troubles from French and Spanish factions.

1618 Switzerland neutral in the Thirty Years' War.

1620 The Spaniards occupy the Valteline, in order to protect the Catholic inhabitants against the Grisons, who call in France on the other side: consequent disputes.

1626 The Valteline restored to the Grisons by the treaty of Monçon.

1628 The Spaniards in the Mantuan war of succession again occupy the Valteline, till 1631.

1635 Occupation of the Valteline by the French, under the duke de Rohan, till 1637.

1639 "Capitulation of Milan" between the Grisons & Spain.

1648 The Swiss republic recognised at the peace of Westphalia.

GERMANY. BOHEMIA. HUNGARY & TRANSYLVANIA.

RUDOLPH II., Emperor, and king of Bohemia and Hungary.

Upper Hungary Austrian—Lower Hungary Turkish.

SIGISMOND BATHORI, —1602, prince of Transylvania.

1602 Tyranny of the Austrian general, George Basta—the Transylvanians revolt, and elect, under the protection of the Porte,

STEPHEN BOCZKAI, 1604—7.

Religious disputes: allayed for a time by the edict of 1609, called the "*Letters of Majesty*," allowing free exercise of the Protestant religion.

The "*Fraternal Contest:*" the archduke Mathias endeavours to compel Rudolph to abdicate, and wrests from him Hungary, 1608, and Bohemia, 1611.

1605 General revolt.

1606 Truce of Comorra for twenty years with the Porte—"*Pacification of Vienna*" with the Hungarian malecontents, recognises Boczkai in Transylvania, and concedes religious liberty, 1606. Boczkai dies the next year.

1608 *Protestant Union under Frederick, the elector-palatine,* (son-in-law of James I. of England), opposed by

SIGISMOND RACOCZI, 1607, 8, elected prince of Transylvania by the diet of Clausenbourg.

1610 The *Catholic league* under the duke of Bavaria: the germs of the Thirty Years' War—disputed succession to the duchies of Cleves and Juliers, 1609, sets the two parties in array, but the storm is delayed for some time.

GABRIEL BATHORI, 1608—13.

MATHIAS, brother, succeeds as Emperor, 1612—previously crowned king of Bohemia, 1611, and of Hungary, 1608–19.

1615 The truce of Comorra with the Porte confirmed and defined.

The "Ediet of Toleration" ratified anew by Mathias at his coronation.

The capitulation provides: 1. No foreign troops in the kingdom; 2. No peace or war without the diet; 3. Restoration of the dignity of Palatine; 4. Full toleration, etc., for Protestants; 5. Expulsion of Jesuits.

The Protestant princes murmur at the post-office being subjected to general regulations throughout the Empire—a proof of the exasperation of party, and of the little regard paid to imperial authority.

1617 Mathias abdicates—Ferdinand crowned at Prague: swears to the "Letters of Majesty."

1613 Bathori put to death by the pasha of Buda for tampering with Austria, and succeeded by

BETHLEM GABOR, 1613—29.

1618 Insurrection at Prague on the demolition of a protestant church—Ferdinand deposed by the diet, and Frederick, elector-palatine, declared king of Bohemia, 1619.

1618 Ferdinand crowned king of Hungary on the abdication of Mathias—Forced to ratify and even strengthen the former capitulation.

1618 The house of Brandenburg succeeds to the duchy of Prussia.

The Thirty Years' War, 1618-48.

1619 Alliance of the Bohemian revolters, under count Thurn, with Bethlem Gabor, and the Hungarians: who invade Austria and threaten Vienna.

FERDINAND II., archduke of Gratz: first cousin—Emperor, 1619—king of Bohemia, 1617—and of Hungary, 1618—1637.

1620 Victory of the White Mountain, near Prague, over the Bohemians—the elector-palatine flees, and is put to the ban (1621)—*massacre of Prague:* the Protestant religion totally suppressed, and all the privileges of the kingdom abolished—*horrible persecution of the malecontents*—30,000 *protestant families banished.*

1620 *General revolt of the Hungarian Protestants—Bethlem Gabor elected king.*

1622 The Imperialists, under Tilly, defeated by Mansfeld at Wisloch—but victorious at Wimpfen, and at Hoehot—total subjugation of the Palatinate by Tilly and Spinola—the electoral dignity transferred to Bavaria, 1623.

1625 Lower Saxony the seat of war till 1630—Denmark joins the Protestants.

1626 Victory of Tilly over Christian IV. of Denmark at Lutter.

1628 Wallenstein recovers all the shores of the Baltic, except Stralsund: is invested with the forfeited duchy of Mecklenburg.

1622 Peace between Bethlem Gabor and the Emperor, but not of long duration—second peace at Vienna, 1624—The Emperor cedes the Silesian duchies of Ratisbon and Oppelen, on condition of Bethlem Gabor abandoning the title of king.

1628—31 Mantuan war of succession in Italy. (see *Italy.*)

1629 *Edict of Restitution:* reclaiming all church lands occupied by Protestants since 1555, in opposition to the *Reservatum Ecclesiasticum.*

1627 FERDINAND III., son, crowned king of Bohemia, in his father's life-time—and of Hungary, 1625—signs the same capitulation as his father.

Peace of Lubeck—restoration of the territories conquered by Wallenstein.

The right of election and the "Letters of Majesty" forcibly abrogated.

1625 War with Bethlem Gabor till 1627.

1630 Sweden joins the Protestant confederacy: Gustavus Adolphus lands in Germany.

Diet of Ratisbon: Wallenstein dismissed from the command, and succeeded by Tilly.

1630 Death of Bethlem Gabor.

BETHLEM STEPHEN, cousin, 1630, 31.

1631 Subsidiary treaty of Bärenwalde between France and Sweden—Sack of Magdeburg by Tilly: Gustavus Adolphus victorious at Breitenfeld, takes Mayence—The Saxons subdue Bohemia.

GEORGE RACOCZI, 1631–48, son of Sigismond—prince of Transylvania, under the protection of the Porte.

1632 Defeat and death of Tilly at Lech—Gustavus takes Munich—Wallenstein again generalissimo—*Battle of Lützen, Nov.* 6, *victory and death of Gustavus Adolphus.*

1633 Treaty of Heilbronn between Sweden and the four circles; Saxony not acceding.

1634 Murder of Wallenstein—Ferdinand, king of Hungary, defeats the Swedes at Nördlingen.

1635 France attacks the Emperor—peace of Prague with Saxony, ceding to her Lusatia and the confiscated church lands.

1637 *The intrigues of the Jesuits cause a general revolt of the Protestants.*

1636 Swedish preponderance restored by the victory of Wittstock.

The Imperialists invade France and threaten Paris.

FERDINAND III., son, 1637–57—already king of Bohemia and Hungary.

1637 Galas successful against the Swedes, who retreat into Pomerania.

1643 *Racoczi declares himself independent of both the Porte and the Emperor, and forms a league with Sweden—Invades Hungary,* 1644, *and is joined by all the malecontents*—the Emperor forced to make peace, and to concede the demands of the Protestants, 1645.

1638 Bernhard of Saxe-Weimar defeats the Imperialists at Rheinfeld; takes Brisach.

1639 Death of Bernhard—Victories of Olnitz and Brandeiz gained by the Swedish general Banner—he dies, 1641.

1641 Preliminaries of peace opened at Hamburg.

1642 Torstensohn routs the Austrians at Leipsic—invades Holstein, and compels the Danes to desert Austria, 1643—routs the Austrians in Bohemia, 1645.

1645 *Negotiations for peace at Munster and Osnaburg.*

FERDINAND IV., son, 1646–54.

1646 Wrangel succeeds Torstensohn—invades Bavaria, and compels the Elector to the armistice of Ulm, 1647—on its breach, defeats the Austrians and Bavarians at Zummerhausen, and devastates Bavaria, 1648.

1647 Prague taken by the Swedes under Königsmark.

FERDINAND IV., son, 1647–54, elected and crowned in the life of his father.

1648 Peace of Westphalia, the basis of all subsequent treaties: signed at Munster.

From this time originates the system of "the balance of power."

The free exercise of all forms of Protestantism secured—the church lands fixed as in 1624, the *Reservatum Ecclesiasticum* being ratified for the future. Alsace ceded to France—Pomerania, Wismar, etc., to Sweden, with rights as a state of the Empire. The Palatine made the eighth elector: Magdeburg, etc., ceded to Brandenburg. The Swiss and Dutch republics recognised, and declared independent of the Empire—and the free right of trade, navigation, and colonisation, in the East and West Indies, secured to the Dutch by a separate treaty with Spain.

GEORGE RACOCZI II., son, 1648—60.

New persecutions of the Protestants.

DENMARK.

CHRISTIAN IV. —1648.

1606 Visits his sister, Anne, queen of England, in London.

1609 Copenhagen fortified.

1611 War with Sweden: Calmar and Risby taken by the Danes.

1613 Peace of Siörod.

Many cities built.

1615 First standing army, 5000 men: augmentation of the navy, and enrolment of a corps of seamen.

University of

1618 A fleet sent out to India. settlement of Tranquebar in Coromandel.

Copenhagen

1620 Incorporation of the Greenland and Iceland Company.

enlarged.

1623 University of Soroë for the nobility.

Manufactures increase.

1625 Christian heads the league for the restoration of the elector-palatine in Bohemia.

Northern fisheries protected,

1626 Defeated at Lutter.

and voyages of discovery fitted out.

1627 The Danes defeated by Wallenstein, lose all Holstein and Sleswick, except the fortresses of Gluckstadt and Krempen.

1629 Peace of Lubeck—The Imperialists restore their conquests, on Denmark withdrawing from the Protestant league.

1637 *The counts Ulfeld and Sehested, married to two natural daughters of the king, exercise predominant influence.*

1643 Alliance with the Emperor, and war with Sweden: disapproved by the diet: and unfortunate for Denmark.

1644 Torstensohn overruns Holstein and Jutland; Horn subdues the Danish provinces in the south of Sweden.

1645 Peace of Brömsebro under the mediation of France: Denmark cedes Oesel, Gothland, Halland, Jemtaland, Herjedalen, etc., and the free navigation of the Sound and the Belts.

FREDERICK III., son, 1648–70.

His election opposed by his brothers-in-law, who succeed in extorting a capitulation, reducing the royal power almost to nothing.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE BEGINS TO DECLINE. POWER OF THE GREAT MOGUL AT ITS HEIGHT.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

MOHAMMED III. —1603.

1601 War with Persia till 1618.

The pashas appointed by the Porte supplanted about this time in the African regencies by deys chosen by the troops.

AHHMED I., son, 1603–17.

1603 Recovery of Tabreez: of Erivan, 1604: great defeats of the Turks in Anatolia, 1605.

Disastrous

1605 Great revolt in Syria and Caramania under the pasha of Aleppo.

Bostkai of Transylvania in alliance with the Porte.

wars

1606 Truce of Comorra for 20 years with the Empire: the Porte retains the frontier towns of Raab, Gran, etc.

Commercial treaty with France and Holland.

Tobacco first brought to Turkey.

with Persia, which consume the strength of the Empire, and prevent

MUSTAPHA I., brother, 1617–8.

Deposed for imbecility after three months.

its

OSMAN II., son of Achmet, 1618–22.

interfering

1618 Great Persian victory over the Turks and Tartars at Shibli—peace—the Turks cede Georgia, Erivan, and Tabreez.

in the

1620 War with Poland in Moldavia: and unsuccessful invasion of Poland—peace, 1622, the Poles retire from Moldavia, and cede Choczim.

intestine disputes

Revolts in many of the provinces.

of Hungary.

1622 War renewed with Persia.

The sultan strangled in a revolt of the Janizaries — Mustapha restored five months, then strangled.

MURAD IV., 1623–40, surnamed Ghazi, bro. of Osman,

A warlike prince—restores tranquillity, and punishes the revolted pashas.

1625 Victory over the Turks: conquest of Bagdad, Mosul, etc.

1625 Truce with the Empire renewed—the Persian war prevents the Porte from entering Germany during the Thirty Years' War.

1628 Great slaughter of Janizaries in punishment of a revolt.

Revolts and troubles among the Crim-Tartars, and Cossacks, and among the Druses in Syria.

1634 Murad in person invades Persia, and takes Tabreez.

The Janizaries

1636 Peace with Poland renewed.

begin to decline.

Troubles on the Tartar frontier: Azoph taken by the Cossacks, 1637.

1637 Bagdad taken by the Turks: peace, 1639.

All Abbas's conquests given up, and the frontiers re-established as in the reign of Soliman the Magnificent, by the peace of 1555.

IBRAHIM, brother, 1640–48.

Unwarlike rulers,

1642 Recapture of Azoph from the Cossacks.

who revel in effeminate

1645 Truce with the Empire again prolonged.

War with Venice till 1669—*Candia the theatre of war.*

and luxurious enjoyments,

1648 The sultan deposed and strangled for immorality, by command of the Mufti.

and leave the government

MOHAMMED IV., 1648–87, son, four years old.

to the care of grand viziers.

PERSIA.

ABBAS (*the Great*). —1627.

1601 War with the Porte; 12,000 musketeers, the first regular troops, organized by the English traveller Shirley.

1606 Acquisition of Laristan in the west, and Kandahar on the east frontier, from the Moguls.

Great improvements in the internal state of the country: roads, causeways, bridges, etc.

Armenian manufacturers settled at Julfa.

1613 English factory at Gombroon.

Pietro della Valle travels in Persia, 1614—26.

The power

Alliances with the European powers in India.

of Persia

carried to

1621 Abbas puts to death his eldest son Soofi, and blinds his second son.

a high pitch

1622 Ormus taken from the Portuguese by the assistance of the English.

by Abbas the Great,

declines

1626 English embassy of Sir D. Cotton—commercial treaty.

SAM MIRZA, or SHAH SOOFI I. 1627–41, grandson, son of Soofi.

rapidly

The king, a drunken tyrant, puts to death and blinds many of the nobles, and most of the royal family.

under his

1636 Kandahar recovered from Persia.

cruel and

Tavernier travels in Persia between 1637 and 1669.

effeminate

successors.

ABBAS II., son, 1641–66.

1642 The Usbek princes of Balkh take refuge in Persia from the intrigues of Shahjehan.

Period of tranquillity follows the Turkish wars: commerce and arts flourishing: many Europeans resort to Persia.

1648 Kandahar finally annexed to Persia.

INDIA.

JELALEDDIN AKBAR, —1605.

The Mogul dominion now at its height of power and wealth, though not of territory, the Dekkin being still independent.

The possessions and trade of Spain and Portugal in the East are torn from them by their diligent and enterprising rivals the Dutch. Their East India Company is founded 1602, and proves a very prosperous monopoly.

JEHANGIR, son, 1605–27.

1606 Revolt of his son Khosroo suppressed.

1609 Arrival of Hawkins, the first English envoy from the East India Company.

All the affairs of the Empire disposed of by the sultana, Noor-Mahal, and her brother, the vizier Azif.

1611 The Afghans invade Cabul, but are repulsed.

1612 English factory at Surat.

1615 Revolt of the Coolies in Guzerat, suppressed with great slaughter.

1616 Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador from James I. of England.

Khosroo murdered by his elder brother Khurrem, afterwards Shahjehan.

1617 War with Rana Sinka of Udayapur.

The Dutch East India trade in its fullest power and glory,

Shahjehan, after reducing great part of the Dekkin to pay tribute, revolts against his father, but is reduced by Mohâbet Khan.

the Company extending its possessions on every side,

1626 War renewed in the Dekkin, on the death of Malek Umber.

Imbecility of Jehangir—upon his death, Mohâbet and the vizier Azif agree in placing on the throne his younger son.

particularly among the islands.

SHAHJEHAN, son, 1627–58, massacres all his male relatives of the house of Timur.

1629 The Usbeks attack Kandahar and Cabul, but are signally repulsed.

Revolt of Lodi Khan, who engages the princes of the Dekkin in rebellion: suppressed by Mohâbet, 1630.

Peace for several years: improvements of the empire by roads and buildings: the Jumma Musjeed and the Taj-Mahal built: the new city of Delhi, or Shah-jehanpoor, founded.

The civil troubles of the English prevent their energies from having full play in this quarter at present; but a rivalry is already growing up between them and the Dutch, whom they soon outstrip in every thing connected with ships, colonies, and commerce. Madras and Fort St. George the only settlements at this time of the English in the Carnatic.

1637–9 Revolt and subjugation of the raja of Bundelcund.

Wars in the Dekkin renewed, 1640–55.

1640 Fort St. George, or Madras, founded by the English.

Jealousies arise among the four sons of Shahjehan; Dora Sheko, Shah Sujah, Murad Buksh, and Aureng Zeb.

The foundations of the Mahratta power laid by Sevajee on the frontiers of the Dekkin.

CHINA.

The dynasty called Ming, which had ruled since the expulsion of the race of Zingis in 1368, attacked by the Mantchow Tartars in 1616, who succeed, in 1647, in placing a prince of their own nation, (the now reigning family,) on the throne.

The dynasty of *Tsing*, or the Mantchow, reckoned the twentieth successive dynasty by the Chinese, began in the person of Chun-Chi, 1647–61.

The followers of the Grand Lama become the dominant sect in China.

AMERICA.

1602 Portuguese colonies attacked by the Dutch.

1604 Acadia, or New Brunswick, colonised by France.

1606 Discovery of Hudson's Bay.

First royal charters for the colonies of Virginia and New England, the first to the London, the second to the Plymouth Company.

1607 Jamestown founded in Chesapeake Bay—*The first permanent English settlement.*

1608 Quebec founded: in 1622 it contained only forty inhabitants.

1609 The Spanish colonies weakened by the diminished exports consequent on the exhaustion of the mother country.

Commencement of the Jesuit missions in Paraguay.

The English North American Colonies make rapid strides during this period. The troubles in England, and the persecution of the Puritans and Independents, drive large bodies across the Atlantic, where the maxims of freedom and equality which they introduce, take deep root and bring forth glorious fruit. Of the colonies they found, Virginia is the most flourishing, but their efforts are much cramped by the restrictions of the Company.

The colonists, bringing with them a taste for free government, convene, 1619, a General Assembly, and form a constitution upon the English model. A dispute arises between the King and Company, which he abolishes 1624.

1612 Commencement of "buccaneering" from the Dutch and Portuguese wars.

Occupation of Bermuda by the English Company.

1616 The tobacco plant first brought into Virginia.

1618 The Maranon explored, and the city of Belem in Gram Para founded.

1620 Negro slaves first imported to Virginia.

Emigration of Puritans to New England.

Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth—John Carver first governor.

1621–4 Brazil overrun by the Dutch—who defeat the Spanish fleet on the west coast, and sack Lima, 1624.

1621 Dutch West India Company incorporated.

1624 Virginia dependent on the English crown—Foundation of Manhattan, or New Amsterdam, (now New York) by the Dutch.

1625 The English settle Barbadoes and St. Kitt's—Nevis, 1628—Bahamas, 1629—Antigua and Montserrat, 1632.

1627 Boston founded.

English Newfoundland fisheries begin to prosper.

1628 Massachusetts Bay state first colonised.

Capture of the Spanish treasure fleet off Havannah by the Dutch.

1629 New Hampshire granted to J. Mason—Wonter Van Twiller governor of New Amsterdam.

1630 Carolina granted to Sir Robt. Heath—Connecticut to Lords Say and Brook 1631—Maryland to Lord Baltimore, 1632.

1630 Settlement of the Buccaneers in Tortuga about this time.

The Dutch almost sole masters of Brazil.

1632 Maryland settled by a catholic colony under Lord Baltimore.

Isle of St. Eustatia settled by the Dutch—Curaçao, 1634.

1635 Connecticut first settled—Guadaloupe and Martinique settled by the French.

1637 Maine and New Hampshire colonised from Connecticut.

Harvard college founded.

First printing office in America at Cambridge by Sam. Green.

1640 English in Surinam—Portuguese, 1643.

1641 The sugar-cane introduced into Barbadoes from Brazil.

1643 French colony in Cayenne.

Confederation of the colonies of New England for mutual defence — *Cambridge Platform adopted*, 1648.

Whole number of emigrants to New England up to this time 21,000.

Thomas Mayhew preaches to the Indians.

1647 Peter Stuyvesant governor of New Amsterdam.

1649 J. Winthropp governor of Connecticut.

1650 First settlement of N. Carolina, about Albermarle Sound.

1600 1610 1620 1630 1640 1650

a b c d e

COMMONWEALTH—RESTORATION—GLORIOUS REVOLUTION IN ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1650

Constitutional History.

Military government may be now considered as established:—by military force, with the approbation of an inconceivably small portion of the people, the king had been beheaded, the ancient laws of the country overthrown, and supreme authority placed in the hands of a mutilated House of Commons, rarely mustering more than seventy or eighty members, who appointed the council of state, and to all offices, most of which they shared among themselves.

The fundamental charter of the English commonwealth under the Protector, was "*The instrument of government*," drawn up by the council of officers, 1653, and approved by parliament. The power of the Protector is increased, 1657, when he has conferred upon him all the privileges of monarchy but its name—the crown is offered him, and refused.

1654 New parliament: 400 for England, 30 each for Scotland and Ireland; electoral qualification in counties, £200, in freehold or moveable property—dissolved without passing a single Act.

1660

1656 New parliament, 100 obnoxious members excluded—1657 Cromwell summons a House of Lords—great majority against him in the Commons, dissolved 1658.

The military government of Cromwell—his rigorous measures—his arbitrary tax of 10 per cent on all who had sided with the king—the capital executions of his high court of justice, without trial, cause a general discontent, and a burning desire for the ancient monarchy. All that had been gained by civil war was—

a more severe despotism than Charles had ever attempted.

During the reign of Charles II. the fundamental privileges of the subject were less invaded, and the prerogative swerved into fewer excesses than perhaps in any former reign of equal length. Frequent sessions of parliaments prevented illegal taxation: the attempts to revive the Star-chamber and High Commission courts failed, so that no means remained by which to punish political offenders except the regular law tribunals; certainly not as yet sufficiently untrammeled to leave the subject full protection, but, from their very publicity alone, beyond comparison superior to the dark and secret courts of James and Charles I.

1670

The great shackles upon liberty and law were: 1. restrictions upon the press; 2. illegal proclamations, though few in number; 3. fining of juries for their verdicts. On the other hand the Commons kept a sharp and vigilant eye upon every stretch of arbitrary prerogative in the crown—vote that the Lords should not alter money bills; successfully oppose their attempts to exempt themselves from an equal submission to the law, as shown in their amendments to the bills for regulating the press, 1661, and to prevent infection from the plague, 1665; and defeat their design to establish their right to an original jurisdiction in civil suits, though they make good their claim to hear appeals from the court of equity. [Cases of Skiuner and the East India Company, 166S—Shirley and Fagg, 1675.]

Habeas Corpus Act passed, 1679—It had been passed by the Commons in 1669, 70, 73, 74, 75, 76, and rejected by the Lords.

The great objects which Charles and James II. had at heart, were the re-establishment of popery and absolute power; and although they might not perhaps have set aside the use of parliaments altogether, if they could by corruption or force have rendered them subservient to their own wills, they evidently disliked them, and would have got rid of them by any means that offered.

1680

In 1685 *the crown was nearly absolute*: for so submissive and corrupt was parliament now become, that had not James alarmed the high church party by a too early betrayal of his intention to give place and power only to Catholics, he might have repealed the *Habeas Corpus* and *Test acts*, and rendered the monarchy despotic. In 1686, upon the reluctance of the Commons to come into his measures, he showed very plainly, that *with a bench of judges to pronoance his commands*, and *an army to enforce them*, he would not suffer constitutional restrictions to stand in his way.

The King's Bench confirms the right of the crown to dispense with the Test act; establishment of new ecclesiastical commission: the former seals the destiny of the Stuarts; for what chance was there for liberty with an hereditary line of kings, possessing a power, acknowledged by law, of setting aside Acts of parliamcut?

The Declaration of Rights: recites the illegal and arbitrary acts of the late king, the consequent vote of abdication, and settles the throne on the prince and princess of Orange. It further declared, that it is illegal for the crown without consent of parliament to suspend the execution of laws or to dispense with them, to create commissions for ecclesiastical or other causes, to levy money, or to maintain a standing army in times of peace; that it is the right of the subjects to petition, to bear arms; elections to be free; freedom of speech in parliament, and that parliaments should be held frequently. It was confirmed by the *Bill of Rights*, which also limited the succession of the crown to Protestants.

1690

The *Great Revolution*, borrowing nothing from the heroism or motives of those who brought it to pass, derives all its splendour from the great principle on which it rests, that *the pablic good is the great end of govcrnmcnt*. It breathed a new life into the constitution, not so much by any alteration of its fundamental maxims, as by the spirit and feelings which henceforward prevailed among the people. Absolute power, passive obedience, and hereditary right, were destroyed. The struggle between the crown and the people—between despotism and liberty—which had continued from the days of John downward, almost always to the advantage of the monarch, now ended by the triumph of parliament and the people. A sovereign was virtually declared to have *forfeited his right to the nation's allcgiance*. The crown, which had hitherto predominated in the mixed government of England, was abased, and the aristocracy (including landed proprietors and the clergy) has since possessed the greatest power, and might have become unbearable but for the gradual extension of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, to the rest of the community.

Constitutional improvements under William III.: Corporations restored—appropriation of supplies—parliamentary interference and inquiries more frequent and regular—triennial parliaments, 1694—law of high treason amended—liberty of the press—religious toleration to all, except Papists and such as deny the Trinity.

1700

The Commonwealth.

Government administered by a Council of State, supported hy an army of 30,000 veterans under the command of Cromwell.

1649 The royalists in Ireland reduced by Cromwell.

The Scots proclaim Charles II.—Montrose taken and hanged, 1650—Charles lands in Scotland; all power in the hands of the Covenanters—Victory of Cromwell over the Scots at Dunbar—Charles enters England, 1651—defeated at Worcester by Cromwell—escapes to France—the royal party is everywhere suppressed—everything in the hands of the army.

The Navigation Act: restricting imports in foreign vessels—aimed against the Dutch trade—the first appearance of the prohibitory system in commerce.

1652–4 Naval war with Holland:

Blake, Ascough, and Penn, English admirals; Tromp, Ruyter, and de Witt, Dutch: continual sea-fights in the Channel.

1653 The Long Parliament forcibly dissolved by Cromwell—"*Barebone's Parliament*" summoned—resigns its power into the hands of Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of the three Kingdoms, 1653-8.

Naval victory over the Dutch—Peace of Westminster, 1654, and alliance with Holland: the honour of the flag conceded to England.

1655 Royalist conspiracy crushed—England divided into twelve military governments.

1655, 6 Five million acres confiscated in Ireland, and divided among the republicans and English soldiers.

1655–60 War with Spain: Jamaica conquered by Penn; Plate fleets taken by Blake at Cadiz and Santa Cruz.

Arbitrary but vigorous government of Cromwell: he is looked up to as the support of the Protestants abroad; and his alliance is courted by the powerful monarchies of France and Spain.

1658 *Discontent and conspiracies*—the Millenarians, Fifth-Monarchy Men, and other fanatics.—Death of Cromwell, Sept. 3rd.

RICHARD CROMWELL, son, succeeds as Protector, 1658–9.

Cabal of Wallingford house among the officers, 1659—the Protector resigns.

1659 The Rump parliament re-assembled, but soon expelled by the army—*Committee of Safety*—the nation refuses to pay taxes—apprehensions of anarchy.

1660 Gen. Monk, governor of Scotland, marches to London, calls "the Convention parliament"—king restored by acclamation.

Restoration of the Stuarts.

CHARLES II., 1660–85.

General amnesty and indemnity, except to the late king's judges—Revenue fixed at £1,200,000 per annum—"wardship and purveyance" commuted for £100,000 a-year—The army disbanded, except 1000 horse and 4000 foot (the first *royal* standing army)—Hyde, carl of Clarendon, lord chancellor and prime miuister, 1660-67. The "Convention parliament" dissolved, Dec. 1660.

1661 New parliament—139 peers summoned.

1661 Alliance with Portugal—1662 the king marries Catharine of Portugal.

Dunkirk sold to France for £400,000, to pay the king's debts.

1664–7 War with Holland, from commercial jealousy.

1665 Naval victory gained hy the duke of York—1666 Sea-fight for four days: doubtful victory of the English—1667 tbe Dutch enter the Thames by surprise, and burn the shipping—

Great plague of London: 100,000 deaths—the parliament held at Oxford, 1665.

Great fire of London: 13,000 houses destroyed.

Peace of Breda: New-York ceded to England.

Clarendon's decline—impeachment, 1667—flight, and consequent banishment.

1668 *The Triple League* between England, Holland, and Sweden, against France.

1670 The Cabal Ministry (C*lifford*, A*shley*, B*uckingham*, A*rlington*, L*aaderdale*) introduce councils tending to absolutism and popery.

Secret alliance with France—for rendering Charles despotic, establishing popery in England, for the conquest and partition of Holland, &c. and the overthrow of the liberties of Europe.

Lauderdale makes the royal aathority absolate in Scotland.

Religious persecation, enormous taxation, the shocking depravity of the court, &c., give rise to discontent, and increase the power of the opposition in parliament.

1672 War with Holland, in conjunction with France.

1673 Fall of the Cabal—Ministry of Danby, to 1678—Extensive corruption of parliament.

1674 Peace with Holland:

Conquests mutually restored: the Dutch pay £300,000, and yield the honour of the flag: new regulations of trade—the king continues in secret correspondence with France, whence he receives a degrading pension of 1,000,000 livres, afterwards increased to 2,000,000.

Disputes on the doctrines of Passive Obedience and Non-resistance.

1677 Parliament addresses the king to form an alliance with Holland—he refuses.

Rise of the names of Whigs and Tories—the king, fearful of offending parliament by supporting France, or of losing his pension by declaring in favoar of Holland wavers, and becomes aniversally distrusted by the nation.

Marriage of the prince of Orange to the princess Mary of York.

1678 Peace of Nimeguen: discontent in England at the advantages conceded to France.

The Popish plot concocted by the informers Oates and Bedloe.

Murder of Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey.

1679 Outcry against the duke of York, who retires to Brussels—Fresh executions for the Popish plot.

The Meal-tub plot.

1681 Trial and acquittal of Shafteshury for high treasou.

1678 Dissolution of parliament upon the impeachment of the earl of Danby, after sitting 17 years—*New parliament*, 1679: bill of Exclusion against the duke of York: Habeas Corpus Act: second impeachment of Danby and five Catholic peers; dissolved—*New parliament*, 1680: Exclusion bill rejected by the Peers: unjust condemnation and execution of Stafford; violence of the Commons; dissolved—*New parliament* at Oxford, 1681: recommence the Exclusion bill and impeachment of Danby; again dissolved—

No parliament for four years.

Power of the crown nearly absolute.

1683 London and other corporations deprived of their charters to influence elections.

Ryehoase plot, 1683, headed by Monmouth, for setting aside the duke of York's succession—execution of Lord Russel and Algernon Sydney.

JAMES II., brother, 1685–8,

succeeds without opposition, and promises to maintain the constitution in church and state.

1685 Caryl sent to Rome.—*Parliament:* a life revenue settled on the king.—Rebellion of the duke of Monmouth in England, and Argyle in Scotland: both defeated and executed.

Bloody assizes of Jeffreys: 97 persons executed, and 855 transported.

1686 *Court of Ecclesiastical Commission.* *Penal laws against Catholics suspended.*

Increasing discontent and alarm of the nation—1688 Trial and acquittal of the seven bishops for petitioning the king against the Declaration of Indulgence.—Birth of the prince of Wales—the Protestants apply to the prince of Orange, who lands in England with 15,000 men—the king flees to France.

The throne declared vacant in England and Scotland, but James still acknowledged in Ireland.

Revolution—WILLIAM III. AND MARY II., daughter of James II., 1689–1702.

Declaration of Rights. *War with France.*

1689 Civil war in Scotland: victory of the Jacobites at Killykrankie—James lands in Ireland and is universally acknowledged; Catholic parliament in Dublin—siege of Londonderry.

1690–1 *War in Ireland:* William in Ireland: Battle of the Boyne, July 1; James defeated, and returns to France: unsuccessful siege of Limerick: William returns to England.

1691 Irish army defeated at Aughrim: Limerick taken, and the whole kingdom submits; *Treaty of Limerick*, guaranteeing civil and religious liberty to the Irish Catholics: 12,000 nevertheless emigrate.

1692 Insurrection concerted in favour of James, who prepares to invade England from Normandy: Naval victory of La Hogue by the Dutch and English (admiral Russel) over the French.

Loans raised by government (the germ of the NATIONAL DEBT*) for maintaining foreign relations.*

The corruption of parliament by court favour, and the inflaence of the monied interest, give rise to great discontent.

1693 Incorporation of the Bank of England—Stamp Acts.

1694 Death of queen Mary, followed by conspiracies against the life of William, by Sir G. Barclay, etc.—supp. and punished.

1695 Improvement of the coinage; disputes as to the standard—*First window tax.*

1696 Illegal execution of Sir John F nwick by a bill of attainder.

1697 Peace of Ryswick, rendered necessary by the financial embarrassment of all parties [see *France.*]

1698 The king compelled by parliament to dishand the Dutch guards, and all the troops, except 10,000 land forces and 3000 marines: *Civil list* £700,000. Disputes on the charter of the East India Company; a second Company incorporated 1698.

England joins the first Partition Treaty (see *Spain.*)

1700 Death of the duke of Gloucester, only surviving child of the princess Anne, and heir presumptive to the crown:—*The saccession limited by parliament to Sophia, electress-dowager of Hanover* (grand-daughter of James I.) *and her heirs, being Protestants*

Episcopacy re-established in the three kingdoms. The Church has its lands restored—the clergy their benefices—the bishops again take their seats in parliament. The Presbyterians, who had assisted in the restoration, hope great things from the king, but are deceived—in his declaration from Breda he had promised liberty of conscience, but it was never granted.

Corporation Act against Dissenters, 1661.

1662 Act of Uniformity, by which every beneficed minister, fellow of a college, and schoolmaster, is made to declare his unfeigned assent and consent to everything contained in the Book of Common Prayer—that no person should hold any living without episcopal ordination—2000 *ministers are consequently ejected from their livings.*

1664 Act for suppressing conventicles; by which persons attending any place of worship hut the Church, are subject to imprisonment and transportation. 1665 All persons in holy orders called upon to swear "that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take up arms against the king."

Severities against the Scottish Presbyterians.

1672 Declaration of Indulgence by the king—opposed by parliament, as a stretch of prerogative—withrawn 1673.

1673 *Test Act:* renders the reception of the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England, and a declaration renouncing the doctrines of transubstantiation, necessary to all holding office. It is levelled chiefly against Catholics, and compels the duke of York, who bad avowed himself one, to quit the post of Lord Admiral.

1678 Fresh severities against the Scotch Covenanters: 8000 Highlanders quartered on the western counties: "*the Highland Host*"—murder of archbishop Sharpe, 1679—revolt of the Covenanters—suppressed by the battle of Bothwellbridge.

1681 Rise of the Cameronians in Scotland:

Presbyterians and Dissenters everywhere persecutcd.

James, in order to favour popery, declares for liberty of conscience, in hopes of enlisting the Dissenters in his quarrel against the high church party, which violently opposes every concession and attempt at conciliation.

Abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland.

Toleration extended to all, who take the oath of allegiance, and subscribe the declaration against popery.

An attempt to enlarge the basis of the Church by *an act of comprehension* falls to the ground through the higotry of the high church faction.

Schism of the non-jurors. The king's desire for toleration and to screen the Catholics, is turned into a reproach against him by the tories and high churchmen.

a b c

PREDOMINATING POWER OF FRANCE: LOUIS XIV. AIMS AT UNIVERSAL MONARCHY.

PORTUGAL.

House of Braganza.

JOHN IV. —1656.

1654 Recovery of Brazil from the Dutch.

ALFONSO VI., son, 1656–67. paralytic and imbecile —queen-mother regent.

1656 The Portuguese driven from Ceylon by the Duteh.

661 Invasion of Portugal, now Spain's only enemy, by an army under Don John of Austria.

Alliancé with England: peace with Holland, by which Portugal recovers Brazil, Diu, Goa, and Macao.

663 Victory of the Portuguese under count Schomberg over the Spaniards at Estremos: and another more decisive at Villa-Viçosa, 1665.

The queen-mother resigns the regency, and retires to a convent.

667 Revolution at Lisbon: the king deposed for imbecility.

PEDRO II., 1667–1706, as regent till the death of Alfonso, in 1683—marries his brother's affianced bride, a princess of Nemours.

668 *Peace of Lisbon with Spain,* by the mediation of England: independence of Portugal acknowledged: Spain retains Ceuta.

670 Portugal reconciled to the Pope, who had not hitherto acknowledged the House of Braganza.

Long peace: the kingdom begins to recover from the exhaustion consequent on wars and Spanish domination.

686 The Jesuits in South America invested by royal ordinance with the *political* as well as *religious* government of the Indian Reductions.

687 Second marriage of the king with a princess of Neubourg: birth of a male heir 1688, removes the fears of a disputed succession.

696 or 9 Discovery of the gold mines of Minas Geraes in Brazil by the Paulistas.

697 Last meeting of the Cortes. Dispute with France, respecting boundaries in America.

SPAIN.

PHILIP IV. —1665.

Spain going fast to ruin by bad government and unsuccessful wars.

The country depopulated.

1652 Barcelona taken by Don John of Austria—Ends the revolt of Catalonia: the Catalonian constitution and privileges destroyed.

War with Spain continues in Catalonia, in the Netherlands, and in Italy, generally in favour of France.

Turenne the principal French commander; Condé on the Spanish side. England allies with France against Spain.

1655–60 *War with England:* the plate-fleet taken by the English, 1656—Defeat at sea off Dunkirk, 1658—Loss of Dunkirk.

1659 Peace of the Pyrenees:

Spain cedes Artois, Roussillon, etc.—Marriage of Louis XIV. to Maria Theresa, Philip's daughter by his first wife, 1660, whence the subsequent accession of the Bourbons in Spain—*she solemnly renounces all possible future pretensions to any of her father's dominions.*

The war with England ends on the restoration of Charles II., apparently without any formal peace.

1661–5 Troubles in America (see *America.*)

CHARLES II., 1665–1700, 4 years old, son—Anne of Austria, king's mother, regent till 1675—

Discontent of

The crown settled, in failure of the male line, on Margaret, empress of Germany, younger sister of Maria Theresa; or on Maria Theresa's issue by a second marriage: in no case to devolve on a French prince.

the nation,

1667–8 *War with France:* Louis XIV. claims the Spanish Netherlands for his wife, in spite of her renunciation, and invades Belgium with 35,000 men.

Influence of the jesuit Nitard, Grand-Inquisitor.

which sinks to the lowest wretchedness.

1668 *Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle:* France acquires Lille, Tournay, and other places in Flanders.

Commerce,

1669 Nitard driven from Spain by Don John of Austria.

1673 *War with France* for the protection of Holland.

agriculture,

1675 The king assumes the government—Don John of Austria prime minister, 1677; dies, 1679: the last great man of the Spanish house of Austria.

and finances

1678–9 Peace of Nimeguen with Holland and Spain:—

Complete restitution between France and Holland: Spain cedes Franche-Comté, and 16 Belgian frontier fortresses; Valenciennes, Cambrai, Ypres, Maubeuge, etc.—France retains Freyburg (till 1697) in lieu of Philipsburg (held since 1648).

1680–5 Duke of Medina-Celi prime minister.

680 Disputes between Portugal and Spain in South America respecting boundaries.

in ruin:

troops

1683 Invasion of the Spanish Netherlands: hence the defensive treaty of the Hague between Spain, Holland, Sweden, and the Empire, against French encroachments.

1684 Luxemburg subdued—Genoa bombarded eleven days for her alliance with Spain.

Truce of Ratisbon for twenty years with Spain and her allies: Spain cedes Luxemburg: the Empire cedes Strasburg, etc.

undisciplined

1685 The Conde de Oropesa prime minister: desires to save his country.

and unpaid:

and the

monarchy

on the

verge of

1689 Spain joins the Grand Alliance against France.

Revolt of Catalonia in favour of France.

political

dissolution.

Incursion of the French into Aragon, 1691; and Catalonia, 1694: Barcelona taken by the duc de Vendome, 1697.

1697 General peace of Ryswick: France restores all her conquests to Holland, Spain, and England: acknowledges William III.: reinstates the duke of Lorraine: and retains, of the German "re-unions," only Alsace, with Strasburg and Landau. Regulation of the Parisian police by D'Argenson.

Intrigues for the succession, Charles being childless: hence

1698 *First Partition Treaty:* secretly concluded by France, England, and the Empire: Spain, Netherlands, and America to the electoral prince of Bavaria, grandson and sole heir of the empress Margaret: Naples to the Dauphin: Milan to the archduke Charles, second son of the Emperor, heir *male:*—rendered nugatory by the death of the electoral prince, 1699.

1700 *Second Partition Treaty,* transferring Spain to the archduke Charles.

Death of the king, who nominates, under the influence of the Pope and cardinal Portocarrero, Philip of Anjou, second grandson of Louis XIV., as his successor.

FRANCE.

House of Bourbon.

LOUIS XIV. —1715.

Continuation of the troubles of the Fronde:

1651 Condé, etc., released: Turenne resumes his allegiance: Mazarine withdraws to Cologne: the king declared of age.—1652 Condé in rebellion: Mazarine retires to Sedan: *the king enters Paris and proclaims an amnesty:* Retz sent to Vincennes: Condé flees to Spain.—1653 Mazarine returns to Paris in triumph: the capture of Bourdeaux, the head-quarters of the Frondeurs, *ends the troubles of the Fronde.*

The Crown despotic.

1655 Famous declaration of the king, "I am the State:" he dictates, as absolute master, to Parliament.

1661 Death of Mazarine — Colbert, Comptroller-General of Finance (prime minister), 1661–83.

With Colbert's administration commences the era called the *Age of Louis XIV.:* his single genius created not only the finances, but the commerce, manufactures, and naval power of France: and on this commercial prosperity was consequent the social refinement, and the literary and scientific eminence, which have made this period considered the Golden Age of France.—Lyonne minister of foreign affairs: Tellier minister of war till 1666: then succeeded by Louvois.

1662 The court removed to St. Germain, and in 1682 to Versailles — Splendour of the court: introduction of strict and formal etiquette.

1662–4 Disputes with the Pope caused by an insult to the French ambassador: Avignon seized till 1690.

6000 troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.

1664 *French East India Company till* 1770—*and West India Company till* 1674:—

Prohibitory tariffs of customs, 1664 and 1667—Colonies of Cayenne, Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucie, Grenada: Canada made a royal government.

Academie des Sciences founded, 1666.

Canal of Languedoc, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, 1666—80.

1668 Triple League: England, Sweden, Holland, against France in the Netherlands.

1670 The duke of Lorraine driven from his territories, which France retains till the peace of Ryswick, 1697.

1671 Foundation of the Academy of Architecture and the Hôtel des Invalides: edict declaring that the privileges of nobility were *not* forfeited by engaging in commerce.

1672–8 *War with Holland—*

Invasion by Louis with 100,000 men: the country overrun: Amsterdam opens the sluices: *League of Brandenburg, Spain, and the Empire* to save Holland. —1673 Turenne passes the Rhine and attacks Brandenburg: *Peace of Vossem:* but Brandenburg soon renews the war.—1674 The prince of Orange routed at Senef: Franche-Comté subdued: battles of Sinsheim and Mulhausen on the Upper Rhine: the Palatinate ravaged by Turenne.—1675 Death of Turenne at Sasbach.—1676 Conferences for peace opened at Nimeguen, under the mediation of England: but the war meanwhile continues: victory of Mont-Cassel over the prince of Orange, 1677.

Tobacco monopoly vested in the crown.

Influence of the Pere la Chaise, the King's confessor.

France the most formidable Power in Europe.

Standing army 140,000 men, besides 60,000 sailors and marines.

1680 "Chambers of re-union" at Metz, Brisac, and Besançon, and forcible seizure of districts in Alsace.
1681 Strasburg and Casale, the keys of Upper Germany and Lombardy, seized the same day in the midst of peace.
1682 National council of French Bishops: the *"Four Articles"* against the temporal power of the Pope.
1682—3 Algiers bombarded by Du Quesne: and a third time in 1688 by d'Estrées.
1683 *Death of Colbert.*

The French monarchy at the summit of its power, but

1685 *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes:* 700,000 industrious citizens emigrate to Protestant countries: hence

1686 League of Augsburg negotiated against France by the Stadtholder: the Emperor, Spain, Sweden, Bavaria, and other German states.

1687 Quarrel of the French ambassador with the Pope on the revocation of the privilege of sanctuary.

its resources greatly exhausted by the

1688–97 *War of Spain, the Empire, Holland, Savoy, and England, against France:*

Luxemburg and Catinat commanders by land; Tourville by sea.

1688–9 The Palatinate horribly devastated with fire and sword by order of Louvois.

1689 *The Grand alliance against France, headed by William.*

1690 Naval victory of Tourville over the Dutch and English off Dieppe.—*In the Netherlands*—Victory of Luxemburg at Fleurus, 1690; at Steenkirke, 1692; and at Neerwinden, 1693. After Luxemburg's death, 1695, Villeroi in command.—*In Italy*—Victory of Catinat at Stafarda, 1690; and Marsaglia, 1691: Savoy and Piedmont overrun.—*In Spain*—the war less important: Barcelona taken, 1697.

1693 *Institution of the Order of St. Louis.*

continual drain of war.

1696 *Peace of Turin with Savoy:* Pignerol and all the French conquests restored, for the sake of breaking the confederacy.

ITALY.

VENICE. GENOA. *Republics.* TUSCANY. SAVOY.

1653-5-6 Three naval victories over the Turks in the Archipelago and Dardanelles.

FERDINAND DE MEDICI, II., grand-duke, —1670.

CHARLES EMANUEL II. —1675.

LOMBARDY AND MILAN SPANISH.

1657 The Jesuits allowed to return to the Venetian territories, after 51 years' exclusion.

The Tuscan territories continue to enjoy profound peace during this period.

Warfare of the French and Spaniards in Savoy and Piedmont, terminated by the Peace of the Pyrenees, 1659.

1669 Candia taken by the Turks: *Peace with the Porte:* Candia ceded, except the harbours of Suda and Spinalonga.

COSMO III., son, 1670–1723.

1670–3 War between Genoa and Savoy.

1672 Conspiracy of La Torré in Genoa, in favour of Charles Emanuel: discovered and suppressed.

1673 Peace by the mediation of France, Spain, and the Pope.

VICTOR AMADEUS II., son, 1765–1730, in Savoy.

1684 Alliance of Venice with Poland and the Empire against the Porte.

1686 Persecution of the Vaudois or Waldenses in Piedmont.

1685-7 Conquests of Morosini in the Morea, Negropont, and Dalmatia; Athens bombarded 1684, to the great injury of the Parthenon, and other antiquities.

1690 Monembasia in the Morea surrenders after a year's siege.

1690 The duke of Savoy joins the Grand Alliance against France; is defeated at Stafarda by marshal Catinat; and the French overrun Savoy.

1693 Victor Amadeus utterly routed at Marsaglia by marshal Catinat.

1694 Chio taken from the Turks, but recovered by them two years after.

1696 *Peace with France:* all conquests restored, and Pignerol given up by France.

1699 *Peace of Carlowitz with the Porte:* Venice acquires the Morea, Egina, and the frontier fortresses in Dalmatia.

NAPLES & SICILY.

PHILIP IV. of Spain, —1665.

1654 Unsuccessful attempt of the duke of Guise to excite a fresh revolt in his favour.

1663 Discontent in Sicily from the monopoly of the silk exports given to Messina — tumults in Messina on its revocation, and factions of the Merli and Malvezzi.

CHARLES II., son, 1665–1700.

Sicily divided into two factions, headed by the cities of Messina and Palermo.

1674 Revolt of Messina in favour of France —— Louis XIV. revives the old pretensions, and purposes to make a French prince king of Sicily.

1676 Messina blockaded by the Dutch and Spanish fleets — naval actions — death of the Dutch admiral de Ruyter.

1678 The French compelled to evacuate Sicily — Messina punished and degraded by the Spanish viceroy, San Estevan.

1687 The duke d'Aranda viceroy.

1693 Great earthquakes in Sicily.

1697 First partition treaty — Naples to the Dauphin—confirmed as to Naples by the second treaty in 1700.

HOLLAND A FIRST-RATE POWER. TURKISH WARS IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

POPES & CHURCH HISTORY.

INNOCENT X. —1655.

1653 Bull against the "five Propositions" of the Jansenists.

1655 *Persecution of the Waldenses.*

ALEXANDER VII. (*Chigi*), 1655–67.

1656 Another bull against the Jansenist Propositions.

Disputes of the Pope with France

1662 first from an insult to the French ambassador—the Pope obliged to supplicate Louis for pardon.

1663 College for Foreign Missions founded at Paris.

1665 *Persecution of the Jansenists in France:* a "Declaration" exacted from all candidates for church preferment.

CLEMENT IX. (*Rospigliosi*), 1667–70.

The fanatical sects of the Cameronians, etc., in Scotland.

1669 Twenty-three French bishops oppose the rigour of the "Declaration."

1670 Portugal reconciled to the Pope, and the bishops named by the king confirmed.

CLEMENT X. (*Altieri*), 1670–76.

Suspends the persecution of the Jansenists—this cessation called "The Peace of Clement."

1675 The "Form of Concord" of the Swiss church drawn up at Zurich, by Heidegger, and other divines.

INNOCENT XI. (*Odescalchi*), 1676–89.

1677 Death of the famous atheist, Benedict Spinoza.

The Pope discourages nepotism, and forbids his own nephew, Livio Odescalchi, to reside in the Vatican.

1678 *Dispute with France* on the Regale, or appropriation of vacant sees to the king.

1681 The system of the Mystics or Quietists founded by Molinos.

1682 Assembly of the French bishops at Paris:

Confirms the Regale, and declares the papal authority to be merely spiritual. The *Four Propositions*, denying the temporal power of the Pope, and asserting the independence of the Gallican church.

1685–8 England reconciled to Rome for a short time by James II.

1685 Public dispute in France between Claude, a Huguenot doctor, and the Catholic divine, Bossuet.

1685 *Revocation of the Edict of Nantes by Louis XIV., and persecution of the French Protestants and Waldenses.*

1687 Molinos and the Quietists condemned by a papal bull—Fresh disputes with Louis XIV., from the Pope suppressing the right of sanctuary in ambassadors' houses at Rome.

1689 The English church divided, after the expulsion of James II., into two parties, the high and low church; the former holding the doctrines of passive obedience, non-resistance, etc., which the latter reject.

ALEXANDER VIII. (*Ottoboni*), 1689–91.

1690 Louis XIV. restores Avignon, which had been seized in 1663.

INNOCENT XII. (*Pignatelli*), 1691–1700.

1693 Reconciliation of the Gallican church with the Pope, but the French bishops still adhere to the Four Propositions.

1697 Controversy of Bossuet and Fenelon on Quietism, which is defended by the latter—his work condemned by the Pope, 1699.

CLEMENT XI. (*Albano*), 1700–21.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.

HOLLAND. | BELGIUM.

WILLIAM II.

1650 Birth of the prince of Orange, afterwards William III. eight days after his father's death.

The Republic

The Stadtholdership vacant till 1672: *the towns appoint their own magistrates, and the States-general command the navy and army.*

rises to be

1652–4 *War with England:* ostensible cause, the refusal of the honour of the flag to the English *Republic:* real cause, commercial rivalry:—sea-fights in the Channel: *Blake* and *Tromp.*

Colonise the Cape of Good Hope.

one of the

JOHN DE WITT, *Grand Pensionary of Holland*, 1653–72.

1654 Defeat and death of Tromp: *Peace of Westminster* with England:

Cromwell exacts, as a condition, the *Exclusion* of the House of Orange from the Stradtholdership: consequent discontent of its partisans.

most powerful

1656 Acquisition of Colombo in Ceylon, and Calicut in Malabar.

1658 Naval victory under Opdam over the Swedes in the Sound, and relief of Copenhagen.

states of Europe.

1660 *Act of Exclusion* annulled out of compliment to Charles II. of England, on the Restoration.

1658 Dunkirk taken by the French and English, & occupied by the latter.

1661, 2 The Barbary pirates chastised by the Dutch fleet.

1659 *Peace of the Pyrenees*—part of Luxemburg ceded to France.

1664–7 *War with England:*

Causes: commercial jealousy, and Dutch alliance with France: Van Galen, bishop of Munster, in alliance with England.

[*See England for the events of the war.*] | 1667 French invasion.

1667 De Ruyter sails up the Thames: *Peace of Breda with England.*

1668 *Triple League* with England and Sweden, against the aggressions of France in the Spanish Netherlands—soon abandoned by England from the intrigues of the Cabal ministry: hence

1668 *Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle*—ceding Lille, Tournay, etc. to France.

1672 *War with France and England:* sea-fight off Solebay with the English—*French invasion*—

The country overrun by Turenne and Condé, and reduced to the last extremity—the sluices thrown open—*intolerable terms of peace offered*—the people rise in fury, tear the brotbers De Witt to pieces, and proclaim as Stadtholder—

WILLIAM III. 1672–1702.

1673 French invasion.

1674 Indecisive battle of Seneff, between Condé and the prince of Orange.

1673 The French driven out of Holland.

1674 *Peace of Westminster with England* (*see England.*)

The Stadtholdership hereditary.

1676 De Ruyter killed in a sea-fight against the French in the Mediterranean.

1677 William completely defeated by marshal Luxemburg at Mont-Cassel—Cambray and St. Omer reduced by the French.

1677 *William marries the princess Mary of York, daughter of James II.*

1678 *Peace of Nimeguen* with France, on equitable terms for Holland:

Frenche Comté and sixteen fortresses in the Spanish Netherlands ceded to France.

1683 Defensive treaty with Spain against France—opposed by the States-general.

1683 Luxemburg seized by France.

1684 Twenty years' truce with France: Spain cedes Luxemburg.

William head of the anti-French party in Europe.

1688 League of Augsburg--Grand Alliance of Holland, Spain, the Empire, and Savoy, against France: ratified at Vienna, 1689.

1689 William becomes king of England, which joins the Grand Alliance.

Heinsius Grand Pensionary.

William at the head of the allies in the Netherlands. William defeated by marshal Luxemburg at Steenkirk, 1692, and at Neerwinden, 1693.

The Republic becomes too much entangled in the affairs of Europe, which leaves a heavy national debt.

The land forces much improved, and the fleet neglected.

1695 Bombardment of Brussels by the French under Villeroi: 14 churches, and 4000 houses destroyed.

1688, 9 Desolation of the Palatinate by the French, through the orders of Louvois—Worms and Spires burnt, and the tombs of the emperors destroyed, 1689.

The finances augmented by the increase of taxes and duties.

1690 Joseph I. elected king of the Romans by the Electoral Diet of Augsburg.

1692 A ninth Electorate (Hanover) conferred on the duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg: opposed by the electors as an infringement of the treaty of Westphalia, and not finally ratified till 1708.

1697 Peace of Ryswick, between France, the Emperor, the Empire, &c.

Mutual restitution of towns by France and Holland: reciprocal renunciation of pretensions: treaty of commerce.

1698 *First Spanish Partition Treaty* concluded at the Hague. [See *Spain.*]

1700 *Second Spanish Partition Treaty* at the Hague.

The treaties of Westphalia and Nimeguen renewed: France restores Kehl, Brisach, Friburg, and Philipsburg, but retains Strasburg and the Alsace Re-unions.

1697 Augustus, elector of Saxony, elected king of Poland.

SWITZERLAND.

1653 General revolt of the peasantry in consequence of over taxation.

1655, 6 War between the Catholic and Protestant parties.

1663 Renewed alliance with France.

The intercourse with France influences opinions, manners, and the national character, especially as many French protestant refugees (1685) introduce their manufactures and industrial arts.

GERMAN EMPIRE. | BOHEMIA. | HUNGARY.

FERDINAND III. —1657. FERDINAND IV. (son of the Emperor), —1654.

GEORGE RACOCZI II. till 1660, in Transylvania.

1653 Saxony at the head of the Protestant body, called *Corpus Evangelicorum.*

LEOPOLD I. (another son), crowned in Bohemia, 1654, and in Hungary, 1655, on the death of Ferdinand.

The Imperial government strengthened and consolidated. Religious liberty firmly secured, though the Catholics still endeavour to injure it.

Formation of standing armies, which continually increase.

Unsuccessful attempts to get the crown declared hereditary in the House of Austria.

1657 Racoczi allies himself with Sweden against Poland, which he invades, but is defeated: deposed.

LEOPOLD I., son, 1657–1705—already king of Bohemia and Hungary.

1658–61 War of the people of Munster against their bishop, Bernard von Galen—they are reduced.

1660 Racoczi falls in battle against the Turks.

Most of the states increase in power, both civil and military.

MICHAEL ABAFFI I., 1661-90, declared prince of Transylvania by the Porte — Austria nominates Kemeni: hence

War with the Porte, 1661–4:

The Turks take Great Wardein, 1661: Neuhaussel 1662: Kemeni defeated and killed, 1662.

1663 *The Diet permanent at Ratisbon, till* 1806—the princes of the Empire represented by their deputies.

Continual

1664 The German body assists the Emperor against the Porte—Victory of Montecucul over the Turks at St. Gotthard.

1665 The Tyrol united to Austria.

troubles,

1666 Marriage of the Emperor with Margaret Theresa of Spain—hence the subsequent claims on the Spanish succession.

1664 *Truce of Temeswaer* for 20 years: Neuhaussel and Great Wardein ceded to the Turks and Abaffi recognised *as independent prince of Transylvania.*

and oppressions;

Hungary severely oppressed, Jesuits introduced, and the Protestants persecuted: hence

1673 *War of Austria and France:* the Empire joins, 1674: Cologne, Munster, etc. with France: Rhenish provinces the theatre of war.

1674 Turenne overruns the Palatinate: battles of Sinsheim, Mülhausen, and Ensisheim.

1675 Turenne and Montecuculi opposed on the Rhine: death of Turenne at Sasbach.

1675 Victory of Consarbruck over the French under Crequi: Treves taken.

1670 Conspiracy to throw off the Austrian yoke, headed by the palatine Wesselini and others—detected—several beheaded.

Hungary is treated as a conquered country the dignity of Palatine abolished: all the fortresses garrisoned with Germans: arbitrary taxation: imprisonment and execution of numerous nobles.

civil and

1676–9 *General revolt* under Emeric, count Tekeli, assisted by the French, Poles, and Abaffi of Transylvania: successes of the malecontents, who negotiate with the Porte hence

1679 Peace of Nimeguen with France.

Friburg in the Brisgau ceded to France—till 1697.

1680 Great part of Alsace seized by France: and Strasburg occupied in profound peace by a French army.

1680 Revolt of the Bohemian peasantry against the seigneurs.

1681 *Diet of Odenburg* for redress of grievances: count Esterhasi made Palatine:

The ancient privileges restored: national frontier troops established—liberty of conscience, and general amnesty offered—terms refused by Tekeli who applies to the Porte.

Turkish wars

1682–99 *War with the Porte in Hungary:* alliance with Poland against the Porte, 1683.

1683 The Empire joins in the Turkish war: invasion of Austria by 200,000 Turks seige of Vienna: victory of the combined Germans and Poles, under duke Charles of Lorraine, and John Sobieski.

1683 Victory of Barkan over the Turks.

1685 Disputes with France as to the succession in the Palatinate.

1683 *Treaty of the Hague against France.*

1684 The duke of Lorraine besieges Buda takes Neuhaussel 1685: again besieges and takes Buda, 1686, after having been under the Porte 145 years.

1685 *Protestant refugees from France in Germany.*

1688 Disputes on the election of the archbishop-elector of Cologne: cardinal de Furstenberg, the unsuccessful candidate, supported by France: hence

War with France, 1688–97.

1684 Truce for 20 years with France, on account of the pressure of the Turkish war.

1687 *Decisive victory of Mohacz:* Croatia and Transylvania subdued—Abaffi become a vassal of Austria.

1687 *Diet of Presburg:* Joseph I. crowned and the kingdom forcibly made hereditary—execution of many insurgent nobles at Eperies and Cassovia.

The ancient constitution abrogated

1688 Belgrade taken: Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia overrun.

1689 Victory of the prince of Baden at Nissa; Bulgaria subdued.

MICHAEL ABAFFI II., son, 1690-

1690 Nissa, Widdin, Belgrade, Servia, and Bulgaria, recovered by the Turks under Mustapha Kiuprili—defeated and killed at Salankaman, 1691.

1695 The sultan Mustapha invades Hungary in person—is defeated by prince Eugene at Zenta, 1696.

1698 *The internal government organised on the German footing.*

1699 Peace of Carlowitz: the Turks cede Lower Hungary, Transylvania, Sclavonia, and Croatia beyond the Save; retaining only Temeswaer, Belgrade, and the Bukowina.

1699 Abaffi resigns for a pension:

Transylvania reunited to Hungary

a b c d e f g

SWEDEN. PREDOMINATES.

SWEDEN.	PRUSSIA.
SIGISMOND, king of Sweden and Poland. –1604.	ALBERT-FREDERIC, —1618 (imbecile),— Joachim-Frederic, elector of Brandenburg, administrator, 1605–8.
War of Succession between Sweden and Poland in Livonia, 1600-1660.	
1604 Sigismond deposed by the Diet of Nordköping, and the crown given to	
CHARLES IX., uncle, 1604–11.	
1605 The Swedes defeated by the Poles at Kerkholm.	
1607 Interference of Sweden with Russia—troops sent to aid the czar, Chwofski. Gottenburg founded.	1608 John Sigismond succeeds his brother Joachim as elector of Brandenburg, and administrator of Prussia.
1610 The Swedes and Russians defeated by the Poles at Clusin.	
1611 Novogorod places itself under the protection of Sweden—Kexholm in Carelia taken by de la Gardie.	1611 Receives the investiture of Prussia at Warsaw.
1611 *War with Denmark*: Calmar and Risby taken by the Danes.	
GUSTAVUS-ADOLPHUS, *the Great*, son, 1611–32.	
Axel Oxenstiern, minister.	
1613 *Peace of Siöröd*: Denmark restores her conquests on Sweden paying 1,000,000 dollars.	1614 *Conforms to the reformed religion, to conciliate his subjects in the duchy of Cleves.*
1614 Truce with Poland.	
1617 Coronation of the king—restoration of the privileges of the nobles, curtailed by Charles IX.	1618 Death of Albert-Frederic.
1617 *Peace of Stolbova* with Russia.	
1618 *Polish war renewed*—seat of war transferred to Livonia.	JOHN SIGISMOND, elector of Brandenburg, 1618, 19.
Legislation improved: trade, literature, and science encouraged: new cities founded.	GEORGE-WILLIAM, son, 1619–40, (brother-in-law to Gustavus-Adolphus.)
1625 Livonia subjugated—and, 1626, Polish Prussia.	*The German provinces overrun and dreadfully devastated during the Thirty Years' War.*
The privileges of the equestrian order ascertained and defined.	
Sweden	
1629 *Truce of Altmark* with Poland for six years.	
predominates	
1630 The king lands in Germany with 15,000 men to aid the Protestants—(see *Germany*.)	
in the	
1631 Victory of Breitenfeld.	1631 Magdeburg taken and sacked by the Imperialists, under Tilly and Pappenheim.
1632 *Victory of Lützen*—Gustavus-Adolphus killed.	
North.	
CHRISTINA, daughter, 1632–54, six years old, under the guardianship of the chancellor Oxenstiern.	1635 *Peace of Prague*, between the Emperor, the electors of Saxony, and Brandenburg.
1634 Defeat of the Swedes under Horn at Nordlingen.	1637 The elector claims the succession of Pomerania, on the death of Bogislas, the last duke, childless.
1635 The truce of Altmark renewed for 26 years.	
Manufactures introduced by Dutch and Flemings.	FREDERIC-WILLIAM, *the Great*, son, 1640–88. Receives investiture from Poland, 1641.
1640 University of Abo.	
1643 *War with Denmark.*	
1644 Naval victory of the Swedes over the Danish fleet commanded by the king.	1643 Twenty years' truce with the Swedes.
1645 *Peace of Brömsebro* with Denmark.	
1648 Peace of Westphalia--	
Sweden obtains Upper Pomerania (Stettin, Stralsund, etc.), with rights as a state of the Empire; Rügen, Wismar, Bremen, etc.	Prussia gains Magdeburg, Halberstadt, Minden, and Lower Pomerania.
The superiority of the North, which had been doubtful since the dissolution of the Union of Calmar, now definitively with Sweden.	

POLISH AND RUSSIAN WARS.

POLAND.	RUSSIA.
SIGISMOND, —1632.	BORIS GODUNOF, —1605, becomes a suspicious and sanguinary tyrant—a Russian monk assumes the character of Demetrius, brother of the czar Feodor, and is supported by Poland—Boris poisons himself.
War of Succession between Poland and Sweden, 1600-1660.	FEODOR II., son—a few days.
	DEMETRIUS (the pretender), 1605–6, attempts to introduce the Latin ritual, and is dethroned and put to death by
1605 The Poles defeat the Swedes at Kerkholm.	
1607 *Discontent of the nobles, who confederate at Sendomir, and declare the throne vacant —dispersed by the king,* 1608.	VASILI or BASIL CHWOFSKI, (a Boyar,) 1606–10.
	1607 Forms an alliance with Sweden, and obtains a body of troops under general de la Gardie.
1609 *Diet of Warsaw* —amnesty, and recognition of the right of self-redress in case of violation by the king of his *Pacta Conventa.*	1609 A second false Demetrius, supported by Poland—fails, and is killed by the Tartars, 1610.
1610 The Poles invade Russia and besiege Smolensko—Chwofski taken, and dies a prisoner at Warsaw.	
	Interregnum and anarchy.
Russia devastated by the Poles and Tartars—one party offers the crown to Ladislas, son of Sigismond of Poland, another to the second son of the king of Sweden. 1610 The Poles garrison Moscow—Smolensko surrenders, 1611—Novogorod submits to Sweden, and de la Gardie takes Kexholm, 1611—the Poles driven from Moscow, 1612.	
1610 The Poles defeat the Swedes and Russians at Clusin.	**Dynasty of Romanoff, till 1726.** MICHAEL ROMANOFF, 1613–45. Descended by females from the house of Ruric, is called to the throne by the unanimous consent of all orders of the state.
1618 War with Sweden renewed—seat of war transferred to Livonia.	1617 *Peace of Stolbova* with Sweden. Russia cedes Carelia and Ingermania, including all the Baltic coasts—Sweden restores Smolensko.
1618 War with Poland continued: Ladislas penetrates to Moscow—truce for 14 years: Poland gaining Smolensko, Tchernigof, etc., Jan., 1619, at Divilina.	
1620 War with Turkey in Moldavia—the Turks invade Poland without success—Peace, 1622: the Poles retire from Moldavia, and cede Choczin.	*The government*
1621 Riga taken by the Swedes.	*becomes*
1625 Subjugation of Livonia by Sweden—and, 1626, of Polish Prussia.	*consolidated,* 1623 Renewal of the commercial treaty with England.
	and
	1626 The serfs (whose condition had been mitigated by Boris) declared the personal property of the landowners.
	Russia
1629 Truce of Altmark with Sweden for six years: Livonia and the Prussian coasts ceded to Sweden.	1629 Commercial treaty with France.
	begins to
	recover
LADISLAS IV., son, 1632–48. The royal power still further limited by the *Pacta Conventa.*	*from the*
1632 War with Poland on the expiration of the truce: two years' siege of Smolensko, 1632–34—the Russian army obliged to capitulate, and the Polish king advances to Moscow. 1634 *Peace of Wiasma*, ceding Smolensko, etc. to Poland, and entirely disadvantageous to Russia.	
1635 The truce of Altmark with Sweden renewed at Stumsdorf for 26 years.	*depression*
1637 Kudah fortified against the inroads of the Cossacks.	
1637 Ladislas marries Cecilia, sister of the emperor Ferdinand.	*caused by*
	the civil wars.
1647 Introduction of posts for letters.	ALEXIS, son, 1645–76.
1648 The Ukraine Cossacks, outraged by the palatine Jatinski, revolt under Bogdan Kmielniski, and cut a Polish army to pieces in the forest of Korsum.	Tyranny of the favourite minister, the Boyar Morouzoff.
1648 The czar a candidate for the Polish crown.	
JOHN-CASIMIR, 1648–68, brother, marries his brother's widow.	
1649 Peace with the Cossacks—but the war renewed the next year.	1649 *General revision of the code of laws.*

GREAT AND INCREASING POWER OF SWEDEN AND RUSSIA. CHARLES XII. PETER THE GREAT. DECLINE OF TURKEY. MOGUL POWER IN INDIA.

DENMARK.

FREDERICK III. —1670.

1651 Ulfeld flees into Sweden, and his party is broken up.

1660 *Peace of Copenhagen:* the Swedes restore Bornholm and Drontheim.

REVOLUTION IN DENMARK.

Diet assembled (the first since 1536):

The crown, clergy, and peasants overawe the nobility—election and capitulations abolished; the crown *absolute* and *hereditary*.

1665 *The* Lex Regia *sanctioned as the fundamental law of the kingdom: the diet abolished: the king henceforth the most absolute monarch in Europe.*

CHRISTIAN V., son, 1670–99.

1671 New creations of nobility (which the king had hitherto been restrained from conferring): and revival of the Order of Damnebrog.

Peter Schumacher made earl of Griefenfeld and high-chancellor.

1674 Treaty of Rendsborg with the duke of Holstein-Gottorp, who abandons his treaty with Sweden.

Denmark joins against France; hence, war with Sweden, 1675–9.

1676 Victory of the Danes under Juel, and Dutch under Tromp, over the Swedish fleet off Bornholm—Treason and disgrace of the Danish chancellor Griefenfeld.

1677 Doubtful battle of Lund between the Swedes and Danes under the two kings.

1678 The Danes cross the mountains from Norway, and rout the Swedes at Uddevalla.

1679 *Peace of Fontainbleau* between Sweden, Denmark, and France: all the conquests from Sweden restored: the Swedish king marries a Danish princess: alliance of Lund between Denmark and Sweden.

The duke of Holstein-Gottorp reinstated in the duchy of Schleswick.

1682 Alliance with France—French disputes with Holstein-Gottorp.

1683 Publication of a digest of Danish laws, known as the *Code of king Christian.*

1686 Attack on Hamburgh: compromised by the Syndicate under the mediation of France and Brandenburg, by a payment of 220,000 crowns.

1689 *Convention of Altona,* under the mediation of England and Brandenburg, with Holstein-Gottorp — General amnesty, and the sovereignty of the duchies of Schleswick and Holstein confirmed and acknowledged by Denmark.

1699 Death of Christian—considered by the Danes as the greatest of their modern kings, both in peace and war.

FREDERICK IV., son, 1699–1730.

SWEDEN.

CHRISTINA, —1654.

1652 Procures the acknowledgment of her cousin, the count palatine of Deux-Ponts, as heir to the crown.

1654 Resigns the crown—died at Rome, 1689, æt. 64.

House of Deux-Ponts.

CHARLES X. GUSTAVUS, first cousin, 1654-60.

1655 Reclaims the crown lands alienated by Christina.

War with Poland on the old dispute of succession—

The Swedes overrun the kingdom, take Warsaw, Cracow, Kalisb, etc.—Lithuania devastated by the Russians—Lublin burnt by the Cossacks—the king flees into Silesia.

1656 *Great insurrection of the Poles against the Swedes:* Poles defeated in a three-days' battle at Warsaw (July 18—20 O.S.) by the Swedes and Prussians.

1657 War in aid of Poland against Sweden—the Swedes, under Ch. Gust. overrun Denmark—cross the Belts on the ice, Feb. 1658, and menace Copenhagen.

1658 Peace of Roskilde: Denmark forced to cede Scania, Bleking, Bornholm, and Drontheim.

War renewed by the Swede, who aims at the subjugation of the monarchy, and erection of a northern empire: siege of Copenhagen: the Swedes repulsed by the Dutch fleets, and the Polish and Prussian armies.

1660 Charles Gustavus dies suddenly, Feb. 11.

CHARLES XI., son, 1660–97, five years old—queen-mother regent, with five counsellors.

1660 *Peace of Oliva*:—claim of the Polish king to the Swedish succession resigned: Livonia, Esthonia, and Oesel ceded to Sweden—Prussia acknowledged independent of both.

1661 Peace of Cardis with Russia.

Increasing power of the aristocracy.

1667 Mediation of Sweden in the peace of Breda between England and Holland.

1668 Triple alliance of Sweden, Holland, and England, against the encroachments of France in the Spanish Netherlands.

Rise of the French and Anti-French parties.

The former predominates; hence,

1672 Change in policy—alliance with France.

1675 The Swedes invade Brandenburg: routed by Frederick William at Fehrbellin, and lose several towns in Pomerania.

1677 Pomerania overrun—Stettin, Stralsund, etc., taken from the Swedes, who lose nearly all their German dominions.

1680 *Diet of Stockholm—*

All crown lands in Sweden or Livonia, alienated since 1609, reclaimed—the senate reduced to a consulting body, and deprived of legislative powers.

1681 The burgher and peasant houses in the diet make the king virtually absolute, by giving him the power of altering the constitution at pleasure.

1686 The public debt forcibly liquidated by raising the nominal value of money, by which the public creditors lose 9,000,000 crowns.

1688 Bank of Stockholm established. Remonstrance of the nobility presented by Patkul, who is outlawed for so doing.

1693 The king formally declared absolute:

by the burghers and peasants, who resign their own liberty for the sake of humbling the nobles.

The trade and manufactures of the kingdom now at their greatest height of prosperity.

The fleet and army in the best condition.

CHARLES XII., son, 1697–1718, 15 years old: the other powers encouraged by his youth; hence arises

PRUSSIA.

FREDERIC WILLIAM *(the Great)*, —1688.

The Brandenburg part of the Prussian

1656 Throws off his allegiance to Poland, and allies himself with Sweden.

1657 *Treaty of Wehlau:* acknowledgment by Poland of the independence of Ducal Prussia—Alliance of Prussia and Poland against Sweden.

state

continually

increases

1660–3 Disputes on the internal regulations of the government.

in

1666 Final settlement of the Cleves question: Cleves, Mark, and Ravensburg to Brandenburg: Berg and Juliers to the duke of Neuburg.

importance.

1672 Alliance with Holland against France: interrupted 1673, and again renewed.

1685 20,000 *Protestant refugees from France introduce manufactures and commerce.*

FREDERIC III., son, 1688–1713.

Inherits a revenue of 650,000 dollars, and an army of 28,000 men.

1691 Auxiliary troops sent against the Turks in Hungary.

1694 University of Halle.

1697 Acquisition of Quedlinburg, Nordhausen, etc., from Saxony.

POLAND.

JOHN CASIMIR, —1668.

1651 Great victory over the Cossacks and Tartars at Bereteskow.

1652 First instance of the "*Liberum veto*" by the palatine Szidzinski.

Discontent among the nobles: the palatine Radjienski flees to Sweden.

War between Poland and Russia.

1655 Lithuania laid waste by the Russians.

1656 Truce of Wilna—

Smolensko and the other conquests of Ladislas restored to Russia.

1657 Racoczi of Transylvania joins the Swedes and invades Poland, but is defeated.

1658 War of Russia and Poland recommences in Lithuania.

1658–60 *Religious disputes: expulsion of the Socinians.*

1660 Disputes between Spain and Portugal on the boundaries of Brazil and la Plata.

Pennsylvania planted by the celebrated quaker, William Penn—Philadelphia founded, 1682.

1683 Mississippi first descended from Canada to the sea by the French—new territory called Louisiana.

The "Black Code" for the protection of French negroes promulgated by Louis XIV.

1697 Half of St. Domingo ceded by Spain to France at the peace of Ryswick.

1699 Discovery of gold mines in Brazil by the Paulistas.

1661 The king wishes to name D'Enghien, son of the great Condé, his successor; prevented by the revolt of the army under the grand-marshal Lubomirski.

Continual civil wars between the king and the nobles.

1666 Great victory of the marshal John Sobieski (afterwards king) over the Tartars.

1667 *Truce of Andrussow with Russia:*

The Poles cede Smolensko, Severia, Tchernigow, Kiow, and the Ukraine east of the Dnieper.

1668 John Casimir abdicates: dies in France, 1672.

Interregnum one year.

The diet elects

MICHAEL CORIBUT WIEÇNOWIÇKI, 1669–74,

Of the blood of the Jagellons by females: an imbecile and incapable prince.

1672 Invasion by the Turkish sultan—Poland cedes Kaminiek, Podolia, Ukraine, the Cossacks, and pays tribute.

1673 The diet refuses to ratify the treaty—war renewed—great victory gained by Sobieski at Choczim.

JOHN SOBIESKI, 1674–96.

Successes against the Turks—by the peace of Zurawno, 1676, Poland recovers two-thirds of the Ukraine, but cedes Kaminiek and Podolia.

1683 Alliance with the Empire against Turkey — Sobieski raises the siege of Vienna, and routs the Turks in Hungary.

1686 The truce of Andrussow converted into a permanent peace on the same conditions: and an alliance between Russia and Poland against the Porte.

War with the Turks in Moldavia and Walachia.

1695 Great victory over the Crim Tartars.

1696 Death of Sobieski, æt. 66.

Interregnum one year: then the diet elect, in preference to the prince of Conti, and the son of the late king,

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS I., Elector of Saxony, 1697–1733.

Discontent of the Poles at the introduction of Saxon troops: the king obliged to become Catholic.

1699 Peace of Carlowitz: Poland regains Podolia and Kaminiek from Turkey.

RUSSIA.

ALEXIS, —1676.

1654 The Ukraine Cossacks seek the protection of Russia: hence arises

War between Poland and Russia.

1656 Truce of Wilna—

Smolensko and the other conquests of Ladislas restored to Russia.

Commerce

Unsuccessful attempt to open a trade with China.

and

1657 The czar refuses to receive an embassy from Oliver Cromwell.

civilisation

War with Sweden.

increase;

1658 War of Russia and Poland recommences in Lithuania.

greater

1659 Domestic seditions from the debasement of the coinage.

participation in the general

1661 Peace of Cardis with Sweden, under the mediation of the emperor Leopold.

Conquests mutually restored.

policy of Europe.

1667 Insurrection of the Donski Cossacks under Stenko Razin—the south of Russia laid waste.

1668 The first embassies from Russia to France and Spain.

1671 Stenko Razin taken, and hanged at Moscow—*end of the Cossack revolt.*

1673 The Tourgouth Tartars give their allegiance to Russia.

FEODOR II., son, 1676–82.

1678 Disputes as to the Ukraine Cossacks occasion

The first war with the Porte.

Peace, 1682, the Porte giving up all claim to the Ukraine.

1682 All charters and muniments of nobility burnt at Moscow, to end the disputes of the Boyars on rank and precedence, which are henceforth regulated by military rank.

IVAN and PETER, brothers of Feodor, 1682–9,

Under the regency of their sister, the ambitious Sophia.

Seditions of the strelitzes or guards.

1688 War with the Crim Tartars in the Ukraine.

Seditions in Moscow: Ivan resigns the throne, and Sophia is confined in a convent.

Peter the Great,

alone, 1689–1725.

(The Genevese Le Fort had been his tutor since 1684.)

1692 First trade with China.

Russia

1696 Capture of Azof from the Ottomans.

greatly

1697 The czar travels in England, Holland, etc.

increases

Introduction of various manufactures: equipment of a fleet of men-of-war, etc.

in

1698 Revolt of the strelitzes at the instigation of Sophia: they are cut to pieces, and replaced by regiments of disciplined troops.

Order of St. Andrew instituted.

Peace of Carlowitz; the Porte cedes Azof.

power.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

MOHAMMED IV. —1687.

1650 Rise of the great family of Kioprili to the Vizirât—Mohammed Kioprili grand vizier, 1650–56.

The empire is

1653–5 Naval defeats by the Venetians in the Archipelago.

sadly weakened

1656 Death of Mohammed Kioprili: his son Ahhmed Kioprili vizier, 1656–76.

Partisan warfare for several years in Hungary—Peterwardein, etc., acquired by the Porte.

1657 *War with Racoczi* in Hungary, for aiding Sweden against Poland—he is defeated and killed, 1660.

by the

1661–4 *War with Austria* for the supremacy of Transylvania.

court

1662 Kioprili invades Hungary, takes Neuhaussel, Great Wardein, etc.

intrigues

1664 Great defeat of the Turks under Kioprili at St. Gothard on the Raab, by the Imperialists under Montecuculi.

Peace of Temeswaer: the Turkish vassal Abaffi recognised in Transylvania; and Neuhaussel, etc., ceded to the Porte.

of the viziers

1666 Tumults caused at Salonica by the Rabbi Sabatei Sevi, who pretends to be the Messiah—suppressed.

and

1667 Kioprili takes the command in person in Candia.

1669 Candia taken, after a siege or blockade of 21 years—the Venetians lost 30,000, the besiegers 120,000 men.

Peace with Venice: Crete ceded to the Porte.

Janizaries.

1670 Panayoti, a Greek, made dragoman to the Porte: the first employment of Greeks in public situations by the Turks.

The Cossacks place themselves under the dominion of the Porte; hence, *wars with Poland.*

Its military

1672 The sultan invades Poland in person—Kaminiek taken—ignominious peace concluded by the Polish king, ceding Podolia and Kaminiek, and paying tribute—but the diet reject it—*war renewed.*

1673 Great defeat by Sobieski at Choczim, owing to the desertion of the Walachian and Moldavian Waiwodes.

power

1676 *Peace of Zurawno:* Poland cedes Podolia, Kaminiek, and part of the Ukraine.

Death of Ahhmed Kioprili—his brother-in-law, Kara Mustapha Kioprili, succeeds as grand vizier, 1683.

retains some

1678–82 *First war with Russia* on account of the Cossacks—the Porte cedes, at the peace, the Cossack territory and the Russian Ukraine.

strength

The aid of the Porte called in by Tekeli and the Hungarian malecontents: hence,

during

War with Austria, 1682–99.

this

1683 *Fresh war with Poland:* Kara Mustapha invades Germany, and besieges Vienna—the siege raised by the Poles and Germans under Sobieski—total rout of the Turks before Vienna, Sept. 12th, which breaks the spell of the Turkish military ascendency.

century,

1684 *War with Venice:* bombardment of Athens by the Venetians.

but gradually

Continual ill success in Hungary: loss of Great Wardein, Tokay, Neuhaussel, etc.

becomes

1686 Buda taken by the Germans, after being 145 years under the Turks.

Russia declares war.

1687 Decisive defeat of Mohacz in Hungary—*Revolution in Constantinople, Mohammed dethroned.*

SOLYMAN II. or III., brother, 1687–91.

1688 Loss of Belgrade, Sclavonia, Croatia, and Bosnia, to the Austrians.

1689 Defeat of the Turks at Nissa — Mustapha Kioprili, vizier, reinstates affairs—drives the Austrians across the Danube, 1690, and recovers Belgrade, etc.

debilitated.

AHHMED II., brother, 1691–5.

1691 Defeat and death of Kioprili at Salankaman in Hungary.

The war in Hungary languishes for several years.

1694 Chio taken by the Venetians—recovered, 1696.

MUSTAPHA II., son of Mohammed IV., 1695–1703.

Heads his own armies in Hungary — victory of Olach, 1696.

1697 Defeat of Zenta by prince Eugene: 30,000 men and 15 viziers slain.

1699 *Peace of Carlowitz:* the Porte cedes—to Austria, all Hungary, Transylvania, and Croatia, except Belgrade and Temeswaer—Kaminiek and Podolia to Poland—Azoph to Russia—the Morea and the Dalmatian fortresses to Venice.

The power of the Ottomans broken.

PERSIA.

ABBAS II. —1666.

The history of Persia is almost a blank as to foreign events for 70 years, to the fall of the Soofi dynasty — the monarchs buried in the harem—the external relations pacific.

1656 Reforms in the administration of justice.

1659 Revolt and subjugation of Tahmurasp, Wali of Georgia.

Chardin travels in Persia, 1664–81.

SOOFI II., or SHAH SOLIMAN, son, 1666–94.

Indolent and pacific—the Usbeks and Tartars renew their ravages on the frontiers.

Kæmpfer travels in Persia.

1673 A French ambassador, Gillon, arrives at Ispahan with a splendid retinue.

The wealth and commercial prosperity of Persia increased in this reign, but the warlike spirit and power of the nation greatly declined.

SHAH SULTAN HUSSEIN, son, 1694–1722.

Leaves the government in the hands of the eunuchs.

INDIA.

SHAHJEHAN, —1658.

Conquests of Aurung-zeb and the vizier Jumla Khan, in the Dekkin.

1656 English factory at Hoogley on the Ganges.

1655–8 Aurung-Zeb defeats and puts to death successively his three brothers, Dara, Murad, and Sujah, and dethrones his father, Shahjehan.

AURUNG-ZEB, son, 1658–1707.

Assumes the title of *Alemghir.*

1660 His son Mohammed revolts against him, but is overpowered.

The religious intolerance of Aurung-Zeb causes

1662 Bombay ceded to England by Portugal—the presidency removed there from Surat, 1687.

numerous revolts among his Hindoo subjects, whose faith had been

1665 Revolt of the Yogis under the female saint Bistamia—great famine—death of Shahjehan.

1668 Piracies of the Portuguese and English in the Bengal seas.

Rise of the Mahratta power under Sevajee, who takes and sacks Surat.

tolerated and protected by former emperors.

1672–6 The Dekkin overrun by the Mahrattas, under Sevajee.

1673–4 Great revolt of the Patans—repressed by Aurung-Zeb in person.

1679 French colony at Pondicherry.

1680 Death of Sevajee, the founder of the Mahratta power—succeeded by his son Sambajee.

1681 Aurung-Zeb attacks the Rajpoots on the death of their great rajah Jeswunt Singh, in order to compel them to become Moslems—hence long wars.

1685 Dissensions with the English in Bengal.

1686–7 The conquest of the Dekkin completed by the reduction of Golconda and Bejapore.

1687–9 The English factories suppressed in Bengal and elsewhere, but restored on their submission.

1690 The Mahratta chief, Sambajee, taken and put to death.

1692–1700 Reduction of the Carnatic.

Greatest height of the Mogul power and territory: annual revenue £32,000,000.

1698 A second English East India Company—united to the old one, 1702.

CHINA.

CHUN-CHI, —1661.

KAM-HI, son, 1661–1722.

1664 Persecution of the Jesuits and Christians.

Influence of the Jesuits.

1692 Freedom of religion declared.

1700 A church built in the palace by the Jesuits.

AMERICA.

1651 The British colonies reduced by the republicans under Sir Geo. Ayscough—New England having previously embraced that side.

1654 Brazil reconquered from the Dutch by de Vieyra.

1655 Jamaica taken from the Spaniards by the English.

1660 The depredations of the "Flibustiers," or Buccaneers, against the Spaniards, begin about this time.

1661–5 Revolt of the Mexicans against Galves the viceroy—he is expelled, and they return to their allegiance—the Araucan Indians make head against the Spaniards in Chili.

1663 Canada made a royal colony—M. de Mésy, first governor.

Settlement of Carolina — Charlestown founded, 1680.

1664 French West India Company — abolished ten years after.

New Netherlands conquered from the Dutch by the English—town of Manhattan called New York.

1668 Porto Bello taken by the Buccaneers under Morgan.

1669 English Hudson's Bay Company.

1670 Final conclusion of the "American treaty" between England and Spain: each renounces all right of trade to the other's possessions.

Morgan and the Buccaneers cross the isthmus of Darien and sack Panama.

1699 Alliance of the northern powers, Denmark, Russia, and Poland, against Charles XII. of Sweden—

Denmark on account of the alliance of Sweden with Holstein-Gottorp—Poland aiming at the recovery of Livonia, etc.—and Russia of the provinces on the Baltic.

Crown debts paid, and money in the treasury.

Negotiations with the Emperor for the title of king.

1650 1660 1670 1680 1690 1700

a b c d e f g h i k

BOURBON FAMILY COMPACT. GREAT BRITAIN ACQUIRES INCREASING IMPORTANCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF EUROPE.

PORTUGAL.

House of Anjou.

PEDRO II. –1706.

1703 *Methuen Treaty* of commerce with England: Portuguese wines to be exchanged for British manufactures.

1705 Pedro imbecile—Catharine, queen-dowager of England, regent.

1706 The English and Portuguese enter Madrid—Philip retreats. Charles loses all his conquests, except Catalonia.

JOHN V., son, 1706–50.

1708 Minorca captured by the English.

1710 Victory of Stahrenberg over Philip's troops at Almenara—Charles enters Madrid, but is soon expelled by Vendome.

1711 Charles leaves Spain on becoming Emperor—but the Catalans hold out till 1714.

Portugal acquires part of French Guiana, and fixed boundaries in South America.

Long peace.

1717 Patriarchate of Lisbon established.

1724 The king resigns the crown to his eldest son, Louis: but resumes it on the death of Louis in less than a year.

1728 Discovery of the diamond mines of Brazil.

1736 Dissensions with Spain in America.

FERDINAND VI., son, 1746–59

1748 Assumption of the title of "Most Faithful Majesty."

JOSEPH EMANUEL, son, 1750–77.

SPAIN.

House of Anjou.

PHILIP V., grandson of Louis XIV., 1701–46.

1701 Philip acknowledged in Spain, the Netherlands, and the Colonies: cardinal Portocarrero minister.

1703 Fall of the Portocarrero ministry: *influence of the princess Orsini.*

1704 The archduke Charles lands at Lisbon, and enters Spain with a Portuguese army—opposed by the duke of Berwick.—Gibraltar taken by the English under Rooke.

1705 Charles takes Barcelona, and is acknowledged in Catalonia, Murcia, and Valencia: earl of Peterborough in Spain.

1710 Victory of Stahrenberg over Philip's troops at Almenara—Charles enters Madrid, but is soon expelled by Vendome.

1711 Charles leaves Spain on becoming Emperor—but the Catalans hold out till 1714.

1701-14 WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION 1701-14.

1701 Grand Alliance of the Hague: *England, Holland, and Austria, joincd,* 1702, *by the Empire, and,* 1703, *by Portugal and Savoy—to place the archduke Charles on the Spanish throne, and prevent the union of France and Spain.*

ALLIES OF FRANCE: *Bivaria, Calogne, Mantua, and Portugal and Savoy till* 1703.

1714 Barcelona taken by Berwick—The Catalans stripped of their remaining privileges: Navarre and Biscay alone retain their ancient freedom.

Succession settled on males and females, but females not to inherit till the failure of the remotest male branch.

Alberoni minister, till 1719.

Second marriage of the king, to Elizabeth of Parma: schemes for recovering the ceded territories in Italy, &c.

1717 *War with the Emperor:* attacks on Sicily and Sardinia.

1717 Negotiations with Sweden against England.

1718 Unsuccessful conspiracy of the Spanish ambassador, Cellamar, to imprison Orleans, and transfer the regency to the king of Spain.

1718 Quadruple Alliance of the Emperor, France, England, and Holland, against the designs of Spain:

1719 Vigo attacked by the English—a French army under Berwick crosses the Pyrenees, and takes Fontarabia and St. Sebastian.

1719 *Fall of Alberani*—dies in Italy, 1752. *Ministry of Grimalda.*

1720 Spain accepts the conditions of the *Quadruple Alliance*—Peace: reversion of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, to the king's second son, Carlos.

1722 The Infanta of Spain, betrothed to the king, six years old, arrives in France.

1723 The king assumes the government—*duke de Bourbon* minister—death of the ex-regent Orleans, and of cardinal Dubois.

1724 Congress of Cambray for the general adjustment of differences between France, Spain, Austria, and Sardinia: abruptly dissolved, 1725, on Louis XV. sending back the Spanish infanta, and marrying Maria Leczinska.

1725 Alliance of Vienna with Austria, negotiated by Ripperda:— offensive and defensive: mutual right of succession: Spain acknowledges the *Pragmatic Sanction.*

1725 Troubles in Aragon for the recovery of their ancient rights—suppressed.

1726 Short ministry of Ripperda—Blockade of Gibraltar.

1728 *Peace of Pardo with England,* without any fresh stipulations.

1729 *Treaty of Seville* with England, France, and Holland, for the garrisoning of Tuscany and Parma by Spanish troops.

The king a confirmed hypochondriac, governed by his queen, Elizabeth af Parma.

1731 Don Carlos, second son of the king, succeeds in Parma and Placentia.

1733 War of the Polish Succession:

Alliance of France, Spain, and Sardinia in favour of Stanislaus, (father-in-law of Louis XV.,) against Austria and Russia.

1734–5 Conquest of Naples and Sicily by Don Carlos. [see *Italy,* &c.]

1735 Preliminaries of Vienna (peace not finally ratified till 1738): Lorraine and Bar ceded by the Empire to France, but to be enjoyed for life by Stanislaus: the duke of Lorraine to be indemnified by the reversion of Tuscany: Don Carlos established in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies: Parma and Placentia surrendered to Austria, against the will of the queen: France guarantees the *Pragmatic Sanction.*

1739 *War with England,* from infractions by both of the *Asienta treaty.*

1738–40 The Corsican revolt against Genoa suppressed by French auxiliaries.

1740-48 WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION 1740-48.

1741 Alliance of Spain and France with the elector of Bavaria: France at first only as an auxiliary in the war.

Philip lays claim to the whole Austrian succession: the real aim of Spain was the acquisition of a territory in Italy for Philip, younger son of the king; and the recovery of Parma and Placentia, the inheritance of the queen Elizabeth Farnese.

[*See events under Italy.*]

1744 Alliance of Versailles with Prussia against Austria—Alsace invaded by the Austrians under prince Charles of Lorraine—invasion of Flanders by the king in person.

Influence af the king's mistresses, particularly Madame de Pompadour.

1746–7 The French arms victorious by land [see Germany and Italy] under marshal Saxe; but unsuccessful by sea and in the colonies against the English: *the French navy, both mercantile and national, ruined.*

1746 The Austrians in Provence: retreat on the loss of Genoa.

1747 *War with Holland:* invasion, and victory of Lafeldt over the Anglo-Dutch army under Cumberland.

1748 GENERAL PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE 1748.

at first between France and the maritime powers, who were weary of a war in which they had no longer any direct interest: acceded to afterwards by the others. Mutual restitution of conquests by France and England (in America, India, &c.)—Dunkirk to remain fortified on the land side—the *Pragmatic Sanction* guaranteed—Don Philip receives Parma, Placentia, Guastalla, with remainder to the junior princes of Spain—the *Asiento* question with Britain settled by the treaty of Buen Retiro, 1750, by which Spain pays Britain £100,000 in full of all demands.

Though the acquisitions in Italy were an inadequate compensation for the expenses of the war, Spain was the only final gainer, excepting Prussia.

FRANCE.

House of Bourbon.

LOUIS XIV. –1715.

1702–4 Revolt of the Huguenots of the Cevennes (Camisards) under Cavalier—reduced by marshal Villars—*the last religious war.*

1703 General introduction of bayonets in the infantry.

Financial distress.

1709 Famine and exhaustion in France.

1702 *War commenced in Italy*—Catinat and Villeroi successfully opposed by prince Eugene—victory of Fridling on the Rhine gained by Villars over the prince of Baden. *The French invade Holland under Boufflers:* is repulsed by *Marlborough, commander-in-chief in the Netherlands,* who takes Liege and Venlo, and drives the French out of Guelderland—Rooke destroys the galleons at Vigo.

1703 Victories of Stollhafen, Hochstedt, and Spires, gained by the French over the Imperialists.

1704 Marlborough enters Germany to assist Leopold, and gains the *battle af Blenheim* (Hochstedt).

1705 The French maintain their superiority in Italy.

1706 Great, but vain efforts of France—Battle of Ramillies gained by Marlborough over Villeroi, nearly all Flanders submits to the conqueror—the French driven from Italy by prince Eugene—the English and Portuguese successful in Spain. Louis offers advantageous terms, which are refused through the selfishness of Marlborough, Eugene, and Heinsius.

1707 France successful in Spain—decisive victory of Almanza, gained by the duke of Berwick over the English and Portuguese.

1708 France has the advantage in Italy and Spain, but loses in Flanders—victory of Oudenarde, Marlborough over Vendome.

1709 Louis again offers liberal terms, which are again refused. Bloody battle of Malplaquet—Louis again in vain applies for peace.

1710 Unsuccessful conference at Gertruydenburg. France successful in Spain—victory of Vendome at Villaviciosa.

1711 After an inactive campaign, preliminaries of peace secretly opened, through Tory influence, at London, on the death of the emperor Joseph—conferences opened at Utrecht, after the disgrace of Marlborough—duke of Ormonde commander in the Netherlands.

National debt, 2500,000,000 *livres: annual revenue,* 100,000,000.

LOUIS XV., great-grandson, 1715–74.

Regency of the duke of Orleans, the king's uncle—Dubois, minister.

Disorders of finance.

Law's Mississipi bank: made Royal Bank, 1718.

1719 Vigo attacked by the English—a French army under Berwick crosses the Pyrenees, and takes Fontarabia and St. Sebastian.

1719 *Fall of Alberani*—dies in Italy, 1752. *Ministry of Grimalda.*

1720 *Law's "Mississippi" scheme bursts*—depreciation of paper money, and ruin of public credit.

1722–43 *Ministry of cardinal Fleury—strict domestic economy, necessary from financial embarrassment—moderate and pacific foreign policy; (Chauvelin minister of foreign affairs till* 1737) *Ruin of the marine.*

1727 *Preliminaries af Paris* between Austria, Spain, and the Herrenhausen League, England excepted.

1728 Congress of Soissons for the final adjustment of differences—dissolved without effecting anything, 1729.

1729 Birth of the Dauphin, which deprives the king of Spain of his hopes of the French succession.

Religious disputes occasioned by the bull "Unigenitus," against Jansenism.

The commerce, marine, and finances of France were ruined by the war, from which she reaped no advantage.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

House of Orange.

WILLIAM III. —1702.

1701 Act of Succession, entailing the crown on the electress Sophia of Hanover, grand-daughter of James I., and her descendants, being Protestants.

1701 Death of James II. at St. Germains'—Louis XIV. acknowledges his son as James III. of Great Britain and Ireland; he is attainted by parliament.

National debt £46,000,000 at the death of William.

ANNE, 1702–14, younger daughter of James II., wife of prince George of Denmark.

1703 Methuen treaty of commerce with Portugal: Portuguese wines to be exchanged for British manufactures.

Machinations of the Jacobites.

1704 Gibraltar taken by Sir George Rooke.

1706 *Treaty of Union with Scotland* (fruitlessly attempted in 1702): 16 Scotch peers, and 45 commoners, to sit in the United Parliament: reciprocal rights of trade, &c.; accepted by the Scotch parliament, March 1706, 7, after violent opposition:—£398,000 granted to Scotland as an *equivalent!*

1707 The first United Parliament of Great Britain meets, Oct. 23.

1708 Unsuccessful attempts of the Pretender to land in Scotland, frustrated by admiral Byng.

Intrigues of the Jacobites, in which many of the clergy and some of the ministers engage, endanger the Hanover succession.

1713 PEACE OF UTRECHT 1713.

Perpetual separation of the crowns of France and Spain: acknowledgment of the Hanoverian succession in England: Dunkirk dismantled: England acquires from Spain, Minorca, Gibraltar, and the right of trading with its colonies; from France, Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay; France renounces all right of trading with Spanish colonies, signs a treaty of commerce with England and Holland, and acknowledges Prussia as a kingdom.

1714 Peace of Rastadt: the Emperor acknowledges Philip in Spain, on the cession of Lombardy, Naples, and Sardinia.

1714 Factions at court—disgrace of Harley—death of the queen.

House of Hanover.

GEORGE I., elector of Hanover, great-grandson of James I., 1714–27.

The Tories and church party oppose the government, and favour the Pretender—manifesto of the Pretender—impeachment of Bolingbroke, Oxford, and Ormond.

1715 Insurrections of the Jacobites in Scotland and England: battles of Sheriffmuir and Preston—the Pretender lands in Scotland, but returns (1716)—suppression of the revolt, and execution of Lords Derwentwater and Kenmure.

War against Sweden (in Germany), for supporting the Stuarts.

A standing army of 16,000 men for the security of the Hanoverian dynasty.

1717 Trial and acquittal of Harley, earl of Oxford, for high treason—*Act of Indemnity,* excluding Harley and others.

Victory of Sir George Byng over the Spanish fleet off Cape Passaro: twenty-one ships taken or destroyed out of twenty-seven.

1719 Unsuccessful attempt by a Spanish squadron to effect an invasion of Scotland in favour of the Pretender.

1719 The South Sea scheme, originated by Sir John Blount, who proposes, (in order to consolidate the national debt,) that the South Sea Company shall become the sole public creditor!

1720 *"Bursting of the South Sea bubble"*—Aislabie, chancellor of the exchequer, and others, punished by parliament as projectors of the fraud, 1721.

1720 London and Royal Assurance Companies.

Age of Venal Adventures and Speculations.

1722 *Jacobite plat,* discovered and rendered abortive: *Habeas-Corpus suspended for a year:* Layer executed, and Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, banished.

Riots and bloodshed in Scotland, on account af the malt-tax.

League of Herrenhausen, *to counterbalance that of Vienna,* **between England, France, Prussia, and, 1726, Holland.**

War with Spain till 1728, but languidly carried on by both sides: squadrons sent to the West Indies and the Mediterranean.

1727 Death of George I. by paralysis in Hanover.

National debt upwards of £50,000,000.

GEORGE II., son, 1727–60.

1728 *Peace of Parda with Spain.*

Peace for twelve years.

The history of England at this period barren of all events of importance.

1731 The use of the Latin language in records and pleadings discontinued by act of parliament.

1731 Treaty of Vienna between England, Holland, and the Emperor:

England acknowledges and guarantees the *Pragmatic Sanctian,* in return for the abolition of the Ostend Company, as a favour to Holland, by the Emperor.

England neutral, notwithstanding the treaty of 1731, in the "War of the Polish Succession."

1736 *The Porteus riots in Edinburgh.*

1737 Death of queen Caroline.

1739 Complaints of the outrages of the Spaniards in South America on British Commerce—*Convention of Parda,* by which the Spanish king agrees to pay £95,000 compensation—but the popular clamour drives Walpole to declare war: admiral Vernon in South America: takes Portobello.

1740–4 Anson's voyage round the world, and capture of the Manilla galleon.

1741 Subsidiary treaty with Maria-Theresa, in pursuance of the treaty of Vienna—£300,000 sent to Presburg: but the king is overawed by the French threatening Hanover.

1743 British troops sent to Germany in aid of Austria—Victory of Dettingen over the French, the king of England present in person.

1744 *War formally declared against England and Austria:* naval victory of the English under Matthews and Lestock over the French and Spanish fleets in the bay of Hieres.

England maintains the dominion of the seas.

1745 Victory of Fontenoy over the allies under Cumberland.

Scotch rebellion: *Charles Edward Stuart* (the young Pretender) lands in Scotland—he routs the royal army at Gladsmuir, and advances into England: is defeated at Culloden, 1746, by Cumberland, and escapes to France, after four months' wandering—dreadful devastation of the Highlands by the English—destruction of the power of the native chiefs—execution of Lords Lovat, Kilmarnock, and Balmerino—*The Jacobite party henceforth powerless.*

1746 Unsuccessful attempts to land on the French coast.

1747 Naval successes against France: victories of Anson and Warren off Cape Finisterre, and of Hawke off Belle-isle.

The subsidies of England were the moving power of the Austrian and allied armies throughout the war (even Russia was subsidized)—her dominion of the sea was now uncontrolled and undisputed—but the directing influence now possessed on the continent was to be maintained at vast expense, and was productive of little solid advantage.

Internal Policy and Constitutional History.

The Act of Settlement, by which parliament settles the crown upon a new family, putting aside the Pretender and his sister, the duchess of Savoy, and several of the palatine family, all *nearer by inheritance,* is the grand complement of the revolution and the Bill of Rights. The choice of a successor to the throne was made by parliament—and the right of the House of Brunswick resting *solely* upon an act of the legislature, no one of its princes can talk of divine or imprescriptible right without branding his own forehead with the name of upstart and usurper.

Other securities for liberty made in this Act were, that the monarch should join the communion of the Established Church—that no foreigner shall be a privy-councillor, member of parliament, or have any office or grant from the crown—that no one holding place or pension under the crown shall be capable of sitting in the Commons—that judges shall only be removeable upon an address from the two Houses—that no pardon under the great seal shall be pleadable to an impeachment by the Commons. Thus were now solemnly laid upon a broad and firm basis the foundations of English liberty.

The clause respecting places and pensions was repealed 1705, when it was enacted that all members accepting office should vacate their seats, and a new writ be issued; and that no person holding any office created since 1705, shall be capable of being elected or re-elected at all.

The Act of Succession was the last great statute restraining the power of the crown: the government now falls almost entirely into the hands of the aristocracy; and parliament becomes the arena in which the factions of whig and tory battle for place and power.

1708–10 *Whig ministry*: the junta—Somers, Halifax, Wharton, Oxford, and Sunderland—force themselves into the cabinet. Harley and St. John, who now become tories, dismissed.

1709 Great collision of whig and tory principles upon Sacheverell's trial.

1710–14 *Tory ministry*—Harley (earl of Oxford) chan. of exchequer, and St. John (Bolingbroke) sec. of state. Whigs dismissed through the duchess of Marlborough's abuse of her power over the queen, and her being supplanted by Mrs. Masham—thus the fortunes of Europe are changed by the insolence of one waiting-woman, and the cunning of another.

1711 Qualification of county members fixed at £600 a year, landed property, and borough members at £300 [*tory measure*].

1714 Whigs in power, and monopolise the king's confidence—*cabinet ministers:* duke of Marlborough, earls Nottingham, Sunderland, lords Halifax, Townshend, and Somers, and general Stanhope. Mr. Pulteney sec. at war—Walpole leader in the House of Commons.

1716 Septennial Act passed by the whigs, forced upon them by circumstances—the sitting parliament to continue seven years.

1721–42 *Ministry of Sir Robert Walpole*—ministerial influence in the House of Commons maintained by direct bribery—pacific foreign policy.

1727 Walpole and the whigs continue in power under George II., notwithstanding a violent opposition—the Civil List fixed at £800,000 per aunum.

The parliamentary debates present during this period an annual routine of the opposition endeavouring to reduce the taxation and the standing army, uniformly frustrated by the unscrupulous corruption employed by Walpole—Pulteney and Windham leaders of the opposition.

1740 A motion of censure on Walpole's system of bribery brought forward by Sandys, but rejected through the ministerial majority.

1742 New parliament—elections violently contested, majority against the whigs—Walpole resigns, from fear of an impeachment—*Ministry of Carteret,* afterwards earl Grenville, 1742–44—Pulteney, created earl of Bath, loses his influence.

The "secret-service money" in the last ten years only of Walpole's ministry £1,453,400!

Ministry of Pelham, 1744–54—William Pitt paymaster general.

Dangerous inroads upon the constitution during this half century—seven years' parliament instead of three—frequent suspensions of the Habeas Corpus Act—repeal of clauses in the Act of Settlement—votes of credit—standing armies.

The dominant faction of the aristocracy maintain power by the squandering of public money, by multiplying places and pensions, by systematic corruption of parliament and the people. Still, in spite of all this, the principles of popular government become more firmly established, and the practice of petitioning parliament grows gradually into use.

Disgraceful Act of 1700 *against the growth of Popery,* intended to compel the catholic proprietors of land to sell their estates. £100 to any informer against a priest exercising his function, whom it adjudged to perpetual imprisonment—all persons not taking the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, incapacitated from purchasing, holding, or inheriting lands. This Act rendered ineffectual by the lenient construction of the judges—a bill, 1705, to render it effective, was thrown out. Proclamation, 1711, to enforce the laws against Catholics. *The catholic gentry are treated as a separate and half-proscribed class during the greater part of this century.*

The high church party favours the tories and Jacobites by preaching against whig principles, the expulsion of the Stuarts, the least concession to Dissenters, &c. 1709 *Sacheverell's serman in favour of divine right and passive obedience, and consequent impeachment.*

1717 Convocation finally prorogued.

1719 The whigs repeal the Act against occasional conformity, and make some attempts to promote religious liberty; but Walpole, to propitiate the Church, is obliged to suspend the repeal of the Test Act.

An Act to receive the affirmations of Quakers instead of oaths, 1722, and *the principles of toleration become gradually established.*

a b c d e

WARS OF THE SPANISH AND AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

THE UNITED PROVINCES.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMANY.	HEREDITARY STATES.	HUNGARY. TRANSYLVANIA *reunited.*	ITALY. GENOA, VENICE. *Republics.*	TUSCANY.	SAVOY.	LOMBARDY & MILAN. *Spanish.*
WILLIAM III., *king of England,* stadtholder, –1702.		LEOPOLD I. –1705, Emperor, and king of Bohemia. 1701 Frederic, elector of Brandenburg, king of Prussia.		JOSEPH I., son of the emperor, –1711.				

1701-14 WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION 1701-14.

1701 Grand Alliance of the Hague between Holland, England, and the Emperor, (joined 1702 by the Empire, and 1703 by Portugal,) *to place the Archduke Charles on the Spanish throne, and prevent the union of France and Spain.*

1702 Death of William III., childless—authority vested in the States-general and the grand-pensionary Heinsius—Marlborough declared generalissimo.

Holland makes extraordinary exertions in the war of the Spanish Succession.

1713 Peace of Utrecht—Regulation of the frontier with France, advantageous commercial treaty, &c. Lille and other frontier towns restored to France:—the Spanish Netherlands left in the hands of the Republic till the conclusion of a barrier treaty.

Peace for Thirty years:

1715 Barrier treaty of Antwerp with Austria, *by English mediation:* the Emperor receives the Spanish Netherlands; the Republic to hold garrisons in Namur, Dornik, Warneton, Menin, Ypres, Fort-Knocke, and Ruremonde.—*But what are fortresses without soldiers?*

National debt 550,000,000 *guilders.*

reform of internal abuses:

1707 The king of Prussia succeeds to the principality of Neufchatel.

1707 Disturbances in Geneva.

1712-18 Disputes between the protestant and catholic cantons, on account of the county of Toggenburg, which had revolted from St. Gall and embraced Protestantism.

The electors of Cologne and Bavaria side with France.

1703 Defeat of the Imperialists by the elector of Bavaria at Hochstedt.

1704 Great victory of Hochstedt (Blenheim) by the English and Imperialists under Marlborough and Eugene over the French and Bavarians—12,000 killed, 14,000 prisoners—the French driven back to the Rhine.

JOSEPH I., son, 1705–11.

Revenue of the hereditary states of Austria 20,000,000 *guilders.*

1706 The electors of Bavaria and Cologne put under the ban of the Empire.

1706, 7 The Swedes in Saxony.

1708 Bohemia admitted to a place in the Diet.

1710 Treaty of the Hague between England, Holland, and the Empire, for the neutrality of the Swedish provinces in Germany.

1711 Death of the Emperor, which changes the state of European politics by calling to the Empire the claimant of the Spanish throne, as the allies would not allow the union of these two powerful monarchies.

1701 Revolt of Francis Racoczi—

1705 he is assisted by France—1707 The diet of Onod, under his influence, declares the throne vacant—he is

1710 defeated and driven out of Hungary: dies in Turkey, 1735.

1711 *Pacification of Szathmar* with the malcontents:
Amnesty, restoration of privileges, religious toleration, election, self-protection, &c.

COSMO III. de Medici, grand duke, –1723.

Tranquil and prosperous.

VICTOR AMADEUS II. –1730.

1701 Alliance of Savoy with France.

1703 Savoy joins the Grand Alliance, when it is overrun by the French, and the duke stript of nearly all his dominions.

1702 Victory of Luzzara gained by Philip and Vendome over the Imperialists under prince Eugene.

1706 Victory of Eugene at Turin; French driven out of Italy—occupation of Milan and Mantua by the Austrians, 1707.

CHARLES VI., brother, Emperor, and king of Bohemia and Hungary, 1711–40.

Ministry of Count Zinzendorf.

The ban against Cologne and Bavaria rescinded at the demand of the other electors.

1713 *The peace of Utrecht* leaves the Empire alone in the war with France.

1713 Pragmatic Sanction: *vesting the undivided succession to the hereditary states of Austria in the daughters of Charles, according to seniority, in case of his dying without male issue.*

1714 *Peace of Rastadt and Baden with France:*
The Empire obtains the restitution of the two electors, the acknowledgment of the Hanoverian electorate, and a general restoration of affairs to the state they were in before the war.—Anstria obtains Belgium, Naples, Milan, the *Stati degli Presidi,* and Sardinia.

1714 George, elector of Hanover, king of Great Britain.

1714 Bank of Vienna.

1717 Commercial companies at Trieste, which is made a free port, 1728.

The country finally tranquillized.

1716 War with the Porte in conjunction with Venice.

Victory of prince Eugene near Peterwardein, 1716.

1717 Victory and capture of Belgrade.

1718 Peace of Passarowitz with the Porte:
Turkey cedes Belgrade, Temeswaer, and part of Servia, Bosnia, and Walachia; and commercial rights to all the hereditary states of Austria.

1714–18 War of Venice with the Porte.
1715 Corinth taken by the Turks—loss of the Morea—the Emperor joins Venice, 1716—siege of Corfu by the Turks: raised on the news of the battle of Peterwardein.

1718 *Peace of Passarowitz:*
Venice cedes the Morea and Cerigo to the Porte, and receives Vonitza, Butrinto, and Prevesa, in Dalmatia.

The last war in which Venice engaged.

1713 *Peace of Utrecht:*
the duke of Savoy acquires Sicily, with the title of king.

1714 *Peace of Rastadt:*
the Emperor acquires Milan, Naples, Sardinia, Mantua, and the *Stati degli Presidi.*

The German branch of the House of Austria again paramount for a short time in Italy.

1720 Spain accedes to the Quadruple Alliance, on the fall of Alberoni, and gives up Sardinia and Sicily on being assured of the reversion of Tuscany and Parma, on the failure of the House of Medici, for the king's younger son, Don Carlos.

1718 Quadruple alliance with France, England, and the Emperor, against Spain;
The Emperor renouncing all claim to the Spanish succession.

1720 Exchange of Sardinia for Sicily with Savoy.

1722 Ostend Company established by the Emperor for trade to the East and West Indies—vehemently opposed by Holland, which joins the League of Herrenhausen, 1726, against Austria, in order to check it—finally abolished, 1731.

confiscated property restored, &c.

The acknowledgment of the Pragmatic Sanction the chief aim of Austrian policy.

1722 The Pragmatic Sanction accepted by the Diet of Presburg.

1723 Establishment of the *Concilium locumtenentiale* (or Council of Lieutenancy) presided over by the Palatine.

Reforms in civil government and administration of justice.

JOHN GASTON *de Medici,* son, 1723–37, in Tuscany.

1725 Peace and alliance of Vienna with Spain:
Mutual succour—acknowledgment of the mutual right of succession—Spain acknowledges the Pragmatic Sanction—Russia and Prussia accede to this alliance, 1726—England and Holland, 1731 (acknowledging the Pragmatic Sanction in return for the abolition of the Ostend Company—Russia and Denmark acknowledge it, 1732.)

1728 The prince of Orange elected provincial stadtholder of Groningen and Gueldres.

1729 Spanish garrisons in the Tuscan fortresses.

1729 Revolt of Corsica against the Genoese: Pompiliana, Paoli, and Ciaccaldi, leaders—Corsica independent, 1735.

1730 Resignation of Victor-Amadeus—dies, 1732.

CHARLES-EMANUEL III., son, 1730–73, king of Sardinia.

1730 The king of Sweden becomes prince of Hesse Cassel.

Four royal thrones, Great Britain, Prussia, Poland, and Denmark, filled at this time by different princes of the Empire.

1731 Don Carlos, infant of Spain, succeeds to Parma and Placentia, as fiefs of the Empire, on the extinction of the House of Farnese.

1733 Neutral in the war of the Polish succession.

1733 War of the Polish Succession: Austria, Russia, and Denmark for Saxony; France, Spain, and Sardinia for Stanislaus: the Empire joins, 1734.

1733–8 *War of the Polish succession.*

1733 Joins France and Spain against Austria—Milan taken by the French and Sardinians.

1734 Marriage of the prince of Orange with the princess Anne of England, dau. of George II.

1734, 5, Russian and Danish auxiliaries on the Rhine.

1734–7 Disturbances in Geneva.

1734, 5 Conquest of Lorraine by the French—ceded by the peace to Stanislaus for life, with reversion to France: Francis, duke of Lorraine, indemnified with the reversion of Tuscany.

1735 *Preliminaries of Vienna:* not definitely concluded till 1738—France guarantees the Pragmatic Sanction.

1735 Francis, duke of Lorraine, substituted for Don Carlos in the Tuscan succession, on ceding his former territories to Stanislaus, the dethroned king of Poland.

Theodore Baron Neuhoff elected king of Corsica by the revolters, 1736.

1737 Death of John Gaston, the last of the Medici family—succeeded by FRANCIS, duke of Lorraine, 1737-65, husband of Maria-Theresa.

1737 War with the Porte in alliance with Russia.

1738 Loss of Servia, Bosnia, and Walachia.

1739 Defeat of the Austrians at Krotzka; siege of Belgrade by the Turks.

1739 Peace of Belgrade:
all the territories acquired in 1718, except Temeswaer, restored to the Porte.

Peace, 1738: the provinces of Novara and Tortona in the Milanese to Savoy—Parma and Placentia to Austria.

1740-48 WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION 1740-48.

The *Pragmatic Sanction* falls to pieces on the death of Charles VI.—Spain claims, as heir-general, Bavaria, under the will of Ferdinand I.; and Saxony, from the Electress being dau. of Joseph I.

MARIA-THERESA, eldest daughter of Charles VI., wife of Francis, duke of Lorraine, succeeds in the hereditary states, 1740–80—associates her husband in the government.

1738–40 French auxiliaries in Corsica—the revolt suppressed, 1740.

1740 Invasion of Silesia by the Prussians—defeat of Mollwitz, 1741—Loss of Silesia.

Secret alliance of Nymphenburg, 1741: France, Bavaria, Spain, and Saxony.

1741 Maillebois with a French army in Westphalia to keep the maritime powers neutral.

1741 Coronation of Maria-Theresa.

Declaration of the Hungarian nobles "*Moriamur pro rege nostro Maria-Theresia.*" 30,000 Hungarian volunteers march to the relief of Vienna under count Palfi.

1743 Alliance with England in favour of Austria.

1743 Maria-Theresa cedes Finale (Genoese since 1713) to Sardinia: hence, 1745, alliance of Genoa with Spain, France, and Naples, against Austria.

1744 Savoy occupied by the French and Spaniards, under Don Philip and the prince de Conti.

1744 Invasion of the Austrian Netherlands by Louis XV. in pers.
Lille, Ypres, &c. taken—1745 Defeat of the Anglo-Dutch army at Fontenoy by marshal Saxe—1746 Brussels and Brabant occupied: marshal Saxe gains the battle of Rancoux: 1747 invades Dutch Flanders, and gains the victory of Lafeldt—*in great extremity the States-general declare*

WILLIAM IV., prince of Nassau-Diez, stadtholder, 1747–51.

The dignity made hereditary.

The French, Saxons, and Bavarians, under Belleisle, overrun Austria and Bohemia, and take Prague: Charles crowned.

CHARLES VI. of Bavaria, elected Emperor, 1742–5.

1743 Bavaria occupied by the Pragmatic army, which gains a victory at Dettingen: the French are driven across the Rhine—Peace and alliance of Austria with Saxony and Sardinia.

1745 Charles recovers Bavaria—dies at Munich—peace of Fussen between Austria and Bavaria—Austria restores her conquests.

Bohemia reconquered—Coronation of Maria-Theresa—again invaded by Frederic II., 1744—victory at Sorr, 1745.

Luxury and extravagance increase. The court party becomes stronger, and the country party declines. The Protestants oppressed.

1745 Parma, Placentia, and Milan, taken by the French and Spaniards.

1746 Genoa bombarded by the English.

1746 The Austrians under Botta take Genoa, but are expelled by a rising of the people—siege and gallant defence of Genoa, 1747, raised by French aid.

1746 The peace of Dresden strengthens the Austrian troops—the French and Spaniards driven from Lombardy—invasion of Provence.

1746–8 Fresh revolt in Corsica—appeased.

1747 Defeat and death of the French general Belleisle at the pass of the Exilles.

House of Lorraine.

FRANCIS I., Emperor, 1745–65, (husband of Maria-Theresa.)

1745 The Prussians invade Saxony, battle of Kesselsdorf, take Dresden.—Peace of Dresden.

1747 Alliance of Austria with Russia—37,000 Russian troops under Repnin on the Rhine, 1748.

1747 Bergen-op-zoom taken by the French.

1749 Conspiracy of Henzi in Berne—suppressed.

Savoy at first against Austria, but on discovering the views of Spain on Milan, forms, 1743, the alliance of Worms with Austria against Spain.

1748 GENERAL PEACE OF AIX-LA-CHAPELLE 1748:

Holland recovers the barrier fortresses, though mostly demolished.

Austria retains all her dominions unbroken, except Silesia, ceded to Prussia: a portion of the Milanese to Sardinia (by the treaty of Worms, as the price of her alliance): and Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla to Don Philip, to be held as an appanage by the younger princes of Spain. Finale restored to Genoa by Sardinia. The *Pragmatic Sanction* finally confirmed and guaranteed by all parties.

KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA ESTABLISHED—BECOMES A FIRST-RATE POWER.

NAPLES & SICILY.

PHILIP V., of Spain, aeknowledged in Naples 1701.

1701 Conspiraey in favour of the Austrians detected and suppressed.

1702 Philip arrives in Naples.

1707 Naples occupied by the Imperialists.

1708 Sardinia subdued by the English fleet for arehduke Charles.

Peace of Utrecht.

1714 VICTOR-AMADEUS, duke of Savoy, crowned king of Sicily at Palermo.

1717 Spain, in pursuance of Alberoni's poliey, seizes on Sardinia: and, in 1718, on Sieily.

1720 Sardinia given, as a kingdom, to Savoy, in exchange for Sieily, which is reunited to Naples under the Emperor.

CHARLES VI., Emperor, king of Naples and Sieily, 1720—35.

1728 Disputes with the Pope as to the immunities of the Church, and rights of legation, finally settled.

1734–5 Don Carlos conquers Naples and Sieily—victory of Bitonto over the Austrians.

DON CARLOS crowned at Palermo, 1735.

Independent kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

House of Bourbon.

CHARLES III., 1735–59.

Confirmed by the *Preliminaries of Vienna* in possession of Naples, Sicily, Elba, and the *Stati degli Presidj*, on ceding Parma and Placentia to the Emperor:—the succession to Spain *by secundogeniture*, the two crowns never to be united.

1738 Marries the daughter of Frederic Augustus of Saxony, king of Poland—institution of the Order of St. Januarius.

1742 Naples compelled to neutrality in the war of the Austrian succession, by an English squadron threatening to bombard her capital.

POPES AND CHURCH HISTORY.

CLEMENT IX. (*Albano*). 1700–21.

The differences of religious faith now begin to lose their importance with the people, as they already had with the rulers.

Protestant missions sent out to India by the English, Dutch, and Danes.

Whiston in England supports the Arian doctrines.

1705 Publication of the bull "*Vineam Domini*"—cardinal Tournon, legate in China, imprisoned by the emperor Kam-hi; dies, 1710.

1708 The Jesuits expelled from Holland.

Rise of the Herrenhutters or Moravian Brethren in Germany.

The disputes concerning Jansenism distract the French church—dispersion of the Society of Port-Royal, 1709.

1713 The famous bull "*Unigenitus*," against the French Jansenists and the New Testament of Quenel, produces violent debates and divisions in the Gallican church for many years—the Jesuits defending the bull, the Jansenists opposing it.

Many of the High-Church party in England refuse to take the oath of allegiance to the Hanoverian dynasty — hence called *Nonjurors*.

1715 Bull "*Ex illâ die*" against the Jesuits allowing the Chinese converts to perform religious ceremonies in honour of their ancestors.

1717 Bangorian controversy in England—the Nonjurors attacked by Hoadly, bishop of Bangor, defended by Snape and Sherlock.

1720 The bull "*Unigenitus*" at length accepted by the parliament of Paris.

INNOCENT XIII. (*Conti*), 1721–4.

1721 Legation of Mezzabarba to China unsuccessful. Christianity forbidden by the Chinese emperor, 1723.

1724 Fresh edicts against the Protestants in France—many emigrate to Sweden.

Fruitless efforts of Pfaff, a German divine, to reunite the Lutheran and Calvinist churches.

1724 The Jesuits forbidden to receive novices, with a view to their suppression; the design is frustrated by the death of the Pope.

Freethinkers in England, Collins, Chubb, etc.; answered by Gibson, Butler, and Sherlock.

BENEDICT XIII. (*Orsini*), 1724–30.

1725 A council at the Lateran for the reformation of morals and discipline in the church.

The "Appellants" in France, headed by the cardinal de Noailles, appeal from the bull "*Unigenitus*" to a general council: but fruitlessly.

1727 Death of the Jansenist Abbé-Paris—miracles said to be wrought at his tomb.

Mystic sect of *Hutchinsonians* rise about 1727.

CLEMENT XII. (*Corsini*), 1730–40.

1732 Fanatic exhibitions of the *Convulsionnaires* at the tomb of the Abbé-Paris—prohibited 1733.

Rise of the Methodists in England under Wesley, and another division under Whitfield—First separation of the Wesleyans from the church about 1737—"Rules of Methodism" drawn up, 1743—the first "Conference," or synod of the sect, 1744. Both Whitfield and Wesley gain many converts in North America. Whitfield dies, 1770; Wesley, 1791.

1739 The bull "*Unigenitus*" accepted by the university of Paris.

BENEDICT XIV. (*Lambertini*), 1740–58.

1740–3 Mystic sect of Swedenborgians commenced by Emanuel Swedenborg of Upsal, who pretends to supernatural revelations, etc.

1745–8 The sacraments refused in France to those who will not subscribe the bull "*Unigenitus*."

PRUSSIA.

FREDERIC III. —1713.

1701 Prussia erected into a kingdom, and acknowledged by the Emperor in consideration of its help against France. Crowned at Konigsberg as FREDERIC I.

Count de Wartenberg minister—army, 24,000 men.

1702 Joins the grand allianee against France.

Institution of the order of the Black Eagle, and of the Berlin Academy under Leibnitz.

The people impoverished by the profusion and

1702 Unsuccessful claim to the principality of Orange, on the death of William III. of England.

splendour of the court.

1707 Acquisition of Neufchatel by inheritance, on the death of the duchess of Nemours.

FREDERIC WILLIAM I., son, 1713–40.

The army increased to 50,000 men.

1713 Prussia acknowledged as a kingdom by France and Spain at the peace of Utrecht. Seizes Stettin under pretence of holding it in pledge.

1715 Joins in the Northern War against Sweden.

Radical reform: *all unnecessary show and expense done away with; and the kingdom strengthened by a vigilant care for the working classes and population: erection of Chambers in the Royal Domains: abolition of fiefs and hereditary leases: the military system carefully improved and extended.*

The country, highly

1720 *Peace of Stockholm* with the Swedes.

flourishing,

obtains great

1724 *Foundation of Potsdam.*

influence in

1725 *League of Herrenhausen:* England, France, and Prussia against Austria—Prussia seeedes from it, and joins the Imperial party by a secret treaty at Wusterhausen, 1726.

the general affairs of Europe.

1731 Arrival of 16,000 emigrants at Salzburg, enticed thither to reinforce the population.

The narrow parsimony of Frederic I. lays the foundation of Prussian greatness: he leaves a flourishing revenue, an accumulated treasure, and an army of 70,000 men, surpassing any European troops in discipline: by availing himself of which Frederic II. raises Prussia to a first-rate power.

FREDERIC II., son, 1740–86.

1740–42 First Silesian war against Maria Therésa.

1741 Victory of Mollwitz; conquest of Silesia.

Joins the anti-Austrian confederacy: alliance with France.

1742 *Peace of Breslau*, after the victory of Czaslau:

Austria cedes Silesia (except the county of Teschen) and Glatz.

1744 Second alliance with France and union of Frankfort with Charles VII., Hesse-Cassel, and the Palatinate, against Austria:

The selfish policy of Frederic aimed steadily at his own aggrandisement.

1744–5 Second Silesian war.

General toleration.

1745 Victories of Hohenfriedberg and Sorr over the Austrians.

Peace of Dresden with Austria and Saxony:

Silesia confirmed to Prussia: Saxony pays 100,000 dollars: Prussia recognises Francis I. as Emperor.

Arts, Sciences,

1747 Building of Sans-Souci.

and Literature, encouraged and protected.

DENMARK.

FREDERIC IV. —1730.

Denmark again acknowledges the independence of the House of Holstein-Gottorp in Schleswick.

Great advance

in Manufactures,

etc.,

1709 War with Sweden.

1710 The Danes driven out of Sweden by Steinbock.

1711 Invasion of Swedish Pomerania by the Danes and Saxons.—1712 Victory of Steinbock over the Danes, Poles, and Saxons, at Gadebusch in Mecklenburg.

1714 Seizure of Holstein-Gottorp.

1715 Bremen and Verden sold to Hanover.

1716 The king of Sweden repulsed in an invasion of Norway.

during

1718 Charles XII. invades Norway, and is killed at the siege of Frederickshall.

this reign:

revenue

1720 *Peace between Denmark and Sweden:*—Sweden pays 600,000 dollars, and consents to pay tolls for the navigation of the Sound—Schleswick to Denmark.

1721 A fresh colony sent to Greenland.

three to four

millions

1728 Great fire in Copenhagen; 1700 houses, and the great public library, with 20,000 manuscripts, destroyed.

of dollars.

CHRISTIERN VI., son, 1730–46.

A peaceful and prosperous reign.

1733 Bank of Copenhagen established.
The Isle of St. Croix in the West Indies purchased from France.

1736 Settlement of the ancient disputes with Hamburg: 1,000,000 silver marks paid to Denmark.

Negligent

1740 Danish East India Company.

administration

of the

finances.

FREDERIC V., son, 1746–66.

Commercial treaty with Spain, and ratification of the former alliance with Russia.

SWEDEN.

CHARLES XII. —1718.

WAR OF THE NORTHERN POWERS.

1700 War with Holstein-Gottorp.

Charles XII. lands in Zealand to aid his brother-in-law, the duke of Holstein, and compels the Danes to yield by the help of a Dutch and English fleet—*Peace of Travendahl.* 1701 Invades Poland—victory of Riga—Courland and Lithuania overrun. 1702 Enters Warsaw—defeats the Saxons (abandoned by the Poles) at Clissau—takes Craeow.

1703 Decisive victory of Pultusk: the diet of Warsaw, at the instigation of Charles, and the Sapieha party, declares the throne vacant, and elects STANISLAUS LECZINSKI, 1704–9.

1706 Victory of the Swedes under Renschild over the Saxons and Russians at Travenstadt.
Invasion of Saxony: *Peace of Alt-Ranstadt:* Augustus cedes the throne of Poland.

1707 Patkul given up to Charles, and broken on the wheel.

1708 Charles invades Russia; crosses the Dnieper to join Mazeppa; defeated at Pultowa, May 9, 1709: takes refuge five years in Turkey.

Perplexity and distress of the Swedish administration: the regency offered to the king's sister, but refused.

1715 Charles returns to Sweden—Stralsund capitulates.
Prussia and England join the alliance against Sweden.

1716 Ministry of baron de Görtz.
Loss of the German provinces.

1717 Negociations of Görtz and Alberoni against England, and for the re-establishment of the Stuarts.

ULRICA ELEONORA, sister, 1718–20, declared queen *by election*, and obliged to restore the ancient free constitution.

1719 Execution of Görtz by the influence of the aristocracy.

Peace of Stockholm with England: Bremen and Verden ceded to Hanover on the payment of 1,000,000 dollars.

1720 The queen abdicates in favour of her husband

FREDERIC, prince of Hesse-Cassel, 1720–51.

elected by the States—authority further limited by the Act of Royal Assurance.

1721 *Peace of Nystad* (see RUSSIA.)

Peace for twenty years.

Sweden

Sweden now more an aristocracy than a monarchy: origin of the parties "*Hats*" and "*Caps*:" the former under French influence, and favourable to war; the latter for Russia and peace:—extensive foreign corruption from the poverty of the kingdom and of both parties.

loses

1724 League with Russia, through the "Caps," in favour of Holstein-Gottorp.

the predominancy

1727 Sweden joins the league of Herrenhausen against Austria, in consideration of a subsidy.

of the North,

1730 The king inherits Hesse-Cassel.

1731 East India Company established.

and declines

Flourishing state of commerce; and of science under Linnæus, etc.

into a

1734 A new code of laws promulgated.

second-rate

1738 Renewal and confirmation of the ancient alliance with France, in consideration of a subsidy of 2,000,000 francs.

power.

Stormy debates in the diet—ascendency gained by the Hat party, who aim at the recovery of all the provinces ceded to Russia: hence

1741 *War with Russia:* opposed by the king.
Defeat of the Swedes by Lasey at Willmanstrand in Finland.

1742 Helsingfort lost, and the Swedes driven out of Finland.
Death of queen Ulrica Eleonora.

1743 *Peace of Abo with Russia* by British mediation:

Finland ceded as far as the Kymen—and duke Adolphus Frederic, bishop of Lubeck and administrator of Holstein, declared by Russian influence hereditary prince of Sweden, with succession to his heirs *male*.

1749 Institution or revival of the orders of the Seraphim, the Sword, and the Polar Star.

POLAND.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS I. (elector of Saxony), —1704.

1700 Invades Livonia with a Saxon army; siege of Riga.

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, 1709–33.

reascends the throne after the battle of Pultowa, and is acknowledged by the Poles.

1712 The Russian troops withdrawn from Poland, but Russian influence continues henceforth paramount.

The luxury of the king, and suspicion that he intends to make the crown hereditary, occasion

REVOLTS, 1715-17,

which the king resists by his Saxon troops.

1718 Diet of Grodno against the *dissidents*.

1720 *Peace with Sweden:* Frederic Augustus acknowledged king of Poland.

Internal dissensions,

1724 Dissensions between the Protestants and Catholics, fomented by the Jesuits—massacre of the Protestants in Thorn.

a corrupt aristocracy

crouching to Russia,

1733 The *dissidents* declared excluded from all offices, embassies, and public employments under the crown.

an enslaved population,

FREDERIC AUGUSTUS II., son, 1733–63.

The diet unanimously elect Stanislaus Leczinski, but are compelled by a Russian army to elect Frederic Augustus, whose pretensions are supported by the Wiçnowiçki party.

1734 Stanislaus besieged in Dantzic by the Russians—escapes to Konigsberg.

1736 Diet of Pacification—Stanislaus resigns—the foreign troops, Saxons and Russians, evacuate the kingdom.

and general indifference

1741 Biron deposed by the Russians and sent to Siberia—Courland occupied by Russian troops.

and anarchy,

prepare the way

for the dissolution

of the

Polish kingdom.

a b c d e f

INCREASING CIVILISATION AND POWER OF RUSSIA. PROGRESS OF CIVILISATION IN AMERICA.

RUSSIA.

PETER (*the Great*), —1727.

Wonderful increase

1700 Invades Ingria—siege of Narva—great defeat by Charles XII. at Narva.

in the power

Abolition of the patriarchate: the czar head of the church.

and civilisation

1703 Petersburg founded—conquest of Ingria and Karelia.

of Russia:

1704 Successes in Livonia: Narva and Dorpat taken.

the military and

1705 University of Moscow.

naval forces

1706 Victory of Kalisch by Mezarikoff over the Swedes.

greatly improved;

1707 Revolt of the Cossack hetman Mazeppa.

the empire extended;

1708 Invasion of Charles XII.—defeated at Pultowa—Viborg, Revel, and Riga taken from Sweden.

arts and sciences

1709 Charles XII. of Sweden takes refuge at Bender after the battle of Pultowa: hence *War with the Turks*, 1710—the Russians, defeated and surrounded on the Pruth, bribe the vizier Baltaji for the *Peace of Falczy*, 1711: Azoph restored to the Porte.

1711 Establishment of the Directing Senate, the highest tribunal of the empire.

1712–13 Dissensions with the Porte: accommodated by the wily ambassador Tolstoi, the first of the school of Russian diplomacy.

introduced;

Catharine (privately married in 1707) declared czarina.

trade and

1714 Naval victory over the Swedes in the Baltic—Finland overrun—Aland conquered.

manufactures

1716-17 Fresh travels of Peter in Holland, Denmark, and France—introduction of French manners and regulations.

protected and

1717 Disaffection of the czarowitz Alexis, who escapes to Naples, but returns and is put to death, 1718.

encouraged;

1720 Naval victory over the Swedes: the coasts of Sweden devastated by the Russian fleet.

foreign artisans

1721 Establishment of the "Holy Synod," under the control of the emperor, for the government of the church.

invited and

Peace of Nystadt, 1721:

Sweden cedes Karelia, Esthonia, Ingria, Livonia, Viborg, and the islands of Oesel, etc., to Russia: Russia restores Finland, pays 2,000,000 dollars as an indemnity, and guarantees the new Swedish constitution.

patronised.

Russia succeeds

The czar assumes the title of "Emperor of all the Russias."

Sweden as *Peter, freed from the*

1723 The Turks and Russians attempt to dismember Persia during the contest—1725 Partition treaty between Russia and the Porte for seizing the north and west provinces of Persia.

the dominant *patriarch and nobility,*

1723 *Peace with Shah Tahmasp*—

Dagbestan, Ghilan, Shirwan, and Mazanderan ceded to Russia—retained till 1735.

reigns despotically.

1724 Alliance with Sweden.

Power in Russian army 108,000 men.

CATHARINE I., widow of Peter, 1725–7.

Prince Menzikoff sole and absolute minister.

1726 Alliance with Austria.

the North.

Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg.

PETER II., grandson of Peter, 1727–30.

Fall of Menzikoff—rise of the Dolgorucki family.

1727 Treaty with China.

Establishment of a supreme privy council of eight members.

ANNE, niece of Peter the Great, 1730–40.

Capitulation, limiting the imperial power in favour of the nobles, exacted by the Dolgoruckis, but immediately broken by Anne: *Ministry of foreigners:* Ostermann, Münnich, Biron.

1732 Treaty of Copenhagen with Austria: the *Pragmatic Sanction* acknowledged.

Interferes in the affairs of Poland.

1735 Restoration to Persia of the territories ceded in 1723.

1736–9 War with the Porte, in alliance with Austria 1737.

The Russians in the Crimea: take Azoph, and 1737 Oczakow, but retreat 1738.

1739 Defeat of the Turks near Choczim: loss of Choczim and Moldavia to Russia.

Peace of Belgrade, from the losses of Austria:

Russia restores all her conquests except Azoph. *But this war avenged the defeat on the Pruth.*

IVAN, 1740–1,
grand-nephew, (two months old).

Biron regent, but soon banished.

1741 War with Sweden.

A revolt of the Preobraschenski regiment of guards places on the throne

ELIZABETH, 1740–62,
youngest dau. of Peter the Great.

Fall of the foreign ministers.

1742 Peter of Holstein-Gottorp declared heir.

1743 *Peace of Abo.*

1747 Fall of Lestocq, the chief of the Prussian party, whence,

Alliance with Austria—Russian auxiliary troops sent, 1748.

First interference of Russia as a great Power in the affairs of Western Europe, which she never abandons.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

MUSTAPHA II., —1703.

1702 Revolt of the Janizaries on the execution of the vizier Daltaban—Mustapha resigns the throne to

AHHMED III.,
brother, 1703–30.

Peace for some years:

the Janizaries

curbed and reduced

to obedience.

1713 Charles XII., refusing to leave Turkey, is confined till 1714.

1715 Fortunate war with Venice: the Morea conquered by the vizier Ali Koumourdji.

1716 Unsuccessful war with Hungary—defeat and death of Koumourdji at Peterwardein; loss of Temeswaer, etc.

1717 Defeat of Crusca near Belgrade: loss of Belgrade.

1718 *Peace of Passarowitz:*

The Porte cedes Belgrade, Temeswaer, and part of Bosnia to Hungary: and to Venice some frontier fortresses in Albania: but retains Cerigo and the Morea conquered from the latter.

1721 Muhammed-Effendi the first Ottoman ambassador to Paris, whence he brings the first printing-press to Turkey, 1726.

PERSIA.

SHAH SULTAN HUSSEIN, —1722.

1704 Revolt of Goorgeen in Georgia: he is pardoned on turning Moslem; and made governor of Kandahar.

1709 Revolt of the Ghilji Afghans in Kandahar, and death of Goorgeen Khan—their chief, Meer-Weïs, makes himself independent. Succeeded by Meer Mahmood.

1710–13 Unsuccessful attempts to reduce Kandahar.

1719 Herât taken by the Abdalli Afghans, who become independent.

Persia attached at the same time by the Abdalli and Ghilji Afghans, the Usbeks, and the Arabs of Muscat.

1720 Mahmood invades Persia, but is defeated.

1722 Mahmood again invades Persia, gains a battle at Goolnabad, besieges and takes Ispahan: Shah Hussein resigns.

MEER MAHMOOD, 1722–5.

Tahmasp, son of Shah Husscin, holds out in Armenia—Mahmood dies mad, succeeded by his cousin,

MEER ASHRAF, 1725–30.

1726 The Turks penetrate into the heart of Persia, and threaten Ispahan, but are repulsed by Ashraf.

1727 *Peace of Bagdad with Ashraf:*

He cedes Azerbijan, Khuzestan, and part of Irak, with the cities of Hamadan, Sultaniah, and Teheran; and is acknowledged king of Persia by the Porte: but this peace is disavowed by Tahmasp and Nadir-Kouli.

1729 Ashraf defeated and driven from Ispahan—again defeated, and killed, 1730.

TAHMASP, 1730–2,
son of Hussein.

1730 War with Persia on the expulsion of the Afghans—the Turks driven from Azerbijan by Nadir-Kouli—Revolt of the Janizaries—Ahhmed dethroned.

MAHMOOD I., nephew, 1730–54.

1732 *Peace of Erivan with Persia:*—

Shah Tahmasp cedes all the territory beyond the Araxes, but Nadir refuses to ratify, and deposes Tahmasp: *War renewed.*

ABBAS III., 1732–6,
son, 8 months old.

Nadir-Kouli regent.

1734–5 The Turks driven from their Persian conquests—*Peace*, 1736: Armenia and Georgia restored to Persia.

1736 Death of Shah Abbas:

End of the Soofi dynasty:

Nadir Kouli succeeds as

NADIR SHAH, 1736–47.

Changes the national sect from Sheah to Sooni.

1738 Conquers Kandahar and Afghanistan; and repulses the Usbeks of Bokhara.

1739 *Invades India: gains the battle of Kurnaul—takes Delhi, and carries off* £32,000,000 *in money and jewels*—the Indus made the boundary of the two empires.

1743–6 *War with Persia:* defeat of the Turks near Erivan, 1745: Peace, 1746: boundaries as in 1555.

1747 *Nadir assassinated.*

Anarchy & confusion:

ALI ADIL SHAH, nephew of Nadir, 1747-8.

Dethroned and put to death.

SHAH ROKH, grandson of Nadir, 1748-51.

AHHMED DOORANI, (1748-73), chief of the Abdalli Afghans, founds a kingdom in Cabul, Kandahar, and part of Khorassan.

The fanatical sect of the Wahhabees originate about this period in Arabia.

Turkey remains inactive during the Austrian war of succession.

INDIA.

AURUNG-ZEB, or ALEMGHIR I. —1707.

1703 Teeg-Bahadur, chief of the Seiks of the northern provinces, put to death—hence long Seik wars.

The English possessions limited to Bombay, Madras, Fort William (Calcutta) in Bengal, and Bencoolen in Sumatra.—Fort William the presidency.

The Mogul power

BAHADUR SHAH, or SHAH-ALIM I., son, 1707–12.

rapidly declines after the death of

1708 The *chout*, or fourth of the revenue, ceded to the Mahrattas, on condition of ceasing their devastations.

Aurung-Zeb.

Ravages of the Seiks under Gooroo Govind.

The Mahrattas masters of the Dekkin.

JEHANDAR SHAH, son, 1712, a few months.

FURRUKSIR, nephew, 1712–17.

A puppet in the hands of the brothers Abdulla and Hussein Scid, by whom he is put to death:—after two reigns, occupying together only a few months, the throne is filled by

MOHAMMED SHAH, grandson of Bahadur Shah, 1719–39.

Puts the Seids to death.

The reigning families in Dekkin and Oude, founded by Nizam-al-Mulk and Saadut Khan, become virtually independent.

Indolence of the Emperor: the Mahrattas overrun India.

Great increase of the English East India Trade.

1732 Guzerat and Malwa finally subdued by the Mahrattas.

1735 The Mahrattas defeated at Agra by Saadut Khan.

1738 Protection to the Kandahar Afghans—a Persian ambassador murdered.

Revolts of the Eleuth Tartars.

1739 *Invasion of Hindostan by Nadir Shah: battle of Kurnaul: capture of Delhi: massacre: retreat with the plunder of the Mogul empire.*

The emperors of Delhi henceforth mere state puppets—the Nawabs independent.

1744 Hostilities between the French and English.

1747 Ahhmed Doorani crosses the Indus and sacks Sirhind.

1749 The Mahratta rajahs supplanted by their ministers or *Peishwas.*

AHHMED SHAH, son, 1748–53.

1750 The Mahrattas, called in by the vizier to repel the mountain Afghans, make a permanent settlement in Robulcund.

CHINA.

KAM-HI, —1722.

1705 A papal legate arrives in China.

The influence of Christianity greatly shaken by the disputes of the Jesuits with the missionaries of the other orders and the legate.

1719 Commercial embassy of Ismailoff from Russia.

1720 An imperial edict, forbidding the missionaries to preach.

YONG-TCHING, son, 1722–35.

1723 Christianity proscribed, and the churches razed, except at Canton.

1727 Treaty of friendship with Russia—a Russian envoy resident at Pekin.

1730 An earthquake at Pekin destroys 100,000 men.

1732 The missionaries expelled from Canton: retire to Macao.

KIEN-LONG, son, 1735–96.

1736–7 Persecution of the native Christians.

Revolts of the Eleuth Tartars.

AMERICA.

1700

1701 Philip V. acknowledged as king of Spain by the American colonies.

1702 Rice introduced into Carolina from Madagascar.

Increasing importance of the English trade with the West Indian and North American colonies.

1710

1711 Incorporation of the English *South Sea Company.*

Newfoundland, Acadia, and Hudson's Bay ceded by France to England at the peace of Utrecht, 1713. Spain cedes the disputed settlements on the Rio de la Plata to Portugal; Louisiana to France: and gives England the *Asiento*, or right of supplying negro slaves for thirty years—whence arises an extensive smuggling trade.

Prosperity of Brazil: the royal fifth from the gold mines 25,000,000 *cruzados annually.*

1717 French colonial regulations—great commercial liberties given to the West India islands, especially Martinique—The Mississippi Company.

1718 The coffee tree brought from Java to Surinam.

1720 Fresh restrictions on the Spanish-American trade—New and higher tariff.

1720

Amazing increase of the European colonies in population and cultivation during this century.

1728 Discovery of diamond mines in Brazil.

Coffee introduced into the French West India islands from Surinam.

1730

1732 Charter for colonising Georgia, the southernmost of the thirteen states—Savannah founded, 1733.

1733 A tax imposed by England on the importation of sugar into North America.

Denmark purchases from France the island of St. Croix.

1739 *War between Spain and England respecting the Asiento:*

The first war for colonial interests. The real point of contest was the right of search claimed by Spain as consequent on her exclusive dominion in the Indian sea.

Porto-Bello taken by admiral Vernon.

1740–4 Anson's American expedition against the Spaniards—he sails round the world and takes the Manilla galleon.

1740

1741 Powerful British force in South America—unsuccessful attack on Carthagena.

Conspiracy of the negroes in New York, under Hewson, to burn the town and massacre the whites, detected.

1742 Invasion of Georgia by Spaniards and Indians, repulsed.

1745 Louisbourg and Cape Breton taken from France by the English.

1747 Act for the cultivation of indigo in British N. America.

1748 Settlement of Acadia, now called Nova Scotia, by the English, chiefly discharged soldiers and sailors.

1750 Exchange of the Portuguese colony on the Plata for districts in Paraguay—War with the Jesuits, who refuse to retire.

1750

a b c d e f

ENGLISH-AMERICAN WAR. FRENCH REVOLUTION.

PORTUGAL.

1750 JOSEPH EMANUEL, —1777.

1750–77 Ministry of Carvalho, marquis of Pombal, the boldest and most unscrupulous of reformers.

1753 The grants of the alienated crown property revoked.

1755 Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake; 30,000 men perish; the British parliament vote £100,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

1757 The Jesuits driven from court.

1758 Mysterious conspiracy of the Aveiro and Tavora families against the king's life—detected & severely punished.

1759 Expulsion of the Jesuits.

1760 Marriage of the Infanta Maria, heiress-apparent, to her uncle Don Pedro.

1762 War (as an ally of England) with Spain—Spanish invasion—reform of the Portuguese army by the count de la Lippe-Buckeburg.

1763 Spain and Portugal replaced on their former footing.

Reform of the army, navy, and universities: abolition of the Index Expurgatorius, *the distinctions between* old *and* new *Christians, etc. But all these reforms fell with Pombal.*

1770 1775 Hostilities with Spain in S. America — final capture of Nova Colonia by the Spaniards.

MARIA I., dau., 1777–1816.

Disgrace of Pombal—releasc of 800 political prisoners.

1778 *Pacification of St. Ildefonso* with Spain—American boundaries finally settled.

The queen well-meaning but inefficient: governed by her confessor, who, from a common soldier, had become a monk, and thence archbishop, grand-inquisitor, and prime minister: an able and honest prelate.

1782 Portugal joins the Armed Neutrality.

1792 Confirmed insanity of the queen: the prince of Brazil regent.

FRANCE.

LOUIS XV., —1774.

1745–57 Ascendency of the French in India, under Dupleix and La Bourdonnaye.

1751 Foundation of the *Ecole militaire*, for nobles only.

Disputes respecting the bull "Unigenitus" still continue: the parliament of Paris banished to Pontoise, 1753, for refusing the royal edicts, and a "Chambre Royale" substituted: but the parliament is reinstated the next year.

Profligacy of the court. the king's mistress, madame de Pompadour, directs all affairs: Bernis minister, under her influence till 1756—then de Choiseul-Stainville, 1758–70.

1756 Capture of Minorca from the English—admiral Byng tried and shot, 1757, for failing to relieve it.

Alliance with Austria, offensive and defensive: directed against England and Prussia.

1757 The king's life attempted by Damien—Invasion of Hanover: convention of Kloster-Zeven with Cumberland.

1758 Defeat of Crefeldt on the Rhine—the English repulsed in an attempt to invade Normandy.
Losses in N. America—Cape Breton taken by the English under Amherst and Boscawen.
Goree and the other settlements in Senegal taken by the English.

1759 Defeat of Minden by the Anglo-Hanoverians—bombardment of Havre-de-Grace.
Attempt to invade Ireland with five ships under Thurot—defeated and killed, 1760.

Loss of Quebec, Montreal, and all Canada, 1760.

1761 The Jesuits denounced by the Abbé Chauvelin in the parliament of Paris.

1761 The Bourbon Family-Compact:
Spain, France, Naples, and Parma, agree to support each other against all enemies.

1761 Siege and capture of Belleisle on the French coast by the English.

1762 Capture of Martinico by the English.

Montesquieu fl.—Spread of infidelity—the *Encyclopedistes*.

1763 Expulsion of the Jesuits—death of madame de Pompadour.

1766 Lorraine united to France on the death of Stanislaus Leczinski — unjust execution of general Lally.

1768 Genoa cedes Corsica to France.

1769 Ministry of the duc d'Aiguillon—influence of madame du Barri, the king's mistress.

Voltaire, Diderot, Rousseau, etc., combat arbitrary government and superstition — and combine, with the shameless profligacy of the king (le parc aux cerfs, etc.), ruined finances, civil and religious dissensions, and universal depravity and corruption, to pave the way for the approaching Revolution.

1770 Dissolution of the French E. India Company.

1771 *Abolition of the Parliaments* after repeated disputes with the crown: the last shadow of liberty, or popular representation.

Debt 4,000,000,000 livres: revenue 500,000,000 francs.

LOUIS XVI., grandson, 1774–93.
Married to Maria-Antoinette of Austria.

Maurepas prime minister—Vergennes minister of foreign affairs—restoration of the parliaments—emancipation of the serfs on the royal domains—Turgot comptroller-general of finance, 1774-6—the "*Physiocrats*."

1776-81 Necker comptroller-general—Franklin in Paris—contagion of American enthusiasm—arms and money subscribed for the Americans, and many French volunteers join them, who, on their return, head the Revolution in France.

1778 *Alliance and co-operation with America—War with England*—Naval victory of the English under Keppel off Ushant—68 sail of the line obliges the English squadron of 38 to retreat before them in the British Channel.

1779 Scheme of invading England from Normandy with 400 flat-bottomed boats.
Naval war in America—capture of Grenada.

1780 1781 Resignation of Necker.
Indecisive naval engagement between Hood and de Grasse in the W. Indies.

Ordinance declaring no person can obtain the rank of captain unless ennobled for four generations — and interdicting every military grade to plebeians — one of the secondary causes of the French Revolution.

1782 Great naval defeat of de Grasse in the West Indies, by the English under Rodney.

1783 Peace of Versailles between France, Spain, England, and America:
England acknowledges the independence of the United States; restores Tobago, Senegal, and the conquests in the E. Indies, to France: Minorca and the Floridas to Spain—Holland cedes Negapatam to England.

Rise of French troubles.

1783-7 Calonne minister of finance—national debt now 6,000,000,000 livres! Assembly of Notables—Calonne obliged to flee.
Affair of the queen's necklace raises an outcry against her.
1787 Brienne minister of finance—the parliament refuses to register the taxes, and declares that the *etats-generaux* alone can legalise them—Louis banishes the parliament to Troyes—recalled—further breach.—Duc d'Orleans exiled, and two councillors of parliament sent to the Bastile—parliament increases its popularity by registering an edict giving civil rights to Protestants—project to create a *cour pleniere* to replace parliament—parliament protests against its acts, and is supported by nearly all France—the minister is dismissed, and Necker recalled—*Public rejoicings in Paris and elsewhere, mixed with some excesses.* *Mirabeau.*

French Revolution, 1789-99.

Meeting of the etats-generaux, 1st May, 1789—Frivolous details of etiquette irritate the public—*le tiers etat* everywhere supported by the people—it proclaims liberty and equality, and the throne totters—vexatious opposition induces the *tiers etat*, upon the proposition of the abbé Sieyes, to declare itself the *National Assembly*.—Paris is surrounded by troops—the people everywhere rise against them—the Bastile taken and rased, June 14—Bailly mayor; Lafayette commander of the national guards.
General emigration of nobles and clergy.

1790 Aug. 4. Declaration of the rights of man—abolition of privilcges—liberty of the press. Nov. 5. Palace of Versailles attacked, and the king brought to Paris.
1790 Fête of the confederates in the Champ de Mars, the king swears to the new constitution—Jacobin club till 1795—confiscation of church property—municipalities established
Liberty and Equality.
1791 Flight of the king to Verennes—trial by Jury instituted.
Legislative assembly, Oct. 1, 1791, till Sept. 20, 1792.
Lafayette resigns—sway of the Jacobins—anarchy and riots—massacre at Avignon.
1792 War with Germany—royalty abolished, and France declared a republic—
the king beheaded, 1793—Reign of terror.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

GEORGE II., —1760.

1751 Death of Frederic, prince of Wales, father of George III.

1752 The importation of Irish wool to England opened, to two ports only.
The New or Gregorian style adopted—the 3rd of September being counted as the 14th.

1753 Purchase of the "British Museum" by parliament.

1754 Hostilities with England in N. America, respecting the boundaries of Nova Scotia.

1755 Naval hostilities: defeat and death of Gen. Braddock on the Ohio.
Disputes between the ministry and the Irish parliament on the application of the surplus revenue of Ireland.

1756–63 *Seven Years' War*, connected by treaties with the Seven Years' War on the continent.

National debt £78,000,000.

1756 *Subsidiary alliance with Prussia.*
1757 The "Militia Bill," making that force efficient.
Victory of Plassey in India—the foundation of British supremacy—further successes, 1760—siege and capture of Pondicherry, 1761.

England

1758 Abrogation of the convention of Kloster-Zeven—second subsidiary treaty with Prussia—British troops sent to Germany—disputes with the Dutch, on the detention of their ships conveying stores to the French, and trading with their colonies.

on the pinnacle of

The English fleets under Hawke and Anson ride triumphant in the Channel.

Maritime and Colonial

1759 Victory of Quebec and conquest of Canada; death of gen. Wolfe.
Naval victories—off Cape Lagos by Boscawen over the Toulon fleet—off Brest, by Hawke, over the grand fleet under Conflans.

power.

GEORGE III., grandson, 1760–1820.
Civil list fixed at £800,000.

1761 Negociations with France; broken off on the *Family-Compact.*
1762 *War with Spain:* conquest of Havana, Trinidad, and Manilla, with their dependencies, after the preliminaries of peace were signed in Europe.

The unpopularity of the war since Pitt's retirement compels Bute to make peace in the full tide of success.

National debt increased to £146,000,000.

1765 The Isle of Man annexed to the crown—death of chevalier de St. George, son of James II.

1765 Bengal, etc., in India, ceded to the E. India Company by the treaty of Allahabad —*Progressive power henceforth in India.*

1765 *Stamp Act* for America: partly as an assertion of power over the colonies, partly to reduce the expenditure of the late war—revoked, 1766, *but the right maintained.*

1766-8 Wallis and Carteret's voyage of discovery in the S. Sea—Cook's first voyage of discovery, 1768-71—Bruce discovers the source of the Nile 1768.

1769 *Letters of Junius.*

1771 Disputes between the court and the city of London, on the publication of parliamentary debates—two aldermen sent to the Tower.

1772 *Royal Marriage Act.*

UNEXAMPLED PROSPERITY OF MANUFACTURES FROM THE APPLICATION OF THE STEAM ENGINE TO THE INDUSTRIAL ARTS. SPINNING-JENNIES, ETC.

1767–9 First war with Hyder Ali in Mysore.

1767 Attempts at *external* taxation of the American colonies by duties on the importation of glass, paper, white lead, painter's colours, and tea—and the establishment of an American civil list.

1768-9 *Wilkes's riots.*

1770 Abolition of the American duties, except on tea.

1772 The American judges salaried by the crown—a measure viewed with suspicion by the Americans.

1773 The E. India Company exports tea to America, but it is thrown into the sea at Boston by the Americans.

Trial and acquittal of lord Clive for misconduct in India.

1775-83 **American Revolutionary War.** (*See America.*)
English generals: Howe, Clinton, Burgoyne, Cornwallis—*American:* Washington, Gates, Sullivan, Lee, etc.

1775 Lord North's "conciliatory measures" for America rejected by the Colonies—remonstrance of the city of London against the war—17,000 Hessian mercenaries hired for the war in America, 1776—the English evacuate Boston—*Declaration of American independence, July* 4.
1777 Gen. Burgoyne surrenders with 10,000 men at Saratoga—1777 The American war violently opposed by lord Chatham, but supported by both houses of parliament.

1778 Unsuccessful attempts to conciliate the Americans: commissioners sent out to New York; but the Americans refuse to treat unless as independent—Lord Chatham seized with a fit, while pleading for America, in the house of peers, and dies soon after.

1779–82 Discontent of Ireland—armed associations of *volunteers.*
1780 *The Armed Neutrality*, aimed at the maritime supremacy of Britain: —*War with Holland.*

1780–4 War with Hyder Ali in India.
1781 Naval victory over the Dutch off the Doggerbank.

1780 Captain Cook killed at Owhyhee.
1781 Discovery of a new planet by Herschel.

Peace clamorously demanded by the nation.

1781 Capitulation of lord Cornwallis with his fleet and army at York-town in America—the American war henceforth hopeless—1782 Opposed by parliament—lord North resigns.

1782 Acknowledgment of the independence of Ireland and its parliament from the authority of the British parliament.

The American war, though ending in the loss of the colonies, showed that the maritime power of England was more than a match for the rest of Europe.

National debt £238,000,000

1784 Peace with Tippo Saib.
1785 Agitation in Ireland for reform—determination to import nothing from England.
1786 Impeachment of Warren Hastings for corrupt government in India—his trial lasts till 1795. Speeches of Burke, Sheridan, etc.

England flourishing in peace, and its national debt decreasing.

Attempt to assassinate the king by a lunatic.
1787 First settlers in Botany Bay.
1788 The king insane—Pitt opposes the prince of Wales for regent—Death of Charles Edward, the last pretender.
1700 July 14, Earl Stanhope and 600 gentlemen meet to celebrate the French Revolution.
Burke on the French Revolution—Paine's Rights of Man, and Common Sense, widely circulated.
1791 Act to divide Canada into Upper and Lower—quarrel of Fox and Burke—riots at Birmingham, the houses of Dr. Priestley and others destroyed by the mob.
1792 Gradual abolition of the slave-trade agreed to.—Peace with Tippoo Saib, by which he cedes half his dominions to England.

People in favour of reform, but the government oppose every alteration—*the old creed of the aristocracy.*

Numerous emigrants from France.

Upon the execution of Louis XVI., England joins the Austrian alliance.

1752 Disputes respecting the privileges of parliament, occasioned by an appeal against the Westminster election.
New laws—Game act, acts for naturalising Jews, preventing clandestine marriages, etc.
1754 Death of Pelham—ministry of his brother the duke of Newcastle, 1754–56.

Ministry of William Pitt the elder, 1756-61—Legge chancelor of the exchequer.

1761 *Ministry of the king's favourite, the earl of Bute*—he retires 1763, but retains his influence.

Grenville ministry 1763–65—Wilkes expelled the house of commons for a seditious libel in the North Briton.

1765 *Rockingham ministry: general warrants declared illegal*—a result of Wilkes' case.

1766–70 *Grafton and Townshend ministry*—at first under the influence of lord Chatham (Pitt)—the duke of Grafton retires on the American question.

Ministry of lord North 1770–82—hostile to American liberty—Lord Chatham in opposition; in the commons Fox, Burke, Dunning.

The right and practice of petitioning parliament on public affairs firmly established and in constant use—numerous petitions about 1780 for reform and retrenchment—still more for the abolition of the slave-trade 1787. Public meetings first called to debate public questions and petition 1769.

The great influence which the crown had naturally acquired by the power and respect which England had obtained abroad, joined to her unexampled domestic prosperity—the corrupt influence which was now generally and openly employed in securing parliaments favourable to the court and its ministers—the great increase in places and pensions, connected, as they naturally became in public opinion with the enormous growth of the national debt, give rise to the idea of

Parliamentary Reform.

1776 Wilkes' attempt—Pitt's motion, supported by Fox, lost by 293 to 148, Burke's carried 1782.

Rockingham ministry 1782. Fox and Shelburne secretaries of state.
Contractors excluded from parliament — custom and excise officers from voting at elections — useless places abolished—better government of Ireland began—liberal and sound measures generally introduced. — Rockingham dies, Shelburne prime minister till June 1783—Fox resigns.

North and Fox coalition ministry till Dec. 1783—generally reprobated—dismissed on the India bill—Sheridan leader of the opposition.

First ministry of William Pitt, 1784-1801.
First lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, aged only 24 — opposed at first by a majority of the commons, but supported by the nation in the general election of 1786.

Pitt's Sinking Fund 1786: established to support public credit, now beginning to totter from the vast amount of the yearly interest of the national debt—for some time absurdly held up as a sort of miraculous means of paying off the national debt.

The stability of the British empire from this time mainly dependent upon public credit. The funding system has so interwoven the money affairs of government with those of the nation at large; and both so entirely depend upon an increasing national prosperity, without which it would be impossible to pay the interest on the debt, that the whole fabric of British society rests upon the preservation of *industrial and commercial superiority.*

a b c d

SEVEN YEARS' WAR, 1756-63. SUPPRESSION OF THE JESUITS.

HOLLAND.

WILLIAM V., son, (three years old,) 1751–95, creditary stadtholder, under the tutelage of his mother, Anne of England, daughter of George II.

Neutral in the Seven Years' War, and in the war of France and England.

Continued disputes with England on the capture of neutral vessels—the French colonies entirely supplied by Dutch ships—

759 Death of the princess Anne—prince Louis of Brunswick regent.

petty hostilities with the English in India: decline of trade from the superiority of the British navy.

766 William V. installed in the government: marries a Prussian princess.

766 Acquisition of Ceylon: Candy taken 1767.

Rise of the Orange and anti-Orange parties: the latter opposed to the late re-establishment of the hereditary stadtholdership—the decay of foreign prosperity increases the internal discontent.

1780–3 *War with England*, from the accession of the republic to the Armed Neutrality.

1781 Indecisive seafight off the Dogger Bank.

1781 Loss of the colonies—Negapatnam, St. Eustathius, &c., taken by the English, and Trincomalee, 1782.

1781 Joseph II. arbitrarily abrogates the Barrier Treaty, and forces the Dutch to evacuate the fortresses.

1783 *Peace of Versailles:* Negapatnam ceded to England.

The discontent arising from the unsuccessful war with England encourages the anti-Orange party, who accuse the stadtholder of correspondence with England.

1784 Dispute with Joseph II. as to the navigation of the Scheldt: settled by French mediation 1785: Joseph allows the Scheldt to remain closed on receiving 10,000,000 guilders.

1785 French Alliance.

1786 The stadtholder expelled by the democrats. 1787 Restored by a Prussian force. 1788 *Alliance of England, Holland, & Prussia,* for the guarantee of the stadtholder's rights. Holland gives up the French alliance.

1787 Disturbances from the innovations of the Emperor, particularly in the university of Louvain.

1789 Revolt of the patriot party under Van der Noot and Van der Mersch: the imperial troops driven out of Belgium.

1790 The revolted provinces declare themselves independent and united.

1791 Dissensions of the patriots—Belgium again occupied by the Austrians. Leopold grants an amnesty, and restores the ancient constitution.

United to France, 1797.

SWITZERLAND.

1765–6 Disturbances in Geneva.

1777 Fresh treaty with France, in which the Protestant cantons are included—Glarus and Appenzel submit to receive subsidies.

1781 Disturbances in Geneva, between the *Negatifs* (aristocrats) and the *Representans.*

1789 Revolution at Geneva, and new constitution.

GERMANY.

THE EMPIRE.	AUSTRIA.	BOHEMIA.
	House of Lorraine.	
FRANCIS I. –1765, Emperor, and	MARIA-THERESA, –1780.	
1752-3 Attempts to procure the election of the archduke Joseph, only eleven years old, king of the Romans, frustrated through Prussian influence: hence increasing jealousy between that power and Austria.	1750-3 Systems of duties and commerce: harbour of Trieste. 1753 Edict for the toleration of Protestants.	The electoral vote of Bohemia, disputed as held by a female sovereign, was confirmed by the peace of Aix-la-Chap.
	1755–94 Ministry of the chancellor count Kaunitz.	

1756–63 *Seven Years' War of Austria and Prussia*—the war of England and France becomes mixed up with it by alliances.

1756 Invasion and conquest of Saxony by Frederic II.—Dresden taken: the Saxon army capitulates at Pirna. 1757 Prussia put to the ban: victory of the French in Hanover over Cumberland at Hastonbek: convention of Kloster-Zeven: abrogated: defeat of the French and Austrians by Frederic at Rossbach. 1758 Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick defeats the French at Crefeld—1759 victory of the Prussians and allies under duke Ferdinand at Minden, over Contades and the French—victory of Maxen, by Daun, over the Prussians: Dresden retaken—1760 Great victory at Torgau by Frederic: who maintains himself in Saxony—1761 Defensive war: Frederic maintains himself in Saxony, and Ferdinand in Hanover—1762 Victory of the Prussians at Freiburg.

1756 *Alliance with France* (the first), and renunciation of the English alliance: plan for the partition of Prussia between Austria, Saxony, &c., 1757. 1757 Turkish embassy to Vienna.

1756 Defeat of count Brown at Lowositz by Frederic II. 1757 Invasion by Frederic: victory and siege of Prague: victory of the Austrians under Daun at Collin: Frederic evacuates Bohemia.

1763 *Peace of Hubertsburg with Prussia:* mutual restoration: Silesia confirmed to Prussia.

Prussia and Austria hold the balance of power on the Continent.

JOSEPH II., son, Emperor, 1765–90, co-regent with his mother in the hereditary states.

The restless and innovating spirit of this prince only restrained within bounds during the life of his mother.

1770 Revenue 90,000,000 guilders. *Austria increasing in wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the evils resulting from the abuse of paper money.*

Rapid advances of civilisation and literature in Germany.

1771–2 Fruitless attempt to mediate between Russia and the Porte.

1772 *First partition of Poland:* Austria acquires Galicia and Lodomiria.

Rise of the secret society of the Illuminati in Bavaria.

1774 Abolition of judicial torture.

1775 Disturbances of the peasantry from the corvées, &c. exacted by the seigneurs, which are fixed and defined in consequence.

1777 Extinction of the electoral line of Bavaria by the death of Max. Joseph: succession of the Elector-palatine, and union of the Palatinate with Bavaria. 1778 *Compact of Vienna* with the Elector-palatine, for the annexation of Bavaria to Austria; Bavaria occupied by Austrian troops: hence

1778 Invasion by the Prussians, Saxons, and Mecklenburgers.

1778–9 *War of the Bavarian succession:* Austria against Prussia and Saxony.

1779 *Congress and Peace of Teschen*, guaranteed by Russia: Austria gives up her claim on Bavaria on receiving the district between the Inn, Salza, and Danube.

1780 Death of Maria-Theresa: Joseph II. succeeds in the hereditary states—refuses to take the coronation oaths.

Revenue 105,000,000 *guilders.*

Rash reforms.

1781 New forms of judicial process—punishment of death abolished 1782.

1781 *Edict of toleration* for Protestants: ecclesiastics forbidden to acknowledge any foreign superiors or papal edicts—dissolution of the monasteries, 1782—severe administration and immoderate taxes.

1781 Abolition of villeinage.

Great discontent from the sweeping changes introduced by Joseph.

Flourishing state

1782 Adhesion to the *Armed Neutrality.* Pius II. visits Vienna to remonstrate against the ecclesiastical changes.

of Austrian commerce and manufactures.

Commercial treaty with Russia, 1785.

1785 Renewed project for the union of Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate to Austria, by Joseph II. and the Russian ambassador Romanzow:—the Elector to receive the Austrian Netherlands in exchange, as the "kingdom of Burgundy"—prevented by *The Confederation of German princes* (*Deutsche Fürstenbund*) under Prussia (*see Prussia*).

Prussia henceforth the centre of the German federate system.

1786 Promulgation of a new civil code.

1789 Revolution in Liege against the prince-bishop—reinstated by Austria, 1791.

LEOPOLD II., brother (grand duke of Tuscany), Emperor, and king of Bohemia and Hungary, 1790–92.

1791 French emigrants at Cologne.

1790 Congress of Reichenbach—Austria, Prussia, and England, for the settlement of Belgium.

1791 Conference of Pilnitz.

FRANCIS II., son, 1792–1835.

HUNGARY.

1758 Assumption of the title of "*Apostolic Majesty*" as king of Hungary.

Since 1763 *German government, customs, and language, are gradually introduced: Hungarian life-guards at Vienna: the nobles frequent the Austrian court.*

1765-90 The Diet never assembled, and the office of palatine vacant: the Hungarian constitution disregarded: the country treated as a colony of Austria.

1771 The county of Zip claimed and occupied from Poland, and reunited to Hungary.

1776 Acquisition of the Buckowina from the Porte, as an ancient dependency of Transylvania.

1788–91 War with the Porte: Joseph commands in person: is routed at Lugosch; the Turks lay waste the Bannat, and invade Lower Hungary.

1789 Insurrection of the magnates against the innovations. 1789 Laudohn takes Belgrade. Joseph obliged to rescind all the late reforms, 1790.

1791 Peace of Szistova with the Porte.

ITALY.

TUSCANY.	GENOA, VENICE, *Republics.*	SARDINIA, SAVOY, &c.
Milan, &c. under Austria, Modena under the House of Este.		CHARLES EMANUEL III., –1773.
The Emperor Francis I. grand duke, –1765.		

1753 Treaty between Spain, Sardinia, and the Emperor (as grand duke), for the tranquillity and neutrality of Italy: negotiated by the Spanish minister Carvajal.

Peace in Italy till the French Revolution.

Unpopular government of the marshal di Botta, viceroy for the Emperor.

1754 The Corsicans, headed by Paoli, again revolt against Genoa. Fruitless attempts to reduce them by French aid, 1755–68.

Manufactures and Agriculture flourish:

1762 Edict enfranchising the serfs in Savoy.

a mild and paternal government.

PETER-LEOPOLD, second son of Francis, 1765–90, resides in Florence—*mild and beneficent government.*

1766 Great famine in Tuscany: the grand duke popular from his efforts to relieve it.

1767 The Venetian senate forbids bequests for ecclesiastical purposes.

1768 Corsica ceded by Genoa to France, in return for aid against the rebels—Paoli goes to England, 1769, dies there 1807.

1769 The *Golden Book* of Venice opened, and many new families inscribed in the room of those become extinct.

1770 New code of laws promulgated.

1773 Acquisition of Castiglione to Lombardy from the Gonzagas.

FERDINAND, son of don Philip, succeeds to the duchy of Parma, &c., 1765–1802.

VICTOR-AMADEUS III., son, 1773–96.

1773 Pope Clement XIV. abolishes the Order of Jesuits.

The profound peace which reigned in Italy during this period,

1782 The Inquisition abolished in Tuscany.

offers not a single event worthy to be noted—but this tranquillity was only superficial, and the

1786 Code of criminal law promulgated.

spread of Jacobin principles with the influence of secret societies, were the sure forerunners of the revolutionary convulsions which followed.

FERDINAND III., 1790–1824, (second son of Leopold.)

NAPLES & SICILY.

CHARLES III. –1759. his brother, don Philip, duke of Parma Piacentia, and Guastalla, –1765.

1752 Building of the palace of Caserta.

1754 Promulgation of a new code of laws—the *Codex Carolinus.*

Increasing prosperity from the residence of the monarch.

1759 Charles becomes king of Spain.

FERDINAND IV., 1759–1825, (eight years old.)

1767 The king assumes the government—able ministry of Tanucci till 1777.

1768 Expulsion of the Jesuits from the Two Sicilies, Parma, &c., and confiscation of their property and territories.

1774 Edicts for preventing the corrupt administration of justice.

Filangieri fl. "Scienza della Legislazione," d. 1788.

1782 The Inquisition abolished in Parma and Naples.

1783 Great earthquakes in Calabria and Messina.

1784 Ministry of Acton, the favourite of the queen Caroline.

1788 The feudal subjection of the kingdom to the papal see annulled.

SPAIN.

FERDINAND VI. –1759.

Efforts at internal reform and improvement—Ensenada minister of war and finance; Carvajal, and after him Wall, of foreign affairs: *Influence of the Italian singer Farinelli.*

1753 Concordat with the Pope, giving the crown the nomination to all benefices in Spain, except fifty-two.

By economy, and the encouragement of commerce and agriculture, the revenue is so far restored, that a surplus of £3,000,000 is in the treasury at the death of Ferdinand: the army and navy in good order.

Neutral in the Seven Years' War, till 1761.

CHARLES III., half-brother, (king of Naples,) 1759–88.

Wall, minister of foreign affairs; Squilaci, a Neapolitan, of finance.

1761 The Bourbon family compact [*see France.*]

1762 *War declared against England and Portugal*—Invasion of Portugal.

1763 Peace of Paris: Spain and Portugal replaced on their former footing [*see France*].

Grimaldi, minister of foreign affairs, 1763-6.

1766 Insurrection in Madrid—Squilaci forced to retire.

1766 Ministry of Aranda (till 1773) and Campomanes. *Reforms and improvements: agricultural colonies settled on waste lands.*

1767 Expulsion of the Jesuits.

1769 *Disputes with England* relative to the Falkland islands, which are finally ceded to England by treaty, 1771.

1774 Unsuccessful attack on Algiers—War with Morocco: Ceuta and Melilla besieged (1775) by the Moors.

1775-92 *Ministry of Florida-Blanca*, honest and patriotic.

1775 Hostilities with Portugal in S. America—final capture of Nova Colonia.

Fresh regulations for the government and trade of South America—[*see America.*]

1778 *Pacification of St. Ildefonso* with Portugal: American boundaries finally settled: Nova Colonia ceded to Spain: *consequent increase of trade in Spanish South America from the prevention of smuggling.*

1778 Unsuccessful offers of mediation between England and America—hence

1779–83 *War with England.*

1779-82 Unsuccessful siege of Gibraltar, defended by general Elliot—1780 Naval defeat of Langara by Rodney off Cadiz, and relief of Gibraltar—1782 renewed attack with floating batteries and red-hot shot: repulsed with great slaughter: relieved by Howe.

1780 Capture of the English East and West Indian fleets by the French and Spaniards.

1781 Conquest of Florida from the English; invasion of Minorca by a French and Spanish armament; conquered, 1782.

1782 Treaty of amity and commerce with the Porte—the first with any Moslem power.

1783 Peace of Versailles [*see France.*]

1783–4 Two unsuccessful expeditions against Algiers—*Peace*, 1786.

£20,000,000 *was added to the Spanish debt by the late war, and her navy almost destroyed.*

CHARLES IV., son, 1788–1808.

1789 Assembly of the Cortes, at which is said to have taken place the secret abrogation of the Salic law, by which Isabella II. has succeeded.

Cabals against Florida-Blanca set on foot by the profligate queen, and her paramour, Don Manuel Godoy.

1791 Cession of Oran to the Moors.

GREATNESS OF PRUSSIA—FREDERIC THE GREAT. FIRST PARTITION OF POLAND.

POPES AND CHURCH HISTORY.

BENEDICT XIV. —1758,
revered throughout Europe for piety and learning.

Christianity begins to be attacked by the *philosophers* and *encyclopædists* in France: Voltaire, d'Alembert, Roussean, Helvetius, Diderot (the advocate of materialism), etc. Publication of the *Dictionnaire de l'Encyclopedie*, 1759.

1753 Concordat with Spain:
the Pope cedes to the king the right of presenting to all benefices except fifty-two, on the receipt of a gross sum of 1,200,000 crowns.

Disputes on the bull *Unigenitus* still continues in France. In an assembly of clergy (1755) fifteen French bishops declared the refusing it to be a mortal sin!

1755 The Jesuits in Spain and Portugal banished from court.

An *Auto-da-fe* in Lisbon: Jews burnt alive in consequence of the earthquake, to atone for the sins of the people!

CLEMENT XIII. (*Rezzonico*), 1758–69.

1759 The work of Helvetius, entitled *De l'Esprit*, (published 1758) condemned and prohibited by a Letter-Apostolic.

Expulsion of the Jesuits from Portugal—breach of Portugal with Rome.

1761 Louis XV. in vain demands of the Pope the suppression of the Jesuits — banished from France, 1764.

Bull "Apostolicum" approving the order of Jesuits.

1767 The Jesuits arrested throughout Spain and deported to Italy.

1768 Disputes with Parma, and the other Bourbon courts, on the restraints imposed on ecclesiastical jurisdiction — Jesuits expelled from Naples.

1769 The Pope dies suddenly, the night before a Consistory in which the suppression of the Jesuits was to have been debated.

CLEMENT XIV. (*Ganganelli*), 1769–75.

A bold and enlightened reformer, untrammelled by the bigotry of the cloister.

1770 Reconciliation with Portugal — Discontinuance of the annual publication of the bull "In Cœnâ Domini."

Increasing reclamations of the Bourbon courts against the Jesuits.

1773 Suppression of the Jesuits by a papal brief, July 21.

The Pope said, on signing it, "But this suppression will prove my death."

1774 Restoration of civil rights to the French Protestants.

Construction of the Museum of the Vatican.

1775 Death of Clement XIV., supposed to have been poisoned by the agents of the Jesuits.

Rapid diminution of the power and privileges of the church by the progress of reform in some countries, and of revolution in others: the nepotism and imprudent prodigality of Braschi lost the respect which Clement XIV. had gained for the holy see.

PIUS VI. (*Braschi*), 1775–99.

1780 Abolition of the inquisition in Modena.

1781 Joseph II. abolishes the papal jurisdiction in the Austrian states—dissolves the monasteries, 1782 — the Pope journeys to Vienna to remonstrate against these changes, but without effect.

1782 Draining of the Pontine marshes.

Progress of infidelity, of the deistical sect Theo-philanthropists, and the Martinistes, a branch of the illuminés, in France.

1785 Ordination of Dr. Seabury, bishop of Connecticut, by five non-juring Scotch bishops.
1786 The English archbishops allowed by parliament to ordain American bishops without the oath of allegiance — bisbops of Philadelphia and New York ordained 1787.

1790 Monastic vows prohibited in France.

1791 The oath required of the French clergy to the new constitution is refused by nearly all—the recusants are expelled from their benefices; and compelled to quit France, 1792.

1792 Confiscation of church property in France, Belgium, and Savoy.

PRUSSIA.

FREDERIC II. (the Great), —1786.

The events of the late war had elevated Prussia into a leading power, not only in Germany, but in Europe, and from the jealousy thus roused resulted the Seven Years' War.

1752 Disputes with Hanover relative to East-Friesland.
Settlement of Prussian Pomerania with French Protestants and other emigrants.

1756-63 The Seven Years' War with Austria.

Alliance with England for the maintenance of the German system—invasion of Saxony.

1757 Russian invasion of Prussia: battle of Gross-Jagersdorff—Prussia in the hands of the Russians till 1762.

Silesia secured by the victory of Leuthen over the Austrians.

1758 Victory of Zorndorf over the Russians—defeat of Hoehkirchen by Daun: but Silesia still held.

1759 Great defeat of the king at Kunnersdorf by the Russians.

1760 Victory of the king at Liegnitz—Berlin taken by the Russians and Austrians—defensive war 1762.

1762 Peace with Russia and Sweden after the death of Elizabeth — victory over the Austrians at Burkersdorf in Silesia.

The country wasted by the Seven

1763 *Peace of Hubertsburg* with Austria and the Empire:
Silesia finally ceded to Prussia: general restoration as before the war. The economy of Frederic enabled him to sustain the war without a debt or a new tax!

Years' War, is

1764 Alliance with Russia—mutual defence, mutual guarantees. Secret articles relative to Poland.

restored by the

1765 The bank of Berlin established.

great care and activity of the king, who encourages new settlers, manufactures, and agriculture.

1772 FIRST PARTITION OF POLAND:—

Polish-Prussia, except Dantzic and Thorn, and Great Poland as far as the Netze, to Prussia.

1774 The Bromberg canal for the union of the Vistula with the North sea.

1778 *War with Austria* on the question of the Bohemian succession—invasion of Bohemia—peace of Teschen 1779.

1781 Joins the Armed Neutrality.

1785 *Confederation of the German Princes* against the exchange of Bavaria, concluded at Berlin under the influence of Prussia — Saxony, Brunswiek, Mentz, Hesse-Cassel, Mecklenburg, Anhalt, etc.

Prussia the support of the German constitution.

The Prussian monarchy

FRENERIC WILLIAM II., nephew, 1786–97.

loses its mainspring in

1787 Expedition to quell the troubles in Holland.

Frederic the Great:

1788 Alliance with England and Holland: defensive with the former, and to guarantee the stadtholdership in the latter.

Edicts against Jacobinism and revolutionary tenets.

in the profuse and

1790 Alliance with the Porte and Poland.

irresolute rule of his

Convention with Austria and England for the settlement of Belgium.

successor may be traced

1791 Conference of Pillnitz with Leopold II. and the elector of Saxony on French affairs gains Ansprach and Baireuth.

the germ of its

New system of jurisprudence.

future disasters.

Prussian army 200,000 men.

DENMARK.

FREDERIC V. —1766.

1751–70 Ministry of count Bernstorff the elder.

Manufactures, trade, and

1752 Publication of a code of naval laws.

agriculture

A supreme court of justice for Schleswick and Holstein erected at Gluckstadt.

encouraged:

increasing prosperity: the finances reformed by Schimelmann, and the army by Germain: the crown debts paid: an army of 40,000 men, and a fleet of thirty men-of-war.

Neutral in the Seven Years' War.

1762 Threatened war with Russia, averted by an adjustment.

CHRISTIERN VII., son, 1766–1808.

Abolition of villeinage, and gradual emancipation of the serfs.

1768 Travels of the king in Prussia, France, England, etc.

1770 Dismissal of Bernstorff — ministry of Struensee, the favourite of the queen, Caroline Matilda, of England.

Rash and injudicious reforms: liberty of the press.

1772 Revolution at court, headed by the dowager-queen Juliana Maria—Struensee and Brandt beheaded — queen Caroline divorced and imprisoned, dies 1775—Guldenburg minister, till 1784.

1773 Exchange of Holstein for Oldenburg and Delmenhorst.

1784 The prince-royal joined in the government with the imbecile king—ministry of Bernstorff the younger, till 1797.

1778 *War with Sweden*, from the alliance with Russia.

Invasion of Sweden by a Norwegian army: siege of Gottenburg.

1789 Armistice with Sweden by British mediation.

1792 Opening of a canal between the northern and eastern seas.

Denmark neutral in affairs of France.

SWEDEN.

FRENERIC OF HESSE-CASSEL, —1751.

House of Holstein-Gottorp, 1751-1818.

ANOLPHUS FRENERIC, 1751–71.

Swears to the Constitution of 1720.

The power of the king reduced to nothing: the executive power solely with the senate, the legislative with the diet of the four orders.

1756 Execution of count Brahé, baron Horn, and six other nobles, on suspicion of having advised the king to make himself absolute.

1757 Sweden joins in the Seven Years' War against Prussia, thro' the influence of the *Hats*, or French party, and against the will of the king.

Fruitless invasion of Prussian Pomerania.

1762 *Peace of Hamburg with Prussia.*
The *Caps* gain ascendency in the diet through the influence of the English and Russian ambassadors.

1766 The press declared free.

1768 The king, by a threat of abdication, extorts from the senate the convocation of an extraordinary diet, in which the *Hats* regain the ascendant.

1769 The *Caps* again procure the enforcement of the restrictions of 1720.

GUSTAVUS III., son, 1771–92.

1772 The king, supported by the army and the people, overthrows the constitution of 1720, and compels the senate to abdicate their power.

New Constitution:
fixing the relative powers of the king and the other orders nearly as in 1680—the party names of *Hats* and *Caps* prohibited—torture abolished in judicial proceedings.

1775 Brandy a royal monopoly.

1777 Visit of the king to Catharine II. at Petersburg.

1783 Commercial treaty with the United States.

1788 War with Russia in aid of the Porte; and with Denmark as an ally of Russia.

Revolt of the Swedish officers at Frederickshamn, refusing to invade Russia without orders from the States.

1789 *Act of Union and Safety* passed by the other orders in the diet in spite of the opposition of the nobles, giving the king absolute power of war and peace, and abolishing the senate.

1790 Unsuccessful attempt to seize Petersburg — naval defeat off Viborg, July 3—Naval victory of Svenkasund, July 10: 42 Russian ships and 4000 men destroyed.

Peace of Werela:
Mutual restoration: Russia acknowledges the reformed constitution.

1792 Defensive alliance with Russia against France.

The king assassinated by Ankarström, a tool of the discontented nobility.

GUSTAVUS IV., son, 1792–1809.

Regency of the duke of Sudermania, uncle to the king—war with France abandoned

POLAND.

FRENERIC AUGUSTUS II. —1763.
Elector of Saxony.

Anarchy and

1756 The king flees from Saxony on the invasion of the Prussians, and continues at Warsaw till the peace of 1763.

confusion

1758 A Russian army of observation in Poland.

continue.

1764 Diet of Election:
Disputes: civil war on the point of commencing—convention between Russia and Prussia for the election of a native Pole.

STANISLAUS PONIATOÇKI, 1764–95.

Elected under the control of a Russian army, which continues to occupy the country.

1766 Claims of the *Dissidents* to equality of privileges, supported by Catharine; unsuccessful.

1767 Confederation of the *Dissidents* under Radzivil at Radom.

Diet of Warsaw: the claims of the *Dissidents* carried by force.

1768 Counter-confederation of the patriots at Bar, under Krazinçki, Potoçki, and Pulaçki, supported by the Porte: for the dethronement of the king and expulsion of the Russians.

1768–71 Civil war between the patriots and the Russians—*Poland horribly devastated.*

1771 A Prussian army joins the Russians.

East Gallicia and Lodomiria to Austria.

1773 The diet compelled to ratify the partition.

1775 Reform of the constitution, guaranteed by Russia—
Right of election and *liberum veto* confirmed—*Permanent Council* of thirty-eight, under the presidency of the king—the *Dissidents* abandoned by Russia as no longer useful — the virtual authority henceforth in the hands of the Russian ambassador.

1787 A French ambassador in Warsaw — the first during the reign of Stanislaus.

1788 Poland prevented by the reclamations of Prussia from joining Russia against the Porte.

1788-91 The last general diet —abolition of the *Permanent Council.*

1790 Treaty with Prussia through the influence of the anti-Russian party — Poland frees itself from Russian guardianship, and reassumes the attitude of a sovereign state.

1791 *New Constitution of May* 3, guaranteed by Prussia.

The crown hereditary in the electoral house of Saxony: the *liberum veto* abolished: the king and council executive: legislative diet in two chambers.

1792 *Confederation of Targowitz* for maintaining the old constition—invasion by the Russians — useless resistence by Koseiusko, Poniatoçki, etc. — the king joins the coinfederacy at Targowitz.

The New Constitution overthrown.

RUSSIA.

ELIZABETH, —1762.

Ministry of the chancellor count Bestuchef-Riumin, till 1758.

1757 Russia led into the Seven Years' War by her alliance with Austria and Saxony—Invasion of Prussia—victory of Gross-Jagersdorff.

1758 Army of observation in Poland—Dissensions at court, from the opposition of the grand-duke Peter to the war.

1759 Signal victory of Soltikof over the king of Prussia at Kunnersdorf.

1760 Berlin taken by the Russians and Austrians.

Russia gains nothing by this war, but establishes the fame of her arms in the west.

House of Holstein-Gottorp.

PETER III., nephew, 1762—six months.

1762 Abandons the Austrians—peace and alliance with Prussia—offends the clergy by confiscating church property, and the army by attempting to introduce Prussian discipline—deposed by a revolt: dies a few days after (murdered?)

CATHARINE II., widow of Peter, 1762–96.

Neutrality in the Seven Years' War—ministry of Gregory Orloff; and Panin in foreign affairs.

1764 Death of Ivan—election of Poniatoçki, paramour of Catharine, to the Polish throne.

The administration of church property vested in a COLLEGE, or Board of Commissioners: the clergy paid by fixed salaries.

1767 Project for a general code of laws.

1768–74 *War with the Porte:* three armies—on the Dniester, Caucasus, and Crim Tartary: fleets in the Black sea and Mediterranean.

1769 Gallitzin takes Choczim.

1770 Naval victory of Tchesme — conquest of Moldavia and Walachia.

1771 Plague and riots in Moscow.

1771 Conquest of Azoph and Crim Tartary.

1773 First passage of the Danube by Romanzoff.

1774 Romanzoff again crosses the Danube, and surrounds the vizier's army near Shumla.

1774 *Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji* with the Porte,
which cedes Azoph, Yeni-kali, Kil-bournou, and Kertsch; the steppes between the Bog and the Dnieper, and the free navigation of the Black sea: and declares the Crim Tartars independent.

1776 Division of the empire into governments: 200 new towns.

1778–91 Ministry of Potemkin, a former paramour of Catharine.

1779 Russia guarantees the peace of Teschen in Germany.

1780 *Declaration of the Armed Neutrality, for the protection of neutral flags* against the right of maritime search claimed by England—joined by Denmark and Sweden—Prussia and Austria 1711—Portugal 1782.

1782 The Jesuits in Russia.

1783 Occupation of Crim Tartary—Heraclius prince of Georgia puts himself under the protection of Russia.

Fleet in the Black Sea: secret project for founding a Greek empire, on the ruins of the Porte, under a Russian prince, in Constantinople.

1786 Bank of Petersburg established — the army 264,000 men — commercial treaties: with Denmark 1782; Anstria 1785; France 1787; all on the principles of the Armed Neutrality.

1787 Journey of Catharine to Taurida, and interview with Joseph II., hence

1787–92 *War (in alliance with Austria, 1788,) against the Porte.*

1788 Choczim taken by Coburg—Oczakow stormed by Potemkin, Dec. 17: 40,000 Turks killed!—1789 Victories of Suwarow in Moldavia—Bender taken by Potemkin—1790 Ismaïl taken by Suwarow, 45,000 slain!

War with Sweden, 1788–90.

1790 Naval battle with the Swedes, who threaten Petersburg—*Peace of Werela.*

1791 Alliance with Sweden to oppose the revolution in France.

1792 *Peace of Yassi with the Porte:*
Acquisition of Oczacow and the territory between the Bog and the Duiester: foundation of Odessa.

Poland occupied by the army withdrawn from the Turkish war.

The new internal organization of Catharine renders the government completely despotic, and increases the power of the empire by rendering its vast resources more efficient and available.

the territory between the Dwina, Dnieper, and Drutsch, to Russia.

1773 *Alliance with Denmark.*

Revolt of the cossack Pugatscheff, who personates the czar Peter: taken and broken on the wheel, 1775.

a b c d e f

BRITISH EMPIRE IN INDIA. INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

MAHMOOD I. –1754.

Abdul-Wahhab, founder of the Wahhabi sect.

Encroachments of Russia on Crim Tartary.

OTHMAN III., brother, 1754–7.

1755 First Prussian embassy to Constantinople —first Turkish embassy to Berlin, 1763.

Great mosque of Noor-Othmani founded.

1756 *French influence declines, from her alliance with Austria.*

80,000 horses destroyed at Constantinople by a fire.

MUSTAPHA III., 1757–74,
first cousin, son of Ahhmed III.

1757–62 Ministry of Mohammed Raghib Pasha— *cultivation of literature—the Astronomical Tables of Cassini translated—*

Flourishing state of Commeree and Finances.

EGYPT.
Revival of the power of the Mamelukes under Rodoan, and Ali Bey, who makes himself independent in Egypt, 1766, and conquers Syria, 1771.

The discipline of the troops and artillery improved by Baron de Tott.

1768–74 *War with Russia*, in behalf of Poland.
The Turks under the Tartar khan Krim Gherai (poisoned, 1769) cross the Dneister on the ice, and drive the Russians ont of New Servia.
1769 Indecisive campaign on the Dneister—Choczim taken by Gallitzin.
1770 Defeat of Kahoul—Loss of Bender, Moldavia, and Walachia—the Turks driven across the Danube.
1770 Revolt of the Moreote Greeks, under Benakhi and Papas-Oghli, suppressed.
Destruction of the Turkish fleet by Orloff at Tchesme.

Exploits of the Turkish hero Ghazi-Hassan pasha.

1771 Loss of Azoph and of Crim Tartary—Lines of Shumla fortified by Hassan pasha.
1772 Conferences of Bucharest; unsuccessful mediation of Austria.
1773 The Russians first cross the Danube, but are defeated and driven back by Ghazi-Hassan.

1773 Ali Bey deposed by his adopted son, Mohammed Abou-Dahab: dies of his wounds—Egypt and Syria again subject to the Porte.

ABDUL-HAMID, brother, 1774–89.

1774 The Russians cross the Danube—panic and rout of the Turks.

Peace of Kutchuk-Kainardji, 1774 [see *Russia*].
1776 Cession of the Buckowina to Austria.

The Porte henceforth sinks

1780 Progress of the Wahhabi sect in Arabia and Irak.

into a defensive policy.

1783 Troubles in Crim Tartary—
The last khan, Shahin Gherai, deposed, and the country seized by Russia—the Porte obliged to ratify the transfer, 1784: but most of the Tartars abandon their country.

1786 Revolt of the Mamelukes under Ibrahim and Mourad Bey —repressed by Ghazi-Hassan.

1787–92 *War with Russia: and with Austria*, 1788–92.
1787 Unsuccessful invasion of Crim Tartary: naval defeat off the Dneiper.
1788 Victory over Joseph II. at Lugosch: invasion of Hungary—capture of Choczim and Oczakow (40,000 men killed) by the Russians.

SELIM II., son of Mustapha III., 1789–1807.

1789 Defeats in Walachia by the Austrians and Russians, who take Belgrade and Bender—death of Ghazi-Hassan.
1790 *Alliance with Prussia*—Ismaïl taken by Suwarow, 45,000 Turks killed!
1791 *Peace of Szistova with Austria—of Yassi with Russia*, 1792, with new losses.
1792–1800 Revolt of Osman-Paswan-Ogli, pasha of Widdin, who possesses himself of all the country between the Balkan and the Danubc.
1792 Organisation of new regiments disciplined in the European manner.

PERSIA.

SHAH ROKH –1751, dethroned and blinded.

Anarchy till the attainment of the sovereignty by

KHERIM KHAN ZUND, 1759–79— rules by the title of Wakeel, or regent— Shîraz seat of government.

1761 The English abandon their factory at Gombroon, but afterwards establish one at Abushehr.

1761 Rebellion and death of Mohammed Hussein, father of Aga Mohammed.

Wars with the Turkmanns and Arabs.

1775 Invasion of Irak: Bassorah taken from the Turks—restored 1779.

1779 Death of Kherim khan— *Fresh troubles:* Aga Mohammed khan independent in Mazanderan.

ABOUL FATTEH, 1779–80.

SADUK KHAN, 1780–1.

ALI MOURAD, 1781–4.

1783 Georgia places itself under the protection of Russia.

JAAFAR KHAN, 1784–8.

SEID MOURAD, 1788–9.

LUTF ALI KHAN, 1789–95, of the Zund family.

1791 Defeated by Aga Mohammed.

CABUL, &c.

AHMED SHAH DOORANI, –1773.

1753 Conquest of Cashmire, &c.

1767 Great victory over the Seiks.

1768 Invasion of Khorassan by Nassir-allah, son of Shah Rokh—defeated at Meshed by the Dooranis.

TIMUR SHAH, son, 1773–93, tranquil and indolent.

1781 Victory at Moultan over the Seiks, who are driven from the Punjab.

1788 War with the Usbek Shah Murad Bey of Bokhara.

INDIA.

NATIVE POWERS.	EUROPEANS.
AHMED SHAH, emperor of Delhi, –1753.	*The French supreme in the Dekkin and Carnatic,* 1745–57, *under La Bourdonnais and Dupleix.*
Contentions of the vizier Seifdar Jung, and the emir-al-omrah, Ghazi-o-deen, grandson of Nizam-al-Mulk—end in the deposition of the emperor.	**1755-65 Establishment**
ALEMGHIR II., son of Jehandar Shah, 1753–60.	

1756 Invades India: and takes and sacks Delhi.

1756 Calcutta taken by the nawab of Bengal—imprisonment of the garrison in the *Black Hole.*

1757 Victory of Plassey by the English over the nawab of Bengal —*foundation of the British supremacy.*

1759 Victory over the Mahrattas under Holkar.

1760 Alemghir put to death by Ghazi-o-deen.
SHAH ALIM II., son, 1760–1806.

1757–61 Lally, governor of Pondicherry.

1760–1 Siege and capture of Pondicherry by the English.

1761 Swims the Indus with his whole army, and utterly routs the Mahrattas under the Bhow at Paniput; 60,000 killed, and 20,000 prisoners.

1762–3 Incursions of the Seiks in the Punjab.

KINGDOM OF MYSORE, 1760-99, founded by HYDER ALI, 1760–82.

British Empire,

1764 Victory of the English at Buxar over the nawab of Oude— *English supremacy established in central India.*

after a

1765 *Treaty of Allahabad:*
Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa ceded to the English Company.

ten years' war.

1767 Confederacy of the English, the Mahrattas, and the Nizam, against Hyder Ali.
1768 The Nizam deserts the English, and concludes a separate peace.
1769 Hyder advances to Madras—peace—conquests mutually restored.

1769 Hyder repulses the Mahrattas under Madoo Rao from before Seringapatam.
1769–79 Coorg, Calicut, and nearly the whole of Malabar subdued in succession by Hyder.

1773 *Act for the Government of India:* governor of Bengal made governor-general, with power of war and peace, &c., assisted by a supreme council: high court of judicature erected—directors to hold their seats only four years.

WARREN HASTINGS, 1774-85, first British governor-general.

1774–82 War between the English and Mahrattas—at first unfavourable to the former.

1778 Pondicherry taken by the English —retained till 1783.

1780 *Second war of the English with Mysore*—Hyder desolates the Carnatic up to the gates of Madras.
1780 Unsuccessful march of Goddard against the Mahratta capital Poonah—capture of Gwalior by Popham.
1780-1 Invasion of Mysore hy the English under sir Eyre Coote—victories of Hyder over Baillie and Brathwaite.
1782 Peace and alliance with the Mahrattas—*Rise of Sindia*, who disciplines his forces in the European manner.

TIPPOO SULTAN, 1782–99.

1783 The French under Bussy and Suffrein in alliance with Tippoo—Cuddalore taken by the English.
1784 The French separate from Tippoo on the peace of Versailles—Peace between Tippoo and the English—conquests mutually restored.

1785 Sindia becomes master of Delhi and protector of the Mogul emperor, who continues a Mahratta pensioner till 1803.

1784 Establishment of the *Board of Control* in England for the regulation of the Company's administration, and for keeping it subject to the general government.

MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, governor-general, 1786-92.

1786 Tippoo's power consolidated by the failure of a combined attack by the Nizam and the Mahrattas.

1790 *War with Tippoo* from his aggressions on Travancore—invasion of Mysore, in conjunction with the Mahrattas, 1791—attack on Seringapatam, 1792—*Peace;* Tippoo cedes half his dominions.

SIR JOHN SHORE, governor-general, 1792-8.

CHINA.

KIEN-LONG, –1796.

1752 Acquisition of North Thibet.

1760 The Eleuths completely subdued: but 20000 families migrate to Russia.

1764 Revolt of the Whitecaps, or converts to Mohammedanism—repressed.

Extension and influence of

1767–73 Unsuccessful war with Birmah & Cochin-China.

influence of

1770 War with the Miao-tsé, or mountaineers—subdued 1776, but they have continued turbulent ever since.

secret societies.

1771–2 Emigration of the whole Tourgouth nation from the coast of the Caspian to China.

1780 Fresh conquests in Thibet —the empire extended to the Himmalah.

1792–3 Lord Macartney's embassy for the regulation of British trade—ineffectual.

AMERICA.

SOUTH. WEST INDIES & MEXICO.	NORTH. Population of the English colonies, 1,046,000.
1751 Disorders in Paraguay from the exchange of the Jesuit Reductions.	1750–4 Disputes between France and England on the boundaries of Nova Scotia. Discoveries of Franklin.
1755 *Emancipation of the natives of Brazil.*	1754 Major Washington with a small body of militia repulses a superior French force.
1756 Incorporation of the Maranham Company, and of the Pernambuco Company, 1759, for trade to those provinces—the rest of of the Brazilian trade thrown open.	1754 *Congress of delegates from seven colonies, at Albany, against the French encroachments.*
1761 Compact for the exchange of the Reductions annulled—hence fresh disputes of Spain and Portugal.	1755 *Hostilities:* Monckton conquers Nova Scotia—Braddock cut off in an expedition against fort du Quesne.
1762–3 *War between Spain and England:* conquest of Havanna and Trinidad from Spain, and Martinico from France.	1756 *War declared:* invasion by the French from Canada.
	1757 Fort William-Henry taken by the French.
	1758 Cape Breton taken by the Engl.
	1759 Invasion of Canada: victory and death of Wolfe on the heights of Abraham: Quebec taken.
	1759 Capture of Niagara, Crownpoint, and Ticonderoga, by the English.
	1760 Conquest of Canada.

1763 *Peace of Paris:* see England and France.

Gradual relaxations by Spain

1767–71 War in Mexico with the Californian Indians—discovery of the gold mines of Sonora & Analoa.

of the restrictions upon intercourse with America:

1774 The trade of the Spanish American colonies among themselves thrown open.

consequent advance of the colonies

1777 The colony of St. Sagramento finally ceded by Portugal to Spain.

in knowledge and refinement.

1777 Buenos Ayres made a fourth vice-royalty—1. Peru. 2. New-Spain (Mexico). 3. Quito and New Granada. 4. Buenos Ayres.

1778 Diminution of duties in the Spanish colonies by a new tariff: still further lowered 1784.

1779 *Free trade from Spain extended to Chili, Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Guatimala.*

1780 Revolt of the native Peruvians under the Inca Tupac-Amaru — siege of Cuzco by the insurgents—repressed 1782, and Tupac-Amaru put to death.

1784 Sweden acquires the island of Bartholomew from France.

1785 Philippine Company formed in Spain on the ruin of the Caraccas Company, to trade with Manilla by way of Peru—languid in operation.

1786 Settlement of Sierra Leone in Africa, chiefly by the negroes of the emigrant American royalists.

1788 *Commencement of the efforts in England for the abolition of the slave trade—*
Société des Amis des Noirs in Paris.

1791 Revolt of mulattos and negroes in St. Domingo—Port au Prince burnt.

1754 *Congress of delegates from seven colonies, at Albany, against the French encroachments.*	1750
1755 *Hostilities:* Monckton conquers Nova Scotia—Braddock cut off in an expedition against fort du Quesne.	
1756 *War declared:* invasion by the French from Canada.	
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1759 Invasion of Canada: victory and death of Wolfe on the heights of Abraham: Quebec taken.	
1759 Capture of Niagara, Crownpoint, and Ticonderoga, by the English.	1760
1760 Conquest of Canada.	
The British parliament attempts to tax the unrepresented colonies for the expenses of the war—hence	
1765 *American Stamp Act:* resisted in Massachussets, Virginia, &c.	
First Colonial Congress, at New-York —the Stamp Act repealed, 1766: but the right of taxation by parliament expressly asserted.	
1767 Fresh taxes: on importation of glass, paper, tea, &c.—Boston occupied by British troops.	
1769 *Non-importation resolutions entered into by all the colonies.*	
1770 Affrays with the troops at Boston, and loss of life—abolition of the duties, except on tea.	
1773 Riots at Boston: three cargoes of tea thrown into the sea.	
1774 *Canadian Constitution*—full toleration to the Catholics.	
1774 The port of Boston closed by order of parliament.	1770
Congress at Philadelphia: *Declaration of Rights:*	
Revolutionary War, 1775-83.	
1775 Skirmish of Lexington—battle of Bunker's hill—invasion of Canada by the Americans under Montgomery.	
Washington, American commander-in-ch.	
1776 Capture of Boston by the Americans—indecisive battle of White Plains.	
Declaration of Independence of the United States, July 4.	
1777 Lafayette in America—Philadelphia taken by the English—surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga to Gen. Gates.	
Articles of confederation adopted.	
1778 Alliance with France concluded by Franklin—French fleet under d'Estaing—Philadelphia recovered.	
1779–80 *Successes of the British in the southern states—success of the American privateers at sea.*	
1780 French fleet and army under Rochambeau in America.	1780
1781 Cornwallis and his army capitulate at York town to the Americans, and the fleet to the French.	
1782 Treaty of the United States with Holland.	
1783 Peace of Versailles: *Britain acknowledges the independence of the United States:* restores Tobago to France, and Florida to Spain.	
National debt of the United States £9,000,000.	
1786 Convention at Annapolis for settling the government.	
1787 *General Convention at Philadelphia* (under the presidency of Washington) *frames the*	
Federal Constitution of America: *a free democracy: Government* in a president and vice-president, elected for four years by universal suffrage—all legislative powers in congress, or two houses of representatives, chosen every two years by universal suffrage. *Power* in one supreme court appointed by congress. *Religion*, no establishment, full toleration. Freedom of speech and of the press—trial by jury—right of every citizen to petition and bear arms.	
1788 *Cotton first planted in Georgia.*	
1789 The Constitution ratified, except by Rhode island and North Carolina.	
1789 George Washington, first president. JOHN ADAMS, vice-president *Cabinet*, Jefferson, Knox, Hamilton, Randolph, Jay.	1790
Parties of the *Federalists & Democrats.*	
1790 The national debt funded. *Death of Franklin.*	
1791 Vermont admitted into the Union and Kentucky, 1792.	
United States' Bank—capital, 10,000,000 dollars.	
1791 Defeat of general St. Clair by the Indians.	1792

a b c d e f

FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY WAR—BUONAPARTE—NELSON—WELLINGTON.

FRANCE.

1793 *The French Revolution*, 1789–99. **The French Republic.**

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 21, 1792—Oct. 26, 1795.

Decree of fraternisation, offering assistance to all nations struggling for freedom.

King brought to trial—executed Jan. 21, 1793.

The party of the Mountain, headed hy Robespierre, and the Jacobin clubs, prevail over the Girondists (or moderates)—assassination of Marat.

War against England, Holland, Spain: conquest of the Austrian Netherlands by Dumourier—occupation of Savoy and Nice.

1793 First Coalition against France: directed by England,

who forms alliances with Russia, March 25—*Sardinia*, April 25—*Spain*, May 25—*Naples*, July 12—*Prussia*, July 14—*Austria*, Aug. 30—*Portugal*, Sept. 29—*Tuscany*, Oct. 28—*besides subsidiary treaties with several German princes: namely, all Europe except Sweden, Denmark, and Turkey.*

Reign of Terror, May 1793, to July 1794—revolutionary tribunal—temple of reason—the people murdered in masses—*civil war in Vendee*—forced loan of 1000,000,000 francs—execution of the queen, duke of Orleans, Bailly, Danton, etc.

Committee of Public Safety: Robespierre, Carnot, etc. with dictatorial power over life and property—Lyons declares against the National Convention—besieged and captured by the Republicans.

1794 *Revolution of the 9th Thermidor* (July 27)—Robespierre and twenty-one of his associates guillotined.
End of the Reign of Terror—Jacobin cluhs suppressed.

The Press declared free. *Tri-coloured flag adopted.*

1795 1795 *Third Constitution: the executive Directory*, five directors, corps legislative, council of 500, and council of ancients, 250 members. Forced loan, 600,000,000f.

Rise of the royalists—war of the Parisian sections, 30,000 insurgents against the Convention, suppressed by Bounaparte.

Wise government of the Directory, *who pursue moderate measures, and wish to restore order.*

General amnesty.

1796 Alliance with Spain—negotiat. with England.

1797 *Revolution of the 18th Fructidor (Sept. 4)—three directors: the first step towards military government.*

Duke of York and prince of Saxe-Coburg reduce Valenciennes and Condé, but are foiled at Dunkirk—victory of the duke of York at Tournay, 1794.

Successes of the Austrians at Aldenhoven and Neerwinden--the Netherlands reconquered--Dumourier goes over to the enemy—Valenciennes falls; while the Prussians retake Mayence, and invade Alsace. The Spaniards take Roussillon—

1794 Victory of Pichegru at Tournay—of Jourdan at Fleurus—the allies everywhere driven back—

France freed from enemies.

1795 *Peace with Tuscany—with Prussia at Basle—Sweden acknowledges the Republic—alliance with Holland—peace with Spain.*

1796 *Celebrated campaign of Buonaparte in Italy*—of Jourdan and Moreau on the Rhine.

1797 *Buonaparte's Austrian campaign.*

Belgium, Ionian isles, and Genoa acquired, 1798.

Peace of Campo Formio--Cong. of Rastadt till 1799.

1798 *Buonaparte's expedition to Egypt*, with 30,000 men—Malta occupied—*war with Turkey.*

1798 Second Coalition against France: *alliances of England with Russia, Naples, Sicily, Turkey, and Austria—Prussia, Holland, and Belgium, neutral.*

1799 Maladministration of the Directory—*France falling again into anarchy*—Losses of the French in Italy—Piedmont taken possession of.

Return of Buonaparte—Revolution of 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9.)

Fourth Constitution: Buonaparte, *(the new Cæsar,)* first consul; Cambacères, second; Le Brun, third—a conservative senate and state council—the legislative power in the tribunal of 100, and the *corps legislatif*, of 300 members. *Talleyrand*, foreign affairs; *Fouche*, police—municipal governments dissolved, and prefects appointed by the government, which also reserves to itself the initiative of all bills in the legislative body—*the Republic in effect annihilated.*

1800 Buonaparte at the Tuilleries: *the infernal machine*—emigrants may return.

1800 Glorious campaigns of Buonaparte in Italy *(Marengo) May 5 to July 2.*

Moreau in Germany—Hohenlinden.

Russian ambassador at Paris.

1801 *Concordat with the Pope—Catholic religion restored.*

Great improvements in roads, canals, bridges, etc.

Peace with Portugal and Russia.

Peace of Luneville, Jan. 1, 1801: Peace of Campo Formio the basis—left bank of the Rhine, with Belgium, ceded to France—the Batavian, Helvetian, Cisalpine, and Ligurian republics acknowledged.

Peace of Florence: harbours to be closed to England and Turkey—Tuscany, Elba, and Piombino to France.

Convention with Spain: Parma and Louisiana to France.

1800

1802 *Buonaparte president of the Italian Republics—he forsakes the cause of liberty, and from this time seeks only to concentrate all power in himself, and to rule by his own will*—Consul for life—Legion of honour—army 600,000.

Peace of Amiens, 1802 *(glorious for France)* between England, France, Spain, and the Batavian republic. *Conditions:* England restores all conquests, except Trinidad and Ceylon—integrity of the Turkish empire to be preserved—Republic of the Ionian islands acknowledged by France—Malta to revert to the order, and its independence guaranteed by France, Russia, Spain, and Prussia.

England refuses to evacuate Malta—France takes possession of Piedmont—hence *England declares war, May* 18, 1803.

British detenus at Verdun—the French take possession of Hanover, Holland, and Naples; threaten to invade England from Boulogne.

1803 *Buonaparte mediator of Switzerland.*

1803 Expedition to St. Domingo. Bank of France.

1804 Conspiracy of Georges and Pichegru against Buonaparte—(capt. Wright)—*duke d' Enghien* seized and shot, March 21.

France replaces itself under the yoke which it had shaken off by such dreadful exertions.

NAPOLEON I., Emperor of the French, 1804–14.

Crowned by the Pope at Paris—the republics created by France become monarchies, with new forms of government. Rupture with Russia and Sweden, who refuse to acknowledge the new imperial dignity.

1805 *Buonaparte king of Italy.*

1805 Third Coalition against France *formed by England; alliances with Sweden, Russia, and Austria—Prussia unfortunately neutral.*

1805 *Austrian Campaign with the Grand Army*—Buonaparte, and his generals Bernadotte, Marmont, Davoust, Soult, Lannes, Ney, Augereau, Murat, St. Cyr, Massena, etc. advance from victory to victory—*Austerlitz, etc.—Peace of Presburg:* France acquires Venice and Dalmatia.

NAPOLEON PROTECTOR OF THE CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE.

1806 Napoleon's Federative System: Italy joined to the Great Empire—*Murat*, hereditary duke of Cleves—*Joseph Buonaparte*, k. of Naples and Sicily—*Pauline Borghese*, p. of Guastalla—*Berthier*, bered. prince of Neufchatel—*Imperial Family Statute—Louis Napoleon*, king of Holland.

1806 Fourth Coalition against France: *England, Russia, Prussia, Saxony, and Sweden.*

Victory of Jena—Napoleon in Berlin and Warsaw.

1807 Battles of Eylau and Friedland—"ten days' campaign"—*Peace of Tilsit:* erection of the duchy of Warsaw—Jerome Buon. king of Westphalia—occupation of Erfurth, Dantzic, and the Prussian fortresses of Stettin, Custrin, and Glogau.

Napoleon's Continental System—*Berlin Decree* against English commerce, declaring all harbours in a state of blockade from Brest to the Elbe—answered by the *English Orders in Council, Jan.* 7, 1807—*Milan Decree*, and new *English Orders in Council.*

Acquisition of the Ionian islands.

1807 Publication of the Code Napoleon—the tribunate abolished—occupation of Spain, and treaty for the partition of Portugal—Invasion of Portugal: Junot at Lisbon [see Portugal]. 1808 New hereditary nobility—Treaty of Bayonne: Joseph. Buon. k. of Spain—Congress of Erfurth: meeting of Alexander and Napoleon—Nap. in Spain till Jan., 1809.

1809 Fifth Coalition against France: *England, Austria, Spain, and Portugal*—

1809 Victory of Wagram—*Peace of Vienna:* the Illyrian provinces to Italy—divorce of Josephine.

1810 Marriage of Buonaparte and Maria Louisa of Austria.

Peace with Sweden:

Arbitrary government: Napoleon's special and prevotal laws—restrictions on the press.

Rome, Holland, and the coasts of north Germany, from Wesel to Lubeck, joined to France.

Tariff of Trianon, for colonial produce—*Decree of Fontainbleau*, for burning all goods of British manufacture in France and her dependencies—*Licensing System.*

Continental peace, except with Spain.

1812 Russian War: 500,000 men, the flower of the nations of Europe—*Alliance with Austria and Prussia*—Smolensko, Moscow, Berezina, etc.—of the French army only 40,000 returned.

Mallet's conspiracy frustrated—Buonaparte returns to Paris, Dec. 18.

Napoleon repeals the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

1813 Sixth great Coalition against France, and general insurrection of the nations of Europe against French dominion:

England, Russia, Prussia, Sweden, and Austria after the Congress of Prague, with 800,000 *men; against France, Italy, the Confederation of the Rhine, and Denmark, with about* 400,000 *men.*

Victories of Lutzen—Bautzen—Dresden—Leipsic.

The duke of Wellington invades France from Spain in Oct.—the allies cross the Rhine, Dec. 6, compelling the French armies to retreat before them—peace offered the Emperor, with the Rhine, the Alps, and the Pyrenees for boundaries.

1814 Junction of the allied armies, 400,000 strong, in Champagne—victory of Blucher at Brienne—*Congress of Chatillon*, Feb. and March: an independent throne still offered Nap.—victory of Blucher at Laon—Nap. repulsed at Arcis sur-l'Aube—manouvres in the rear of the allies, threatening to cut off their retreat to the Rhine, leaving open the road to Paris; to which, after defeating Marmont and Mortier, they proceed—

March 31, the Allies enter Paris--Abdication of Napoleon, April 2--retires to Elba.

House of Bourbon restored—LOUIS XVIII., –1821.

First Peace of Paris: England restores all the colonies she had taken from France, except Tobago, St. Lucie, and the Isle of France—retains Malta—the exclusive protection of the Ionian isles. Boundaries of France as in 1792, with some addition on the side of Savoy, and the possession of Avignon—French Guiana restored by Portugal.

June 4 *The French Charter.*

1815 Buonaparte returns from Elba--the hundred days.

Declaration of the allies (all Europe) against Napoleon, 1,000,000 men—he takes the field against them—defeats Blucher at Ligny—but the

Battle of Waterloo, *(Wellington)*, June 18, decides his fate—Louis and the allies enter Paris—*Buonaparte banished to St. Helena.*

First ministry—TALLEYRAND. *Second ministry*—RICHELIEU.

Second Peace of Paris: the northern and eastern frontier with eighteen fortresses to be occupied by 150,000 of the troops of the allies—France to pay a contribution of 700,000,000 francs—monuments of art to be restored. *Execution of Ney.*

1818 *Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle*—France joins the Holy Alliance—foreign troops withdrawn.

Third ministry—DESSOLES. 1819 *Fourth Ministry*—DECAZES—law in favour of the press.

1820 Assassination of the duke de Berri by Louvel—reaction against liberty—birth of the duke of Bourdeaux.

Fifth Ministry—RICHELIEU—restrictions on the press—new law of elections.

1821 *Death of Napoleon*, May 5—Military conspiracy at Saumur. *Disturbances in Paris.*

Sixth ministry—VILLELE, 1822-28—still more retrograde—*General discontent in France*—Numerous conspiracies.

1823 Manuel exclnded from the Chamber of Deputies—*War in Spain:* duke of Angouleme, with 100,000 men.

1824 Septennial parliaments—censorship of the press, etc. Army of France, 160,000—national guards, 650,000.

CHARLES X., brother, 1821–30.

Bigoted favourer of the old regime—of the Clergy and Jesuits.

1825 1000,000,000f. indemn. to emigrants—law of sacrilege—reduction of interest—Hayti acknow.—*Disaffection increases.*

1827 The Parisian national guards dissolved for desiring the dismissal of the ministry—restraints on the press.

Troubles in Paris—foundation of the Society of *Aid toi.* *Seventh ministry*—MARTIGNAC.

1827 *Treaty of London in favour of Greece:* between England, Russia, and France—*battle of Navarino*—French expedition to the Morea.

1830 *Eighth ministry*—POLIGNAC—parliament dissolved—Expedition to Algiers, 30,000 men under Bourmont.

July 25 *Ordonnances of Charles X.:* suppression of the public press—Cham. of Dep. dissolved—law of election changed.

Three days' Revolution, July 27, 28, 29, 1830—Lafayette commander of the national guards—duke d'Orleans lieutenant of the kingdom—Charles X. abdicates—the crown accepted by Louis Philippe.

House of Orleans--LOUIS PHILIPPE, *king of the French*, 1830.

Continual change of Ministry—but the king always rules in the cabinet.

1834 Riot at Lyons: 2000 military, and 8000 rioters slain—Quarrel with America respecting £1,000,000 indemnity.

1834 *Quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, for the pacification of Spain and Portugal by the expulsion of Don Miguel and Don Carlos from Portugal.*

1835 *Fieschi's infernal machine*—Mortier killed, forty others killed and wounded—Fieschi and two accomp. exec.

Death of Lafayette. Severe laws against the press, theatres, etc.

1836 Insurrection attempted at Strasburg by L. Nap. Buonaparte—another at Vendome—suppressed.

1838 The king fired at by Meunier. 1837 Marriage of the duke of Orleans to princess Helena of Mecklenburg.

The people still struggling for a larger share in the government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Brunswick--GEORGE III. –1820.

1790–92 *Third war with Tippoo Saib.* Fruitless embassy to China, Lord Macartney.

1792 Convention of Reichenbach with Austria and Prussia.

Question of the Regency. *Alien Act*, 1793.

The French Convention declares war, Feb. 1, 1793.

Tobago captured—Pondicherry.

Great efforts made to maintain the dominion of the sea.

1794 *Treaty with the United States of America.* Toulon surrenders, and the French fleet carried off or destroyed—*Buonaparte* commands the Republican artillery, *the first scene of his glory.*

Prussia and Holland subsidised.

1795 *War with Holland:* capture of its colonies:

Ceylon, Malacca, and their establishments on the Malabar coast—the Cape of Good Hope.

Marriage of p. of Wales with Caroline of Bruns. *Naval victories:* of *Howe* at Ushant, June 1, 1794—at Savona by Hotham, 1795.

Warren Hastings' trial, 149 days—cost £70,000. L'Orient by Bridport—Hieres islands.

1796 Demerara, Essequibo—the Moluccas captured. Martinique, Guadaloupe, and St. Lucia captured.

1796 *War with Spain*—Trinidad capt., 1797. Corsica, by lord *Hood.*

Discontents in Ireland from 1794—attempt of the French upon it, 1796, under gen. Hoche, with 18,000 men, fortunately fails—Napper Tandy. 1795 Pellew takes fifteen and burns seven, out of a fleet of thirty-five transports.

Great dread of French invasion. Saldanha bay over the Dutch by Elphinstone, 1796.

1796 Princess Charlotte born. At Camperdown by *Duncan*, 1797.

1797 *Suspension of cash payments.* Cape St. Vincent by *Jervis*, 1797.

Mutiny at the Nore, suppressed in June—Riots in Scotland—vain negotiations for peace by lord Malmsbury—*Commercial treaty with Russia.*

1798 Irish Rebellion: society of *United Irishmen* organised throughout the country—send deputies to the French Directory for help—Dublin proclaimed in *a state of rebellion*—Martial law—numerous engagements between the rebels and the king's troops—general Humbert lands with a French force of 1150 men—defeated and captured—insurrection suppressed in Sept.—col. Burke and major Bellow executed.

Income tax of 10 per cent. French armament, destined for Ireland, by adm. Warren, Oct. 12.—Minorca taken, 1798.

Expedition to Egypt. **Battle of the Nile, Aug. 1--Nelson--** *secures the dominion of the Mediterranean.*

1799 *Fourth war with Tippoo Saib.* Surrender of the Dutch fleet at the Texel.

Fruitless attempt of the Russians and English upon Holland. Capture of Malta, Sept. 5.

1800 Union of England and Ireland: carried by the most shameful corruption of the Irish parliament—Ireland to send twenty-eight peers and a hundred commoners to the Engl. parl.—*Castlereagh.*

Buonaparte's letter to the king for peace.

1801 *Armed Neutrality of the North, against the maritime laws of England in respect to neutral powers:* joined by Russia, Sweden, Denmark—*Peace of Petersburgh.*

1802 Governor Wall executed. Nelson destroys Danish fleet at Copenhagen, Ap. 2.

Colonel Despard's conspiracy discovered—he is executed, with six others.

English yeomanry and volunteers augmented to 379,943 men.

1803–5 *New and successful war in India.*

Military force 615,000 men.

War with Spain.

National debt £500,000,000. St. Lucia reduced—Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice captured from the Dutch—St. Domingo.

King again ill—recovers.

Resolutions against the slave-trade.

1805 Victory and death of Nelson at Trafalgar, Oct. 21— English force, twenty-seven, the French, thirty-three sail of the line, etc.—**Collingwood.**

War with Turkey.

Sir Robert Calder's victory off Ferrol.

Sir R Strachan captures four French ships of the line, Nov. 4.

1806 Cape of Good Hope captured, Jan.

Sir T. Duckworth captures a French squadron off St. Domingo.

Buenos-Ayres captured—retaken by the Spaniards.

Attack on Copenhagen, before the declaration of war, and surrender of the Danish fleet.

1807 Duckworth forces the Dardanelles.

Unsuccessful exped. against Egypt and Turkey.

War with Russia. Street gas-lights.

1809 Cayenne and Martinique taken.

Victory of lord Cochrane in the Basque roads—four ships taken.

Peace with Turkey.

Unfortunate exped. to Walcheren under ld. Chatham. Capture of the Ionian islands.

Jubilee, fiftieth year of the king's reign. 1810 Reduction of Guadaloupe, Isle of Bourbon, and the Mauritius—*the French without a single colony.*

1810 The king's malady returns—death of the p. Amelia. Embargo on British vessels in U. S. of N. America.

Great commercial panic in London—thirty to fifty bankrupts in every Gazette—2000 *during the year.*

War with Sweden. Amboyna, Banda, and Ternate, from the Dutch.

GEORGE IV., 1811, as prince Regent. Victory of capt. Hoste in the Adriatic.

Bank notes voted equal to gold! Comet in England. Dutch settlements in Java taken by Sir S. Auchmuty.

1812–14 *War with the United States.* Batavia surrenders to the English.

54,517 prisoners of war in England.

Riots in the manufacturing districts occasioned by the denial of reform, the French Continental System, and the Orders in Council (suspended in July)—eight rioters executed at Manchester.

England joins the alliance between Russia and Sweden.

Hanover recovered. 1813 New charter to the E. India Company.

Custom-house destroyed by fire.

Treaty of Chaumont, March 1, 1814, *between Austria, Prussia, Russia, and Great Britain, against France.*

Emperor of Russia, king of Prussia, etc. visit England.

Peace with America at Ghent.

1815 Riots in London upon the passing of the Corn Laws.

Candy and the whole island of Ceylon captured.

1816 Income tax abolished.

Marriage of the princess Charlotte and Leopold, May 2.

1817 Riots in various parts of England; increased by the agents of government—Oliver the spy—Spa-fields mob—Habeas Corpus Act suspended—Thistlewood, Watson, etc. tried and acquitted of high treason.

1817 Lord Exmouth's expedition to Algiers—captives set free—Christian slavery abolished. *Waterloo bridge opened.*

1817 Death of the princess Charlotte, Nov. 6. Resumption of cash payments.

Expedition to discover the North-West passage. 1819 Grant of £1,000,000 to build new churches.

1819 *Disturbances in the manufacturing districts*—Revival of a popular party—Burdett, Hunt, Cobbett.

GEORGE IV., son, 1820–30.

1819 *Cato-street conspiracy*—Thistlewood and his associates executed—many others imp. for sedition.

Bill of Pains and Penalties against the queen.

1824 English troops defeated by the Ashantees. Great improvements in London—new Post-Office, etc.

War with the Burmese—Commercial treaty with Denmark. Mechanics' Institutions begun.

Convention with Austria, £2,500,000 received in full of all demands, amounting to £30,000,000.

1825 Acknowledgment of and treaties with the South American republics (*Canning.*)

Commercial treaty with Russia.

Commercial panic.

1826 *Peace with the Burmese:* see *India.* Thames tunnel began.

1827 Duke of York dies. 1828 London University opened—Colonies founded on the Swan river.

1829 Riots in the manufacturing districts—new London police established—York minster set on fire.

Distress general among all the productive interests of the country.

WILLIAM IV., brother, 1830–37.

Opening of the Liverpool railway—Huskisson killed, Sept. 15.

Incendiary fires. Disputes at Canton with the Chinese.

Great disturbances in Ireland, caused by distress and hatred of tithes.

New London bridge opened, Aug. 1.—Proclamations respecting cholera.

Troubles in Canada—see *America.* Hungerford market opened. *Incendiary fires.*

Trade Unions. Houses of parliament destroyed by fire.

Troops permitted to be raised in favour of the queen of Spain. Death of W. Cobbett.

VICTORIA, niece, aged 18, 1837.

Hanover goes to the duke of Cumberland.

PERIOD OF GREAT INTERNAL COMMOTION AND DISCONTENT IN ENGLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY.

Pitt ministry till 1801—Fox, Sheridan, Grey, in opposition. Burke, North, and other whigs, support the ministry against the French Revolution and liberal movement, 1792.

Society of the Friends of the people: founded to promote reform—lord Lauderdale, Grey, Sheridan, its leaders—it complains of "royal prerogatives injurious to the public interest, a servile peerage, a rapacious and intolerant clergy, and a corrupt representation."

1793 *Society of United Irishmen*—Scotch National Convention—Fox's motion against the French war lost by 277 to 44—numerous persons tried and punished for political offences: Horne Tooke, etc.—*Habeas Corpus Act suspended.*

1795 *Increased disaffection—the Corresponding Society;* with ramifications all over the kingdom. Mutiny of the Oxfordshire militia, joined by other regiments, for increase of pay.

Loan of £4,000,000 to the Emp. of Germany.

Prince of Wales's income increased on his marriage to £125,000 a-year; with £27,000 for preparations, £80,000 for jewels, £26,000 to furnish Carlton house. *Loan* this year £18,000,000—National debt £245,000,000.

The king insulted in going to open parliament—great scarcity of provisions—Act for suppressing seditious meetings.

1798 Mr. Wilberforce loses his motion for the suppression of the slave-trade—Fox's name struck out of the list of privy councillors—*Habeas Corpus Act suspended* till 1803—many arrests—1799 Restrictions on the press.

1800 Numerous riots, in consequence of the high price of provisions—the opposition to the address, supported by Fox and Whithread, lost by 265 to 64.

Alarming and critical state of England--disaffection at home, and all Europe enemies.

1801 Pitt resigns on the Catholic question—**Addington ministry.**

1803 *New rebellion in Ireland*—lord chief justice Kilwarden and his nephew killed by the Dublin populace.

1804 Pitt again minister, with lords Hawksbury, Harrowby, Melville, and Camden, Messrs. Dundas and Canning. *Disputes on the Regency question*—1805 Impeachment of lord Melville.

1806 Grenville ministry on Pitt's death: Fox, earl Spencer, and Windham, secretaries; lord Erskine, chancellor; lord Sidmouth, privy seal; lord Petty, chan. of the exchequer; duke of Bedford, lord lieutenant of Ireland; Ponsonby, chancellor—Mr. Fox dies in Sept.—1807 Ministers dismissed on the Catholic question.

Portland ministry: duke of Portland, premier; Percival, chan. of the exchequer; Castlereagh, lord Hawksbury, and Canning, secretaries—Whitbread's motion respecting the Poor Laws.

1808 *Numerous petitions for parliamentary reform, against sinecure places, and for peace—Manchester riots.*

1809 Duke of Wardle's charges against the duke of York—duke of Portland dies—**Mr. Percival premier till 1812.**

WILL. COBBETT, the champion of the peasantry and operatives, fined £1000 and two years' imprisonment for libel.

1810 *Disputes on the power of parliament to commit for breach of privilege*—Gale Jones—sir F. Burdett sent to the Tower. Petition from Dublin to repeal the Union. Percival shot by Bellingham.

Liverpool ministry: Vansittart, chan. of exchequer; lord Sidmouth, Castlereagh, secretaries; Eldon, chancellor; sir Vicary Gibbs, att. general—*In opposition:* Ponsonby, Whitbread, Brougham, Hume, sir F. Burdett, etc.

Disaffection general among the middle and lower classes, 1813-30:

Causes: distress of the agricultural and manufacturing population, in want of bread and employment—a depreciated currency—the acknowledged existence and abuses of *rotten boroughs*, and an intense craving of the people for a greater portion of civil and religious liberty—a general mistrust of the ministry, whose measures are characterised by despotism, extravagance, the most cruel oppressions of the people for daring to complain, or petitioning for relief: their wretched spy-system, gagging acts, ex-officio informations, render them generally odious.

Tithes, rack-rent, and religious persecution drive the Irish to madness.

1816 Spafield riots—Platt shot by young Watson, who escapes to America—Cashman executed.

Petitions for Reform: 600 presented this session (Spafields' signed by 24,000 (lord Folkstone), Manchester by 30,000, Leeds 7000, Portsdown hill 30,000) praying for universal suffrage, annual parliaments, decrease of expenditure, etc.—sir F. Burdett's motion lost, 265 to 77—sale of Cobbett's Register increased to 50,000 weekly.

Prosecutions of Hone for libel—Thistlewood, Watson, etc. for high treason—Brandreth, Turner, and Ludlam, executed for riots at Derby, Worcester, etc.

Manchester meeting, of 100,000 persons dispersed by the yeomanry, several killed and 100 wounded.

1821 Hunt and others imprisoned for Manchester affair—sir F. Burdett fined £2000 for a letter against the Manchester massacre—W. Flower, £1000 and three months' imprisonment for libel on Peel—numerous prosecutions of Carlisle, his wife, and adherents, for political and religious libels.

1822 *Great distress in Ireland:* 99,639 in county of Clare, and 132,000 in Cork, absolutely without the means of subistence—the king's coronation costs £238,000: his dress alone £24,000.

1822 Peel succeeds lord Sidmouth at the home office—lord John Russell's motion for reform lost by 367 to 161—Castlereagh's suicide, Aug. 12.—Canning succeeds—more liberal system in foreign and domestic policy.

1823 Yorkshire meeting for reform, on requisition of 2000 freeholders—Hume's motion for reform of the Irish protestant church. 1827 Lord Liverpool attacked by paralysis.

Canning ministry, partly supported by the whigs: the duke of Wellington, Peel, and six other cabinet ministers resign—secretaries: marquis of Lansdowne, Sturges Bourne, and lord Goderich (Mr. Robinson); Copely (lord Lyndhurst), chancellor; Tierney, master of the mint—Canning dies, Aug. 8, and is succeeded by lord Goderich.

1828 Jan. Wellington administration: Goulbourn, chan. of the exchequer: secretaries: Peel, earl of Aberdeen, lord Palmerston, sir G. Murray; Lyndhurst, chancellor; sir C. Wetherell, att. general; marquis of Anglesey, lord lieutenant of Ireland. (Mr. Huskisson, lord Dudley and Ward, and Mr. Grant, go out on the East Retford bill.)

More vigour, straightforwardness, and virtue, but no liberality. Public feeling forces the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts; opposed by Peel, Huskisson, and Palmerston. Brougham's motion on the state of the law—Penryn and East Retford disfranchisement bill lost in the Lords.

Catholic Emancipation gradually makes friends: 1813 bill thrown out in the Commons by a majority of four—1817 lost by 245 to 241—1824 Catholic rent £1052 7s. 6d., O'Connell—1825 petition signed by 100,000, presented by lord Donoughmore—bill for putting down Catholic Association, 226 to 94—Catholic Bill passes (sir F. Burdett's) 273 to 238; lost in the Lords by a majority of 48—carried again, 1828, by a majority of six.

O'Connell elected member for Clare—riots in Ireland—Catholic Association resumes its sittings.

Kent large county meeting on Penenden heath for church and state.

1829 Sir Robert Peel resigns his seat for Oxford University—the clergy by great exertions and excitement return sir Robert Inglis in opposition to him. *The Catholic Relief Bill carried.*

1829 Riots in the manufacturing districts and Spitalfields—machinery and goods destroyed.

Distress general among all the productive interests of the country.

1830 *Continued struggle of the opposition in parliament, backed by the people, for reform, and more liberal foreign policy.*

Nov. 2. New parliament, opened by the king—Wellington declares himself opposed to all reform—ministry defeated on the civil list (sir H. Parnell) 233 to 204, resign.

Grey ministry (whig)—Grey, premier; Althorpe, chancellor of the exchequer; secretaries: Melhourne, Palmerston, Goderich; lord Brougham, chancellor; Durham, privy seal; Grant, Lansdowne, sir J. Graham, lords Holland and Auckland; marquis of Anglesey, lord lieutenant of Ireland; Plunkett, chancellor; Stanley, secretary; lord John Russell, P. Thompson, Denman, etc.—*Conditions upon taking office: Peace, Economy, and Reform.*

1831 Reform Bill introduced by lord John Russell—ministers defeated on it, Mareh 21.

New parliament, June 14. The Reform Bill rejected by the Lords, Oct. 7—various outbreaks in the country thereupon—dreadful riot and fire at Bristol, upon sir C. Wetherell, a violent opposer of reform, entering that city.

1832 *The Reform Bill carried in the Commons*, 355 to 239—obstructed in the Lords—ministers resign—lord Ebrington's motion, and meetings all over the country in favour of reform—the duke of Wellington cannot form a ministry—*Grey ministry reinstated.* *The Enylish and Irish Reform Bills pass.*

New Parliament, Jan.; very large majority for the whigs: *Irish Coercion Bill, Irish Church Temporalities' Bill, Reduction of Assessed Taxes and of Stamp duties on Advertisements—Abolition of Slavery;* £20,000,000 *indemnity to the slaveholders—new India Bill—Bank of England Charter.*

1833 May 13. Coldbath-fields' meeting, to adopt measures for calling a National Convention—dispersed—a policeman k.

1834 May. Mr. Stanley, sir J. Graham, earl of Ripon, and the duke of Richmond leave the ministry on Mr. Ward's motion "that the *Protestant Episcopal Establishment of Ireland exceeds the spiritual wants of the Protestant population, and ought to be reduced*"—earl Grey retires—lord Melbourne, premier.

The Poor Law Bill passed. *Numerous incendiary fires.*

Feb. *Meetings in favour of the Established Church, to counteract the Bill for throwing open the Universities.*

Six Dorchester labourers transported by a straining of the law—much excitement occasioned thereby, and numerous petitions in their favour—30,000 of the Trades' Union assemble at Copenhagen-fields, and march in procession to deliver a petition, signed by 266,000 persons, to lord Melbourne in their behalf. *Objections to Church Rates.*

Bills in favour of Dissenters, the Jews, against Irish tithes, etc., pass the Commons, but are obstructed by the Lords—a Bill for the admission of Dissenters to the Universities passes the Commons 321 to 147, and 164 to 75; lost in the Lords 102 to 85.

Great outcry among the liberals against the Lords, and of "the Church in danger" among the tories.

Nov. Ministry dismissed on the death of lord Spencer.

Peel's administration (four months): sir Robert Peel, premier; Wellington, Aberdeen, Goulbourn, etc.—*principles:* anti-reform and conservative, with profession of granting what is reasonable.

1835 *General excitement and display of party spirit on the dissolution of parliament, and during the elections.*

The ministry, beaten on lord John Russell's "appropriation clause" to the Irish Tithe Bill, resign April 8.

Melbourne ministry restored: lord John Russell, home secretary, and leader in the house of Commons; lord Mulgrave, lord lieutenant of Ireland.—*Animated debates on Orange lodges, Canadian affairs, Irish Poor Law, Education, taking off the duty on newspapers, Church Rates, Dissenters' marriages, etc.*

The substitution of a Declaration to be taken by students entering the University of Oxford in lieu of subscription to the Articles, lost in Convocation by 459 to 57. *New Poor Law causes great discontent.*

The Municipal Corporations Reform Bill passed, much damaged by the Lords; who throw out the Irish Church and Tithes' Bill, and some others. *Canadian affairs occupy much attention.*

Duties on paper, Assessed taxes, and newspaper stamps reduced—Registration, Dissenters' marriage, and other Acts.

Ministers, crippled by the opposition of the court and the house of Lords, are unable to carry out their plans of reform; the accession of VICTORIA *brings them court favour, and their plans of reform become more moderate and lifeless.*

1839 Rise of the Chartists—Agitation against the Corn Laws.

PORTUGAL.

House of Braganza.

MARIA.
Prince of Brazil regent.

1793 First Coalition against France: *see France.*

1799 The prince declares himself king.

1801 *Peace with France.*

1804 Portugal compelled to join with England.

1807 *Treaty between France and Spain for the partition of Portugal:* a French army to march through Spain and take possession of Portugal; another to occupy the Spanish frontier—Revolution of Aranjuez:

1807 Napoleon declares that "the house of Braganza has ceased to reign:" flight to Brazil—*Junot in Lisbon.*

1808 Revolt: format. of an administrative Junta—*League with England:* arrival of a British army—victory of Vimiera—*Sir Hugh Dalrymple* concludes the *Convention of Cintra*, which gives great dissatisfaction.

1810 *Sir John Moore lands*—forms a junction with Sir David Baird at Saldanha—retreat—Soult repulsed at Corunna: d. of sir J. Moore.

Soult enters Portugal—takes Oporto.

Sir Arthur Wellesley generalissimo of the allied armies: defeat of Soult—*the French troops driven over the frontiers*—Wellesley advances into Spain—*victory of Talavera.*

1810 French, Italian, Polish, and German troops poured into the peninsula—Massena, commander: enters Portugal—Wellesley defeats the plans of the enemy, whom he drives to the frontiers.

1811 Marmont succeeds Massena—1812 Wellington storms Ciudad Rodrigo—Badajoz—*victory of Salamanca*, July 22—Wellington captures Madrid—junction of Soult and Joseph's armies—Well. retires.

Wellington appointed generalissimo by the Cortes, Dec. 1812.

1813 Victory of Vittoria, June 21, over Jos. Buon.—Pyrenees, July 28, over Soult, again Aug. 4—enters France—passage of the Neve, Dec. 10 and 13.

Entirely under English influence.

Beresford generalissimo, 1815–20.

JOHN VI., son, 1816–26, in Brazil.

1820 Revolution by the army at Oporto. *Government of the Cortes.*

1822 *Brazil independent.*

1823 Counter revolution by Don Miguel.

Upon the death of John, 1826, Don Pedro, the eldest son, cedes the throne to his daughter,

MARIA DA GLORIA, 1827, (seven years old,) the infanta *Isabel* regent.

Rebellion of the absolutists in favour of Don Miguel, supported by the marquis of Chaves and Spanish troops, but put down by a body of 5000 men from England—Miguel appointed regent—he swears to observe the constitution, 1828—but immediately gets himself declared king.

Reign of Terror.

Don Pedro's proclamation agst. Miguel's usurpation.

Dreadful persecution of the constitutionalists.

1829 Constitutional regency at Terceira, etc.

1831 *A British squadron demands and obtains satisfaction for insults, etc. to British subjects—French fleet forces the Tayus.*

1832 Don Pedro lands at Oporto—1833 sails to Villa Real—victory of adm. Napier off Cape St. Vincent—capture of Lisbon.

MARIA II. generally acknowledged—Don Pedro regent.

1834 *Quadruple alliance of England, France, Spain, and Portugal, against Don Miguel and Don Carlos.*

Don Miguel capitulates, and retires to Italy.

Dissolution of the monasteries.

Death of Don Pedro.

Ministry of duke Palmella.

Marriage of the queen with the duke Leuchtenberg, d. 1835—she marries (Jan. 1836) Ferd. Aug., duke of Saxe Coburg.

1836 *Revolution*—constitution of 1820 demanded and agreed to—attempt at a counter revolution, Nov., suppressed—renewed attempt, 1837, by marshals Terceira and Saldanha, likewise defeated.

SPAIN.

House of Anjou.

CHARLES IV.—1808.

1793 First Coalition against France: *see France.*

1794 Invasion of the French.

Peace with France, 1795: negotiated by Godoy, hence called *prince of Peace*—loses St. Domingo.

1796 *Alliance with France—war against England*—naval defeat off Cape St. Vincent by the English, and complete destruction of Spanish commerce.

1799 Second Coalition against France: *see France.*

Peace of Amiens: loses Trinidad and Louisiana.

1803 Purchases neutrality with the French by a subsidiary treaty—*declares war against England*, 1804.

1807 Godoy insulted and imprisoned by the people—*Charles abdicates.*

FERDINAND VII., son, 1808–33.

Murat, with a French force, enters Madrid—Charles IV. protests against his abdication—appeal to Napoleon, who decoy the royal family to Bayonne, where they cede the throne to Napoleon.

Insurrection in the south at Cadiz: *war of the Spanish patriots*—Junta of Seville.

JOSEPH NAPOLEON, June 1808–13.

League of the Junta with England—Joseph leaves Madrid (Aug.)—Nov. Napoleon in Spain—inquisition and feudal privileges abolished—and monasteries, 1809.

Joseph again enters Madrid—second siege of Saragossa: 54,000 of the besieged said to have perished by sickness, famine, or the sword.

War of the Guerillas—assembly of the Cortes at Cadiz—constitution, 1812.

Ferdinand released, Dec. 11, 1813—annuls the constitution of the Cortes—*absolutism, etc.*

Mexico declares itself independent.

1817 Spain accedes to the Congress of Vienna.

1819 Floridas in North America lost.

1820 Jan. Revolution by the army intended for America: Riego, Quiroga—the king swears to the constitution of 1812—inquisition abol.

1821 Reaction of the Camarillas, monks, and nobility—massacre of the people at Cadiz.

Peru declares itself independent.

1822 The anti-constitutionalists successful—army of faith—1823 Occupation of Spain by a French army for the suppression of constitutional government—the king retires to Seville—provisionary government at Cadiz—opposition—*Mina* and *Quiroga* escape to England; *Riego* taken and executed—the king is restored—*despotism and bigotry prevail.*

The Apostolic Junta.

1826 *The last possession on the American continent lost.*

1828 French troops entirely withdrawn.

1829 Vain expedition to Mexico and Cuba.

1830 Abrogation of the Salic law in favour of the king's daughter, setting aside Don Carlos.

Oct. *The French Revolution gives a new impulse to the liberals*—vain attempt, Mina and Valdez.

1831 *New and vain attempt at Cadiz to shake off the yoke*—Torrijos betrayed, and, with Mr. Boyd and fifty others, shot at Malaga.

1832 King ill—regency of the queen—*general amnesty, and adoption of a more liberal system.*

1833 Anti-liberal ministry of Zea—intrigues of the Carlists—Don Carlos banished.

The Cortes swear allegiance to the infanta princess, as heir apparent to the throne.

ISABELLA, 1833—daughter, (aged 3)—the queen-dowager regent.

Insurrections in Biscay, Navarre, etc. in favour of Don Carlos.

Spain divided into forty-three departments.

Don Carlos retires to Portugal—visits England, and returns.

Estatuto real: first meeting of the Cortes, *Proceres* and *Procuradores*—new financial regulations, and settlement of the national debt.

Continued civil war, with dreadful atrocities.

Cholera at Madrid—riots caused by suspicion.

British legion under sir Lacy Evans—proclamation of Don Carlos that all strangers taken prisoners should be shot.

Revolution—the constitution of 1812 proclaimed and sworn to hy the queen.

Cortes assembled, Oct. 24.

Carlists repulsed by gen. Evans at St. Sebastian—Espartero defeats them and relieves Bilboa, again at Herna, 1837—gen. Evans carries Irun by assault—he leaves Spain.

RISE AND FALL OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE. BUONAPARTE'S GREAT EMPIRE.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

Joins the first coalition against France.

1792 Victory of Dumourier at Jemappe, and conquest of Belgium by the French.
1793 Reconquered by the Austrians under Coburg—victory of Aix-la-Chapelle.
1794 Victory of Pichegru at Tournay—of Jourdan at Fleurus—the whole of Belgium reduced, and joined to France, 1795.

1795 Pichegru crosses on the ice, and conquers Holland — the stadtholder flees to England; dies, 1806—the French received as deliverers.

Batavian Republic.
SCHIMELPENNINK at its head.
Alliance with France—opening of the Scheldt—war with England.

1799 Unfortunate invasion of the English (under the duke of York) and Russians.

Surrender of the Dutch fleet at the Texel to England.

Peace of Amiens — cedes Ceylon to the English.

1803 Occupied by the French.

War against England.

LOUIS NAPOLEON, king, 1806–10.

1809 Unfortunate expedition of the English to Walcheren.

1810 *Holland joined to France.*
1813 Insurrection against the French.

William, son of the hereditary stadtholder, sovereign prince.

1814 Union of Holland and Belgium.
Treaty with England: cedes Cape of Good Hope, Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. For the last three colonies England builds a series of fortresses on the French frontier.

William I., 1815, king of the Netherlands, and grand duke of Luxemburg.
Campaign of the allies against Buonapurte—Waterloo, etc.
Aug. 24. *Constitution for the Netherlands—liberty of the press.*

1820 The sultan of Palimban subdued at Sumatra—abdicates, 1823.

1824 *Treaty with England* —cedes Bencoolen (Sumatra) for Malacca.

1827 *Concordat with the Pope.*
1829, 30 Insurrection in Java—Diepo Negoro, chief of the insurgents, imprisoned.
1830 Discontent of the Belgians—the opposition in the states so powerful as to *withhold the supplies.*
1830 Potter tried for a seditious conspiracy, and banished.

Belgic Revolution Sep. 23-7. The prince of Orange driven from Brussels—provisionary government. Prince Frederic with an army enters Brussels, but is compelled to retire—*National Congress*, 200 *deputies*—appeal of William to the five great powers, who effect an armistice.
The National Congress formally assembled, Nov., proclaims the **independence of the Belgians,** excludes the house of Orange from the throne, forms a new constitution, 1831, and elects to the throne

LEOPOLD I., prince of Saxe Coburg, *king of the Belgians.*

1832 Marries Louisa of France—Nov., entrance of French troops.
Capitulation of the citadel of Antwerp.
Conference.
1834 Riots in Brussels.

SWITZERLAND.

REPUBLIC.

1792 *Neutral.*

1794 Revolution in Geneva.

1797–8 General Revolution—the French invade Berne.

Helvetian Republic.
Central government for the fourteen cantons.
Geneva incorporated with France.

1802 Struggle of the democratic cantons under Reding for federative government, against centralisation.
Invasion of the French—patriots disarmed—new constitution of nineteen cantons, *Buonaparte mediator*, 1803.
Alliance with France.

1806 Berthier prince of Neufchatel.

1810 Valais incorporated with France.

1813 Entrance of the Allies—abrogation of the Act of Mediation.

1814 New federative compact at Zurich.

Restoration of the confederacy, with three new cantons: Valais, Neufchatel, and Geneva; sanctioned by the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

CANTONS.
1. *Zurich.*
2. *Berne.*
3. *Lucerne.*
4. *Uri.*
5. *Schweitz.*
6. *Underwalden.*
7. *Glaris.*
8. *Zug.*
9. *Fribourg.*
10. *Soleure.*
11. *Basle.*
12. *Schaffhausen.*
13. *Appenzell.*
14. *St. Gall.*
15. *Grisons.*
16. *Aargau.*
17. *Thurgau.*
18. *Tesin.*
19. *Vaud.*
20. *Valais.*
21. *Neufchatel.*
22. *Geneva.*

Numerous emigrations to America, 1816–33.

1830 *Revolution*—change of the aristocratical government into democratical.

Suppression of the patricians of Berne.
1831 Separation of the rural common of Berne from the city.
Troubles in Neufchatel: *Bourquier.*
1832 Revision of the Act of Confederation.
Sarnar.
1836 *Raptare with France:* extraordinary diet—adopts conciliatory measures.

GERMANY.

House of Lorraine.
FRANCIS II., son, 1792–1835.

1792 The French under Custine seize Mentz—retaken, 1793.
Declaration of war against France, 1793: Dumourier joins the Austrians.
1794 Battles of Lautern—the French possess all the left bank of the Rhine.
1795 Invaded by three French armies: *Jourdan* crosses the lower Rhine, and invades the Palatinate—*Moreau* the upper Rhine into Bavaria: truce of Baden and Wurtemberg—victories of the archduke Charles at Amberg and Wurtzburg over Jourdan—*Moreau's celebrated retreat.*
1797 Buonaparte again defeats Wurmser at Rivoli—Mantua capitulates—another victory at Tagliamento—he crosses into Austria—*Hoche and Moreau's famous passage of the Rhine.* Preliminaries of peace at Leoben, ratified at Campo Formio:
Belgium and Milan ceded to France; Austria gains Venice as a set off, and acknowledges the Cisalpine Republic.
1797–99 *Congress of Rastadt*—murder of the French ambassadors (April).

Joins the second Grand Coalition against France.

Victories of the archduke over Jourdan at Ostrach and Stockach—he penetrates into Switzerland against Massena: victorious till separated from the Russians (Sept.)—Suwarrow generalissimo of the Russian and Austrian army in Italy (April)—victories of Cassano, Milan and Turin taken—the French leave Naples—victory of Suwarrow at Trebia and Novi—the French are driven from Mantua, Rome, and only retain Genoa—misunderstanding between Austria and Russia respecting Ancona, etc.—the Russians under Suwarrow withdraw to Switzerland to join Korsakow (defeated two days before by Massena)—famous retreat of Suwarrow over the Alps to Upper Suabia—the French, disheartened, maintain themselves in Switzerland with difficulty.

Campaign of 1800—*Buonaparte in Italy, Moreau in Germany*—Buonaparte *crosses Mount St. Bernard* (while Genoa, long defended by Massena, falls)—enters Milan—restores the Cisalpine Republic—gains the **victory of Marengo** (June 14) over Milas (death of Desaix)—*truce:* all Lombardy to Mantua restored to the French—Moreau in Alsace repeatedly defeats Kray—enters Bavaria—takes Munich, etc.—repeated armistices—**victory of Hohenlinden**—victory of Brune on the Mincio in Italy.

Peace of Luneville and Florence: see *France.*

Secularisations.

1803 *Sessions of the Empire*, and settlement of the plan of indemnities.
1805 *Joins the third Coalition against France.*
Buonaparte attacks and defeats Mack, and destroys his army, before the Russians can join it—*the French enter Vienna*—**victory of Austerlitz** over the allied armies.
Peace of Presburg: France retains its possessions in Italy—acknowledgment of Buonaparte as king of Italy—Bavaria and Wirtemberg erected into kingdoms—Austria cedes to Bavaria the Tyrol, Brescia, Eichstadt, Passau, Lindau, etc.—Breisgau, Ortenau, and Constance to Baden—Wirtemberg part of Austria. Austria obtains Salzburg and Berchtolsgaden—
1806 Murat grand-duke of Cleves.

Dissolution of the German Empire.

CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE till 1813.
Napoleon Protector.

After the battle of Jena all between the Elbe and the Rhine to France—*suppression of the houses of Hesse Cassel & Brunswick*

The king of Saxony becomes *duke of Warsaw.*

JEROME BUONAPARTE, *king of Westphalia.*

1808 Congress at Erfurt.

1808 *Austriu accedes to the Continental System.*
1809 *Metternich minister.*
War with France:—
battles of Abensburg, Echmuhl, and Ratisbon—Vienna capitulates to the French—insurrection, in the mean time, in the Tyrol, under Hofer, aided by the Austrians, suppressed—Buonaparte repulsed at Aspern by the archduke Charles, but defeats him in the **decisive battle of Wagram,** July 5 and 6, which leads to the

Unfortunate attempt of the British at Walcheren.

Peace of Vienna:
Salzburg, etc., to Bavaria—Illyrian provinces to France—West Galicia, etc. to Saxony.
Chivalrous retreat of the duke of Brunswick-Oels from Saxony to England.

1810 The north of Germany from the Wesel to Lubeck united to France.

1811 National bankruptcy of Austria.
1812 *Alliance of Austria with France against Russia.*

1813 War of German Independence.
The French hold the Elbe and Saale, opposed to the armies of Russia and Prussia—battles of Lutzen and Bautzen—armistice, June 4 to Aug. 10—Lubeck and Hamburg taken by the French—*Congress of Prague—Austria joins the alliance against France*—Bernadotte with the Swedish army in the north of Germany—Blucher defeats Maedonald on the Katshach—the French again defeated at Grosheeren—Ney at Dennewitz—
Battle of Leipsic, Oct. 16, 18, and 19—
Buonaparte driven to the Rhine, with the loss of his whole army—*the German population rise en masse*—the princes of the Confederation join the Grand Alliance.

1815 *German League:*
Thirty-nine states—a federative diet to be held yearly at Frankfort on the Maine—all the states to have representative governments—equality of civil and religious rights for all Christian sects—liberty of the press—free trade.
1816 *First diet opened at Frankfort.*
Constitutional Charter for Weimar.
1818 *Constitutional Charters to Bavaria—another to Baden*—liberty of the press.
Kotzebue murdered by Sand.
1819 Cong. of ministers at Carlsbad: resolution against political discussions—censorship of newspapers and pamphlets.
Constitutional Charter to Wirtenberg—to Hesse, 1820.
1830 Revolution in Brunswick—flight of duke Charles—William of Brunswick-Oels succeeds.
Political commotions at Dresden and Cassel.
1831 *Constitutional Charter for the electorate of Hesse.*
Troubles in Gottingen.
Constitutional Charter for Saxony.
1832 Act of German diet for the maintenance of peace and order—chiefly directed against the liberty of the press.
Constitutional Charter for Hanover.
1833 Riots at Frankfort.
1837 On the death of William IV. ERNEST of Cumberland succeeds to the kingdom of Hanover, and immediately issues a proclamation to abrogate the Constitution granted by his brother.

Congress at Vienna, *Nov.* 1814—*June* 1815.
Austria gains the Lombard-Venit kingdom, with the Valtelin—possessions in Ferrara and Piacenza—kingdom of Illyria, with Dalmatia and Ragusa and Cattaro—the Tyrol and Salzburg—and *loses* West Galicia, Belgium, etc.

Joins the Holy Alliance.

1818 Congress of monarchs at Aix-la-Chapelle.
Austrians forbidden to go to foreign universities.
1820 Congress of monarchs at Troppau.
Jesuits recalled.
Foreign journals prohibited.
1821 Congress of monarchs at Laybach.
1822 Congress of monarchs at Verona.
1831 Cholera at Vienna.
1833 Congress of monarchs at Töplitz.
1834 Congress of German ministers at Vienna.

ITALY.

SARDINIA AND SAVOY.

1792 The French seize Savoy and Nice.

1796 *Buonaparte's first campaign from Nice:* victories of Monte Notte, Millesimo, Mondovi—truces with Sardinia and Parma—victories of Lodi—conquest of the whole of Lombardy, except Mantua, besieged from July, 1796, to Feb. 1797—victories of Buon. at Brescia, Lago di Garda, Roveredo, etc. over Wurmser; of Areola over Alvinzi—[see *Germany.*]

1797
Cisalpine Republic: *Modena, Milan, Bologna, Ferrara, Romagna, Mantua, part of Venice, the other part to Austria.*

Genoa formed into the **Ligurian Republic**—constitution democratic.

Italian Republic, 1802:
BUONAPARTE *President.*

1805 BUONAPARTE, *king of Italy*—coronation at Milan.

1809 The archduke John of Austria penetrates into Italy and defeats the French at Sacile—retires to Hungary.

1813 Prince Eugene in Illyria opposes the Austrians—retreats to the Mincio—truce, April, 1814.

By the *Peace of Paris:*
VICTOR EMANUEL returns to Turin—king of Sardinia, to which Genoa is united.
Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice to Austria.
FERDINAND, archduke of Austria (brother of Francis IV.), is reinstated in the grand ducby of Tuscany.
FRANCIS IV. in Modena.
MARIA LOUISA, wife of Napoleon, duchess of Parma and Piacenza. *Maria Louisa,* ex-queen of Etruria, obtains Lucca, in behalf of her infant son *Don Carlos.*

Republic of the Ionian Islands—
Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Mauro, Ithaca, Paxo, Cerigo—*Constitution,* 1817: lord commissioner as protector for the king of England.

1821 *Revolution in Sardinia:* for a more liberal government—put down by an army of Austrians. The king resigns in favour of his brother CHARLES FELIX, 1821-31.
The Austrians withdraw, 1823.

LEOPOLD II., son, 1824, grand duke of Tuscany.

CHARLES ALBERT (prince of Carignan) succeeds Charles Felix in Modena, 1831.

General desire for liberty throughout Italy: insurrections in Bologna, and revolution in Modena and Parma all put down by Austrian troops—the Giovane Italia of Lombardy—military conspiracies and executions in Sardinia—*new insurrections in Bologna,* 1832: Austrian troops again interfere—the French occupy Ancona, 1833.

NAPLES & SICILY.

House of Anjou.
FERDINAND IV. –1814.

1793 Joins the first Coalition.

1798 Invasion of the French—insurrection at Naples.

The Parthenopeian Republic, 1799.
The king flees to Palermo.

The old government restored by card. Ruffo, aided by Brit., Russ., and Turks.
Corfu taken by Russians.

Republic of the Ionian Islands, under the protection of Turkey and Russia till 1807.
Minorca, 1798, and Malta, 1800, to England.

1803 Declaration of neutrality—the French occupy Naples under St. Cyr.

1805 Neutral in the Austrian war—French troops withdrawn—English and Russian troops land from Corfu—
Proclamation of Buonaparte from Schonbrun, "The Dynasty of Naples has ceased to reign."

1806 The English and Russians withdraw.

JOSEPH BUONAPARTE, *king of the Two Sicilies,* 1806–8.

[The king (Ferd.) retires to Sicily, where he maintains himself with the assistance of the English.]

Abolition of feudal privileges.

Joseph king of Spain.

MURAT, *king of Naples,* 1808–15.

1810 Vain attempt upon Sicily.

1812 *New Constitution for Sicily by lord W. Bentinck.* Queen Caroline falls out with the English, and goes to Vienna, d. 1814.

Murat returns after the battle of Leipsic.

1814 *Alliance with Austria*—occupies Rome and Florence.

1815 *Calls upon the people of Italy to maintain their independence.*
War with Austria—Bianchi compels Murat to retreat—Murat flees to France.
Restoration of *Ferdinand IV.*, June.
Murat makes a descent —is taken and shot.

1816 Union of Naples and Sicily into one kingdom.

1818 *Concordat with the Pope.*
1820 July. *Revolution of the Carbonari* at Nola: MORELLI, PEPE.
The king swears to a free constitution, but is summoned to the Holy Alliance at Laybach.
Riots in Sicily, which desires to separate from Naples.
1821 An Austrian army enters Naples.
Despotism triumphs—thirty-one patriots sentenced to death.
The Jesuits obtain all offices of public instruction.
FRANCIS I. son, 1825-30.
1827 The Austrian troops withdrawn.
FERDINAND II. s. 1830–
1832 Eruption of mount Vesuvius and of mount Ætna, by which Bronte is destroyed.

POPES AND CHURCH HISTORY.

PIUS VI. –1799.

The French Republic excommunicated, 1793.
Foundation of the great English Missionary Society at London.
Great influence of Kant's philosophy upon religion in Germany—*rise of the Rationalists.*
1798 *Revolution*—Berthier at Rome.
Roman Republic—the Pope retires to Val—dies in France, 1799.

PIUS VII. (*Chiaramonti*) 1800–23.
Elected at Venice.
1801 *Concordat with France*—where Napoleon restores the Catholic religion.
Secularisations of religious principalities and monasteries in Germany by the peace of Luneville.
1804 The Pope crowns Buonaparte at Paris.

Foundation of the British and Foreign Bible Society.
1806 Congress of the Jewish nation at Paris, by Buonaparte.
1809 *The papal dominions annexed to France.*
The Pope carried to Savona, and 1812 to Fontainebleau.
1810 *Church property in Prussia taken possession of by the state.*
1814 The Pope reinstated by the allies.
Restoration of the Jesuits, of monasteries, and the Spanish inquisition—bull against Freemasons.
1817 Union of the Lutheran and Reformed churches in Prussia.
1817 *Concordat with Bavaria and France*—1818 *with Sicily*—1821 *with Prussia.*

LEO XII., 1823–9.

The native Missionary Society of N. America.
Struggle of *Rationalism* with *Supernaturalism* and *Mysticism* in Germany, etc.
1827 THOLUCK, at Halle, and HENGSTENBERG, at Berlin, editors of the *Evangel. Kirchzeitung (Evangelical Mog.)* heads of the *Supernaturalists* and *Mystics*—GESENIUS and WEGSCHEIDER at Halle, PAULUS of Heidelberg, editors of the *Denkglaubiyen*, chiefs of *Rationalism.*
In France, only thirteen years from the Restoration, are 3000 religious houses for females, and 21,000 nuns—the great activity of the Clergy and Jesuits to regain their former influence and power.

1828 Repeal of the Test Act in England, which, up to this time, had deprived Dissenters of the rights of citizenship.

Emancipation of the Catholics in Ireland, 1829.

PIUS VIII., 1829–31.

1830 The priesthood of France again overthrown by the *revolution of three days.*

Sect of the St. Simonians: in France, (from (St. Simon, d. 1825), under their Pope the father ENFANTIN.
French Catholic church of the Abbe Chatel at Paris.

GREGORY XVI. –1831.

Revolution in the papal states, suppressed by Austrian armies.
Turkish edict of toleration for the Rayahs.

1833 Reform of the Protestant Church in Ireland
Church Commission for the better distribution of Church property in England.
1838 Disputes with Prussia.
Great dissensions among the clergy of the Church of England.
"Tracts for the Times."

a b c d e f g

ARMED NEUTRALITY AGAINST BRITAIN. BUONAPARTE'S DISASTROUS RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN.

DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	PRUSSIA.	POLAND.	RUSSIA.
CHRISTIAN VII.–1808. *Lucrative*	GUSTAVUS IV.–1809. Duke of Sudermania regent till 1796.	FREDERIC WILLIAM II.–1797.	STANISLAUS PONIATOÇKI.–1795.	CATHARINE II.–1796.
		1792-1801 French Revolutionary War.		
		1792 The Prussians invade Champagne and take Verdun—but are defeated at Valmy, and forced to retreat.		1793 *Alliance with England against France:* commercial treaty with England—a still more favourable one 1797.
1794 Alliance with Sweden for the maintenance of an Armed Neutrality and freedom of commerce in the Baltic, from which the fleets of the belligerent powers are to be excluded.		1793 The Prussians enter Poland under pretence of suppressing Jacobinism, and seize Dantzic.		
		Second partition of Poland, by Russia and Prussia only: Russia takes half Lithuania, half Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine—Prussia obtains South-Prussia, (Posen, Kalisch, Petrikau, &c.) with Dantzic and Thorn.		
commerce with	1795 Recognition of the French Republic.	Subsidiary treaty with England, 1794.	1793 *Treaty of union with Russia:* Russian troops, after a bloody engagement, occupy Warsaw—Igelström Russian ambassador and commander-in-chief.	
France as	1797 Gustavus marries Frederica of Baden, sister-in-law of Alexander of Russia, which introduces Russian influence.	1795 *Peace of Basle with France:* France left in possession of the left bank of the Rhine, and a line fixed for the neutrality of Northern Germany.	**1794 General revolt** at Cracow under Madalinski: Kosciusko general-in-chief—bloody defeat of the Russians at Warsaw—unsuccessful siege of Warsaw by the Prussians—Kosciusko defeated and taken prisoner by Fersen at Maczieiowicz—Storm of Praga by Suwarrow—20,000 of the inhabitants slaughtered.	1795 A Russian squadron, under Kanikoff, joins the English fleet against the French. *War with Persia* for Georgia.
a neutral flag.		**1795 Final partition of Poland--Extinction of the Polish name and kingdom:** Austria takes W. Galicia, with Lublin and Cracow—Russia, Courland, with the remainder of Lithuania and Volhynia—Prussia, Warsaw, Bialystock, and their territories.—Stanislaus dies at Petersburg, 1798.		
	Strict economy in finance.	1796 Secret compact with France for the secularisation of Munster, &c.		PAUL, son, 1796–1801.
		FREDERIC WILLIAM III., son, 1797–		1797 Succession to the throne settled on heirs male and female by primogeniture.
		Reform of the court and ministry, and economy in the finances, drained by the prodigality of the last king.		1797 *Peace of Teflis with Persia*—acquisition of Derbent and the country as far as the Kur.
		1799 Neutrality in the coalition against France.		1798 Joins the second coalition against France.
				1799 Russian armies in Italy and Switzerland, under Suwarrow and Korsakow—Russian fleets in the Mediterranean and on the coast of Holland—occupation of Naples and the Ionian islands, jointly with the Turks and English—Alliance with Sweden.
				Paul withdraws in disgust from the alliance with England and Austria, and sends an ambassador to Paris.
1798, 9 Capture and condemnation of Danish and Swedish vessels trading to France by British cruisers: hence defensive alliance of Denmark, Sweden, and Russia against the maritime law of England; and				
1800 Convention of the North for an Armed Neutrality, between Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and (1801) Prussia, aimed against England.				
1801 Occupation of the banks of the Elbe and Weser by Prussians and Danes—and of Hanover by Prussians.				1800 Embargo on English vessels.
Battle of Copenhagen—Destruction of the Danish fleet by Nelson.				1801 Paul murdered.
Peace of Petersburgh (on the death of Paul), *between England, the Northern Powers, and Prussia*—the British maritime laws recognised.				ALEXANDER, son, 1801–25.
	1802 New censorship of the press.	1803 Acquisition of various states (in exchange for Cleve, &c., on the left bank of the Rhine) by the decision of the "Deputation Extraordinary of the Empire."		Change of policy—peace with both France and England.
				Georgia incorporated with the Empire.
				1802 *University of Dorpat founded.*
	1804 Refuses to acknowledge Napoleon as Emperor.	1805 Bernadotte violates the Prussian territory—the Russians march through Silesia—Occupation of Hanover and Bremen by Prussia.		1803 Russia joint mediator with France to the "Deputation Extraordinary of the Empire," for the indemnifications after the peace of Luneville.
	1805 Alliance with Russia and England against France.	Treaty of Vienna concluded by Haugwitz with France after Austerlitz—Acquisition of Hanover for Anspach and Neufchatel.		War with the Lesghi mountaineers on the Caspian—hence
	1806 Disputes with Prussia for Lauenburg.	1806 Wesel, Elten, Essen, and Werden seized by France—England declares war on the occupation of Hanover—negotiations by Knobelsdorf in Paris.		**War with Persia, 1804-13.**
1807 *War with England*, under French influence—Bombardment of Copenhagen and destruction of the Danish fleet.	1807 The French in Pomerania—siege of Stralsund—capitulation of the Swedes at Rugen.	**War with France in alliance with Russia**—defeats of Saalfeld, Jena and Auerstadt, Oct. 14—the French cross the Vistula—*Insurrection of Poland*—the French take Warsaw.		1805–7 *War, in conjunction with Austria, against France*—Alexander at Austerlitz—retreats after the battle.
		1807 The Russians in Poland—defeat of Preussisch-Eylau—fall of Dantzic—defeat of Friedland—Konigsberg taken, the king flies to Memel—*Conferences of Alexander and Napoleon on the Niemen.*		1806 War with the Porte—occupation of Moldavia and Walachia.
Alliance with France and Russia against Sweden and England—32,000 French auxiliaries under Bernadotte occupy Denmark—the Russians invade Finland, and take Sweaborg by treachery—11,000 English auxiliaries in Sweden; dismissed without effecting anything—fruitless invasion of Norway by the Swedes.		Peace of Tilsit between Russia, Prussia, and France: Prussia loses, 1. The provinces between the Elbe and Rhine for the new kingdom of Westphalia—the Polish provinces for the duchy of Warsaw—Dantzic, &c., and joins the "Continental System."—Russia cedes the Ionian Islands, and joins the "Continental System," receiving Bialystock.		
	1809 The Russians take Tornea, and the Aland Isles.	**Prussia reduced to a second-rate power--prostrate before France.**	**Duchy of Warsaw.**	1807 Armistice of Sloboja with the Turks—evacuation of Moldavia.
FREDERIC VI. son, 1808– (regent since 1784).	Revolution—the king becomes insane, and is deposed.	1808 The French levy a contribution of 140,000,000 francs, and keep garrisons in Stettin, Custrin, Glogau, and Dantzic, though the last is declared a free city!	FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, king of Saxony, duke, 1807–14.	1808 War with Sweden—occupation of Finland, and capture of Sweaborg.
	CHARLES XIII. uncle, 1809–18.	*New regulations for the resuscitation of the kingdom, by the ministers Hardenburg and Stein—privileges and exemptions of the nobles abolished—military organisation for all in rotation.*	1809 Warsaw taken by the Austrians under the archduke Ferdinand — they retreat, and the Poles take Cracow. *Peace of Vienna.*	*Conference of Alexander and Napoleon at the Congress of Erfurt.*
	Revision of the constitution—crown hereditary in the *male line*—issue of the late king excluded—state-council advisers of the king—diet every fifth year.	Universities of Berlin 1810, Breslau 1811.		*War declared against England* after the bombardment of Copenhagen.
1809 *Peace of Jonköping with Sweden*—all things as before the war.	1809 *Peace of Frederickshamn with Russia:* Loss of Finland, E. Bothnia, and Aland: one-fourth of the kingdom.	1812 Compulsory participation in Napoleon's Russian campaign.	1812 The Poles in vain hope for a restoration of their kingdom by Napoleon.	1809 Capture of the Aland Isles from Sweden—war with the Porte renewed.
	1810 Peace with France: Pomerania and Rugen restored to Sweden on her adopting the "Continental System."			Russian troops against Austria in Galicia.
	Bernadotte, elected crown-prince, arrives in Sweden.	1813 The king throws off the French yoke—*Alliance of Kalisch with Russia*—the Russians enter Berlin—*War with France*—levies of militia and volunteers — the whole nation rise in arms — *Alliance of Reichenbach with England.*		*Peace of Frederickshamn with Sweden:* acquisition of Finland, E. Bothnia, and Aland—Austria cedes W. Galicia to the duke of Warsaw, and Tarnopol in E. Gallicia to Russia.
	War declared against England under French compulsion, but no hostilities.			1810 Repulse at Shumla—capture of Rudshuk, Giurgevo, and Silistria.
1813 Negotiations with England and Sweden—broken off on Denmark refusing to cede Norway—hence *Alliance with France—and War with Sweden.*	1812 Pomerania and Rugen seized by Napoleon on Sweden refusing to declare war on Russia.			New organisation of the dignitaries and council of the empire.
	Peace of Orebro with England—Conference of Abo between the crown-prince and Alexander—*Alliance with Russia against France.*			1811 Reconciliation with England—peace concluded 1812—victory of Rudshuk over the Turks.
The Swedes and Russians overrun Holstein and Jutland.	1813 The Swedes, under Bernadotte, in Germany, against Napoleon at Leipsic, &c.			1812 *Alliance with Sweden against France—Peace of Bucharest with the Porte:* acquisition of Bessarabia, and Moldavia as far as the Pruth.
				Invasion by Napoleon with 500,000 men--capture of Smolensko—Kutusoff, Russian commander-in-chief, defeated at Borodino—the French enter Moscow—**Moscow burnt**—retreat of the French in winter—flight of Napoleon, 240,000 French perish, 36,000 in crossing the Beresina.
		Russian and Prussian troops in the German war of Liberation, 1813-14. Prussian commanders, Blucher, Gneisenau, Bulow.		1813 Peace of Goolistan with Persia: acquisition of Daghestan, Shirwan, &c.—the succession of Abbas Mirza guaranteed.
		1814 Prussian troops in France—battle of Laon, &c.		1814 Russian troops in Amsterdam and Paris.
1814 *Peace of Kiel with Sweden and England:* Norway ceded to Sweden in exchange for Pomerania and Rugen—Heligoland to England.		1815 Prussian troops in Belgium under Blucher—battle of Ligny, &c. *vide France.*		
		Congress of Vienna: Prussia acquires—1. The Rhenish provinces lost in 1795 and since; 2. half of Saxony; 3. grand duchy of Posen with Dantzic and Thorn; 4. Swedish Pomerania and Rugen from Denmark in exchange for Luxemburg.		**KINGDOM OF POLAND:** formed of the duchy of Warsaw, &c.—united to Russia, but with separate administration, and free press. The grand-duke Constantine viceroy.
Norway refuses to submit to Sweden—prince Christian Frederic of Denmark declared regent; and proclaimed king May 19—blockade of Norway by the English, and invasion by Swedes—Convention of Moss, Aug. 14—Christian Frederic resigns.		1815 The "Holy Alliance" between Russia, Prussia, and Austria; and in 1818 France.		
1814 Treaties of amnesty and commerce with Russia and Prussia.	**Union of Sweden and Norway** as two kingdoms under one crown; the succession alike for both—Constitution for Norway, Nov. 4.	1818–27 New tariff.		1819 Military colonies established—standing army (?) upwards of 1,000,000 during peace. *University of Petersburg.*
	1816 The Norway Storthing entirely abolishes nobility.	1820 A Rhenish West Indian company.		1820 The Jesuits expelled.
1815 Swedish Pomerania and Rugen exchanged with Prussia for the Duchy of Lauenburg at the congress of Vienna.	CHARLES XIV. 1818– (*Bernadotte*).	*General*		NICHOLAS I., br., 1825– the elder brother, Constantine, refusing the crown.
Builds a new fleet.	Coronation at Stockholm and Dronthcim.	1821 Concordat with the pope.		Military commotion at Petersburg suppressed—execution of Pestel, &c.
1831 New constitution for Denmark, Sleswick, and Holstein—with representative local councils.	1822 Protestation of the Norway diet against the creation of an official nobility.	*desire of*		1826 War with Persia.
	1824 The Norway Storthing declines the royal offer to change the constitution, and to introduce a new nobility.	1823 Introduction of provincial parliaments.		1827 Treaty with the Porte respecting Greece—Paskewitch takes Eriwan and Tauris—battle of Navarino.
1834 Cholera.	1832 The Gotha canal opened.	*representative government.*		1828 Peace of Turkmanshai with Persia, who cedes Eriwan and Nakidschiwan.
		1831 The cholera in Dantzic and Berlin.		*War with Turkey*, (200,000 men)—peace of Adrianople.—*See Turkey.*
		Favour and assistance to the Russians in their attempts to put down the Polish struggle for liberty.		Free navigation of the Black sea and Dardanelles.
		Disputes with the archbishop of Cologne and the pope.		**Revolution, Nov. 1830, at Warsaw**—the army declares for the people—the grand-duke Constantine retires—1831 25th Jan. throne declared vacant—decree of the emp. confiscating the estates of all who take part in this revolt—the lower orders to be sent to Siberia—150,000 Russians to 52,000 Poles—Skrzynecki defeats the Russians under Diebitsch at Wurz. Dwernifki, expedition into Volhynia—Warsaw capitulates, Sept. 7. Decree—Poland to be completely united to Russia—citadel of Warsaw founded—70,000 Russian troops occupy Poland. The struggle of the Poles has completely subsided—the country is governed as a conquered province—the Polish language suppressed—and 5000 of the highest families forcibly removed into Asia.
				1833 Treaty with Turkey (*See Turkey*).
				Cracow occupied by Russia and Austria.

NEW KINGDOM OF GREECE. EXTENSIVE EMPIRE OF THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

SELIM III. –1807.

EGYPT AND AFRICA.

1798 *War with France:* alliance with Russia—an auxiliary Russian fleet at Buyukderé.

1798 Invasion by the French under Buonaparte—victory of the Pyramids over the Mamelukes—Cairo taken—the French fleet destroyed by Nelson at the **battle of the Nile.**

1799 Invasion of Syria with the view of marching to Constantinople—foiled by the gallant defence of Acre—defeat of the Turks at Aboukir—Buonaparte returns to Europe.

1799 Alliance with England and Naples against France.

1800 Kleber murdered—Menou in command—landing of two British armies from India and England—victory at Ramanic—*death of Abercrombie.*

1800 Malta taken by the English.

1801 *Capitulation of Cairo*—the French evacuate Egypt.

1802 *Peace with France on the evacuation of Egypt.*

1801–18 War in Arabia with the Wahhabis, who take Mecca 1803—and Medina 1804.

1804 Insurrection of the Servians under Czerni George.

1806 MOHAMMED ALI, pasha of Egypt.

Organisation of Nizam-Jedid, or regular troops—discontent of the Janizaries.

1806 Sebastiani, French ambassador—Revival of French influence—hence *War with England and Russia.*

Occupation of Moldavia and Walachia by the Russians—and of Belgrade by Czerni George.

1807 The English force the Dardanelles, but obliged to retreat.

1807 Landing of the English, who take Alexandria—but are defeated at El Hamed and forced to capitulate.

1807 Revolt of the Janizaries against the new troops—Selim deposed and imprisoned.

MUSTAPHA IV., son of Abdul-Hamid, 1807–8.

Truce of Sloboja with Russia—the army marches to Constantinople to restore Selim, but he is put to death by Mustapha—it then sets up

MAHMOOD II., brother of Mustapha, 1808.

1808 Great revolt of the Janizaries, who massacre the new disciplined troops.

1809 *Peace with England—war with Russia renewed—*

1810 Rudshuk, Giorgevo, and Silistria taken by the Russians—Kaminski repulsed at Shumla.

1810 The Wahhabis penetrate to Damascus.

1811 The Vizier drives the Russians across the Danube, but is afterwards routed at Rudshuk.

1811 Massacre of the Mameluke beys at Cairo by Mohammed Ali.

1812 *Peace of Bucharest with Russia:* Bessarabia and part of Moldavia ceded—the Pruth the boundary.

1812 Mecca and Medina retaken from the Wahhabis.

1813 Suppression of the Servian revolt.

Reform of the military organisation—advancement of arts, public instruction, etc.

1815 Fresh troubles in Servia—conclusion of a treaty securing to the Servians the free exercise of their religion and liberties.

1815 The Egyptian army disciplined on the European model.

1816 *Algiers bombarded by the English.*

1818 Subjugation of the Wahhabis.

1819 *The Mahmoudiah canal cut from Alexandria to the Nile.*

Greek Revolutionary War, 1821-9.

1821 Revolt in Moldavia under Alex. Ypsilanti—battle of Dragatschan—suppressed—revolt of the Morea—massacre of Greeks at Constantinople, and execution of the patriarch.

1822 Nubia conquered.

1822 *Greek Declaration of Independence*—Napoli taken, and the Turks driven out of the Morea—arrival of numerous *Philhellene* foreigners—massacre of Scio: 40,000 Greeks slain, 30,000 sold as slaves.

1823 Turkish invasion repulsed—*naval superiority of the Greeks.*

1824 Arrival and death of lord Byron at Missolonghi—naval victories of Miaulis—Ipsara taken by the Capitan-pasha.

1825 Landing of the Egyptians under Ibrahim pasha in the Morea—recapture of Navarino, Tripolizza, and (1826) Missolonghi—the Greeks everywhere defeated.

1826 *Revolt of the Janizaries in Constantinople,* suppressed: 15,000 slaughtered, and the corps proscribed—a new army organised on the European model.

1826 *Convention of Akerman with Russia.*

1827 Lord Cochrane in Greece—defeat of the Greeks at Athens, and Acropolis taken—Capo d'Istria elected president of Greece—*Treaty of July* 6, between England, Russia, and France, for the settlement of Greece—*battle of Navarino:* Turco-Egyptian fleet destroyed.

GREECE.

1828 Morea evacuated by the Egyptians — provisionally occupied by 15,000 French troops.

1828 *War with Russia:*

The Russians repulsed from before Shumla, but take Varna at the cost of 20,000 men.

1829 Fall of Silistria—Paskevitch takes Erzroum in Asia—defeat of Prevadi—Diebitsch crosses the Balkan—defeat of Kirk-Klisseh—the Russians take Adrianople, and advance upon the capital.

1829 *Peace of Adrianople:*

The Porte cedes to Russia fortresses in Asia, Anapa, etc.—Moldavia and Walachia under Russian protection—Milosch declared prince of Servia—7,000,000 ducats paid to Russia for the expenses of the war—the Greek boundaries settled (changed in 1830 for a line from Anatolico to Thermopylæ.)

1829 *The first newspaper in Egypt.*

1830 *Troubles and dissensions.*

1830 Algiers taken and occupied by the French.

1830–1 Revolts in Albania, suppressed.

1831 The Greek fleet burnt at Poros by Miaulis, to prevent its seizure by the Russians.

1831 Turkey ravaged by the cholera.

1831 *The Moniteur Ottoman—the first Turkish newspaper.*

1831 Assassination of Capo d'Istria.

1831 Revolt of Mohammed Ali, pasha of Egypt, who invades Syria—is put to the ban of the empire, 1832.

OTHO, of Bavaria, declared king of Greece, by the London Conference.

1832 Ibrahim pasha takes Acre, defeats the Turks at Homs, and occupies Aleppo and Damascus—enters Asia Minor—decisive battle of Koniyeh: 30,000 Turks slain.

1833 Arrival of k. Otho—the French troops evacuate Greece.

1833 The sultan calls in Russian troops—*Peace with the pasha of Egypt,* ceding Syria and Adana.

Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi with Russia: offensive and defensive—the Porte, in case of need, to close the Dardanelles against any foreign vessels whatsoever.

1834 *Posts established.*

Extensive insurrections in Syria against the government of Ibrahim pasha.

1838 Dignity of grand vizier abolished.

PERSIA.

LUTF ALI KHAN, –95.

1795 Lutf Ali taken and put to death.

Kadjar dynasty *(Turkmans.)*

AGA MOHAMMED SHAH, 1795–7.

Teheran capital.

1796 Defeats the Russians and Georgians, takes Teflis, and massacres the inhabitants

1797 is assassinated for his cruelties, and succeeded by

FUTTEH ALI SHAH, nephew, 1797-1834.

1799–1800 *Invasions of Khorassan,* repulsed.

1801 Georgia incorporated with Russia.

1800 Shah Zemân deposed and blinded by

MAHMOOD SHAH, br., 1800–2.

1801–2 Civil wars with the Ghilji tribes.

1801 Conquest of Khorassan, except Herât, from Cabul.

1804–13 *War with Russia.*

1802 Mahmood dethroned by a popular revolt.

SHUJA-AL-MULK, (uterine brother of Shah Zeman), 1802–9.

1806 Erivan taken by the Russians.

1804 Reconquest of Sind.

1805–9 The Afghans expelled from the Punjab by the Seiks under Runjeet Singh.

1808–9 Elphinstone's embassy to Cabul.

1809 Revolt of Futteh Khan, who expels Shuja.

Rival intrigues of France

MAHMOOD restored, 1809–18.

Futteh Khan engrosses the whole power.

1811 Invasion of Khorassan—defeat at Herât by the Afghans.

1813 *Peace of Goolistan* with Russia: cession of the provinces on the Caspian (Daghestan, Shirwan, etc.)

1811 Defeat at Chooch by the Seiks.

1818 Conquest of Cashmire and Moultan by the Seiks.

and England at the Persian court.

1818 Murder of Futteh Khan by order of the king—general revolt—Mahmood abdicates, and flees to Herât.

1821–3 *War with the Porte—Peace of Erzroum,* 1823.

AYUB, brother, 1818–23.

Continual civil wars and anarchy.

1823 Defeat of Nushero by the Seiks under Runject Singh—the **kingdom falls to pieces,** only Herât remaining, in the possession of Mahmood.

1826–8 *War with Russia*—the crown prince, Abbas Mirza, penetrates to Elisabethpol.

1827 Eriwan and Tauris taken by the Russians.

1828 *Peace of Turkmanschai:* Eriwan ceded—the Araxes made the boundary—the sovereignty of the Caspian ceded to Russia.

Powerful Seik kingdom of the Punjab, under Runjeet Singh.

1829 Death of the abdicated king Mahmood at Herât—succeeded by his son Kamran, (as a vassal of Persia.).

1834 Death of Futteh Ali Shah—civil wars among his numerous sons, but England and Russia secure the throne to

MOHAMMED SHAH, grandson, 1834.

Siege of Herât, 1838.

The state of these countries excite much interest, from their forming the bulwark of the British possessions in India against Persia and Russia.

CABUL, ETC.

SHAH ZEMAN, son, 1793–1800.

1793 Embassy from Tippoo inviting him to invade India.

1794 Mahmood, brother, revolts, is defeated, and flees into Persia.

1795 Crosses the Indus—and again, 1797, when he takes Lahore, but is recalled by revolts at home.

INDIA.

TIPPOO, sultan of Mysore, –1799.

SHAH-ALIM II., emp. of Delhi, –1806.

1793 *War with France*—Pondicherry occupied by the English till 1802.

1794 Death of Mahadajee Sindia—contests of the rival houses of Sindia and Holkar, and consequent decline of the Mahratta power.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY, governor-gen., 1798–1805.

1799 *War with Mysore,* fomented by France—storm of Seringapatam, and death of Tippoo—

fall of the Mysorean kingdom.

The English sole masters of Southern India, except the Mahratta states.

1802 Pondicherry restored to the French.

1802 *Treaty of Bassein* with the Peishwah, who receives a subsidiary force: hence

Great Mahratta War, 1803-5.

1803 Poonah taken—Wellesley in the Dekkin—*victory of Assaye*—Lake in Central India—Delhi and Agra taken—*Peace with Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar:* acquisition of the Dooab, Delhi, and Agra—the emperor pensioned by the English.

1804 *War with Holkar continues*—he attacks Delhi—routed by Lake—Indore, Holkar's capital, taken.

1805 Unsuccessful siege of Bhurtpore by Lake—fresh rupture with Sindia.

LORD CORNWALLIS, governor-general, 1805—dies in two months—*Sir George Barlow* administers till 1807.

1805 *Pacific system: Peace with the Mahrattas.*

AKBAR SHAH II., son, emp. of Delhi, 1806–36.

LORD MINTO, governor-general, 1807–13.

Pacific policy—rise of the Pindarees under Cheetoo and Amir Khan.

1809 Invasion of Berar by Amir Khan, repulsed.

1810 Conquest of Bourbon and Mauritius.

1811 Batavia conquered by an armament from Bengal—retained till 1816.

Intrigues of the Mahrattas, who begin to reconsolidate their power.

LORD HASTINGS, governor-general, 1813–23.

1814 *New charter for twenty years to the Company—monopoly restricted to China—Indian trade partly opened—bishopric of Calcutta erected.*

1814 *Ghoorka war in Nepaul*—unsuccessful campaign—victories of Ochterlony, 1815—*Peace,* 1816: acquisition of Kumaoon and the mountain passes.

1815 Conquest of the native kingdom of Candy in Ceylon.

1817 *Pindaree war*—the British force weakened by the cholera—*war with the Mahrattas* on their joining the Pindarees—all overpowered in detail—the Peishwah defeated and deposed, and the Pindarees annihilated—Holkar stripped of two-thirds of his territory.

1818 Revolt of the Nagpoor Rajah, who is overpowered and deposed.

The Mahratta power overthrown—British influence universal.

LORD AMHERST, governor-general, 1823–8.

1824 *War with Birmah*—conquest of Arracan, and capture of Rangoon and Prome, 1825—*Peace of Yandabu,* 1826: Birmah pays £1,500,000, and cedes Arracan, Mergui, Tavoy, and Tannaserim.

1825 Revolt of Bhurtpore—besieged and taken by lord Combermere.

Treaty with Siam.

LORD W. BENTINCK, governor-general, 1828–36.

1833 *The Chinese and Indian trade thrown open, on the expiration of the Company's Charter, to all British subjects, who are allowed to settle and possess lands in India—First admission of the natives to the magistracy.*

1834 Revolt of the Rajah of Coorg—which is put down, and he deposed.

1835 The Nawab Shumsodeen executed at Delhi for the murder of Mr. Fraser.

LORD AUCKLAND, governor-general, 1836.

1839 *Affairs very unsettled as regards the Burmese, and Cabul, and other states in the north.*

CHINA.

KIEN-LONG, –1796.

1794 Dutch embassy under Van Braam.

1796 Kien-Long abdicates at the age of eighty-seven—dies 1799.

KIA-KING, son, 1796–1820.

1803 Conspiracies in the imperial family, and revolts in all directions.

Continual wars with the pirates, headed by Ching-yih, and after his death by his widow: revolts in Fokien,

1816 Embassy for commercial purposes under lord Amherst—unsuccessful from his refusal to perform KO-TOU.

Shensi, and other provinces.

TAOU-KWANG, son, 1820.

Revolts of the Moslems in Western Tartary under Chang-ki-hur, suppressed about 1827.

1834 Stoppage of trade at Canton by the Chinese, on lord Napier's proceeding to Canton without permission—reopened after some violence.

1835 Great fire at Canton—300 houses destroyed

PROSPERITY OF THE UNITED STATES. FORMATION OF NEW S. AMERICAN REPUBLICS. BOLIVAR.

UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, president, –1796.

Proclamation of neutrality as to France.

1794 Commercial treaty of London with England.

Commencement of the navy—six frigates built against the Algerines.

1795 Treaty with Spain.

1796 Washington resigns—his farewell address—dies, 1799, aged 63.

Tennessee becomes a State of the Union.

JOHN ADAMS elected president, 1797—1801.

1798–1800 Disputes with France.

1800 Seat of government transferred to Washington.—Population 5,300,000.

JEFFERSON, president; elected by the democratic party, 1801–9.

1802 Ohio joins the Union—17th State.

1803 Louisiana purchased from France for 60 millions of francs:
of immense importance to the U. S. as commanding the outlet of the mighty Mississippi, united with the Missouri and Ohio rivers—the great highway for the produce of the western states.

1805 Disputes with England respecting the trade of neutral Powers—right of search, and seizure of British seamen in American vessels—1807 The U. S. frigate Chesapeake resists this claim—British ships of war forbidden to enter the harbours and seas of the U. S.—Embargo Act passed—Non-Intercourse Act, forbidding all trade with England and France till the French and Berlin Decrees, and the British Orders in Council, should be repealed.

Fulton's first succesful trial of steam boats, on the Hudson.

1808 Slave trade abolished by Act of Congress.

JAMES MADISON, president, 1809–17.

1810 Intercourse re-opened with France—Napoleon relaxing his system.

Third census of U. S.—Population 7,239,903.

1812-15 War with Great Britain:

The American navy, under Hull, Decatur, Bainbridge, Lawrence, Porter, Chauncey, Perry, and Macdonough, gains glory, capturing 13 British frigates and ships of war at sea, and flotillas on lakes Erie, Champlain, and Ontario. On land, the Americans are defeated at Detroit, Frenchtown, &c.; but, under Johnson, Dearborn, Macomb, &c., victorious at Queenstown, the Thames, Chippewa, and Plattsburg.

1814 *City of Washington burnt by the British.*

1815 Battle of New Orleans—Gen. Jackson defeats the British under Sir Edw. Pakenham, who loses 2600 men, Jan. 8.

Peace of Ghent (signed 1814) ratified, Feb. 17:
boundaries to be adjusted—all conquests restored.

This war leads the Americans to think of manufacturing for themselves, and shows them the necessity of a navy.

Attack on Algiers for breach of treaty—advantageous peace made July 4.

1816 United States bank incorporated—Capital 35,000,000 dollars.

Indiana received into the Union—18th State.

MONROE, president, 1817–25.

Mississippi received into the Union—19th State.

Great canal fund in state of New York—planned by Dewitt Clinton.

1818 Illinois received into the Union—20th State.—1819 Alabama—21st State.

First passage of the Atlantic by steam
effected by the Savannah, of New York, to Liverpool.

1820 Maine received into the Union—22nd State.

Florida ceded to U. S. by treaty with Spain.

1821 Missouri received into the Union—23rd State.

1824 New Tariff adopted, protecting American manufactures of cotton goods.

Convention with Great Britain against the slave trade, March 13.

Visit of La Fayette, and his triumphal progress through the U. S.—Congress votes him a township, and 200,000 dollars.

Opening of the great Erie canal, 393 miles in length, connecting the waters of the great western lakes with the Atlantic ocean at New York.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, president, 1825,
chosen by the 'federal republican' party—equivalent to the 'Whigs' of England, and opposed to *ultra*-Democracy.

1826 Death of ex-presidents Adams and Jefferson, on the same day, July 4.

1828 Modification of the Tariff (superseded 1832).

ANDREW JACKSON, president, 1829–37.
head of the democratic party, whose system he favours—opposes the banking system.

Chesapeake and Delaware canal opened.

1830 *Treaty with Turkey*—securing the free navigation of the Black sea.

U. S. ports opened by law to British vessels from West India islands and other colonies.

Population of the U. S. 12,856,171.

1831 Commercial treaty with Mexico.

Death of ex-president Monroe, July 4.

1832 Piracy of the Malays in Sumatra punished by the U. S. frigate Potomac.

New Tariff, increasing the protecting duties, passed June 28—resisted by the 'Nullifiers' of S. Carolina, who finally rescind their protest.

Commercial distress:

The president vetos the renewal of the charter of the U. S. bank on the ground of its being a "dangerous and powerful monopoly"—failure of 96 local banks, and universal embarrassment—the war on the banks is supported by the house of representatives, but opposed by the senate.

1835 President's message on the refusal of France to pay the acknowledged *claims for indemnity to U. S.*

France shuffles, on various pretences; but a war is prevented by the indemnity being paid through the mediation of Great Britain, 1836.

Great fire in New York, Dec. 13th, 600 large buildings and property to the amount of 20,000,000 dollars destroyed.

1836 Death of ex-president Madison.

The national debt having been fully paid off, the surplus revenue of the U. S., amounting to about nine millions of dollars, is apportioned by congress among the several states.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, president, 1837.

Continues the policy of his predecessor; opposes the banking system, and advocates an universal and exclusive specie currency—great Commercial Distress—congress rescinds the 'Specie-Circular,' 1838, the banks generally resume specie payments, and confidence is again restored.

1838 President's proclamation against all connivance with the rebels in Canada.

Condition of the United States in 1839.

Generally peaceful and prosperous.

Population (estimated)	15,500,000	
Square miles of territory	1,570,000	
Exports, in 1836,	128,663,040	dollars.
Imports, 1836,	189,980,085	„
Government revenue, 1835,	35,430,000	„
„ expenses, including army and navy,	17,005,000	„
Banking capital, 1835,	140,000,000	„
Ships in navy	52	
Standing army	8,221	
Miles of railway	1,671	
Miles of canal	2,757	
Miles of post roads	27,578,620	
Number of colleges	95	

Pupils in common schools, in proportion to the population, 1 to 7.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

The Spanish-American colonies, soon after the French invasion of Spain in 1808, begin a series of struggles for independence. Morillo, with an army of 10,000 men, is sent against them, but after a long and bloody contest, the Spaniards are expelled, and their possessions now form the republics of Mexico, Central America, and Texas in *North America*; and New Granada, Venezuela, Equator, Peru, Bolivia, Chili, La Plata, Uruguay, and Paraguay in *South America*.

Leading events of these revolutions:

1810 First revolt—confederation of *Venezuela* formed by Mexico, Peru, Buenos Ayres, and Carraccas.

1811 *Bogota*, or *New Granada*, independent.

1813 Bolivar. Commander-in-chief, 1816.

1818 *Chili* freed by San Martin.

Republic of Colombia, 1819,
formed by the union of Venezuela and Carraccas—*Bolivar* president.

1820 Morillo returns to Spain.

1821 *Peru* and *Guatemala* independent.

1822 *Brazil* declared independent of Portugal—PETER I. emperor.

Mexico independent—ITURBIDE emperor—banished 1823.

1823 Mexico a republic—Bolivar commander-in-chief in Peru.

1825 Upper Peru independent, under the name of *Bolivia*.

1826 Paez rebels against Bolivar.

1828 *Bolivar dictator of Colombia*—arrests Santander for conspiracy.

Oriental republic of Uruguay (Banda Oriental) independ.

1829 Contest between Colombia and Peru referred to the U. S.

Revolution in Peru—*Gamarra* president.

Spanish invasion of Mexico defeated by *Santa Anna*.

Venezuela separated from Colombia—*Paez* president.

Slavery abolished in Mexico.

1830 Bolivar resigns all his offices, but is rechosen president of Colombia—dies, Dec. 13.

1831 First congress of Venezuela.

Brazil made a federative monarchy, with a legislative assembly.

New Granada made a separate state—*Gen. Santander* president.

1832 Revolution in Monte-Video, Uruguay.

Slave trade abolished in Brazil.

Santa Anna president of Mexico.

1835 Texas, having been settled chiefly by adventurers from the U. S., revolts against Mexico on the slave-holding question.

1836 *Texas* declared independent of Mexico.—In the course of the struggle, the Mexican president, Santa Anna, is taken prisoner, and sent home, via Washington.

CHIEFS OF THE REPUBLICS FORMED IN THE SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN AMERICA.

HAYTI.	1804 Jaques I. (Dessalines) emperor, (assassinated 1806.)—1807 Christopher, president, and in 1811 *king*, as Henry I.—1820 Boyer, president. Population 935,000.
CENTRAL AMERICA.	1825 Arce, president.—1830 Morazan, president. Population 2,000,000.
TEXAS.	1836 Burnet, president.—1836 Houston, president. Population 65,000. Independence acknowledged by United States, but not by Mexico. Peaceful.
MEXICO.	1825 Victoria, president.—1829 Guerrero, president.—1833 Santa Anna, president.—1837 Bustamente. In controversy with France (1839).
URUGUAY.	1828 Rondeau, dictator. Lavalejа.—1833 Ribeira, president.—1835 Oribe, president.—1836 Ribeira, president. Population 175,000.
PARAGUAY.	1813 Francia and Yegros, consuls.—1813 Francia, dictator. Population 200,000. Government of Francia at first tyrannical, but now mild. Peaceful.
BRAZIL.	1822 Pedro I. emperor.—1831 Pedro II. emperor, with regency. Population 5,130,000.
LA PLATA, BUENOS AYRES, OR ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	1814 Porado and others supreme directors to 1830.—Quiroga, governor.—1835 De Rosas, governor. Population 700,000.
CHILI.	1818 O'Higgins, supreme director.—1823 Freyre, supreme director.—1827 Benevente, president.—1831 Prieto, president. Population 1,400,000.
BOLIVIA.	1829 Santa Cruz, president. Population 1,300,000.
PERU.	1821-2 San Martin, protector.—1823 Bolivar, liberator.—1827 La Mar, president.—1829 Gamarra.—1833 Obegoso.—1837 Santa Cruz.
EQUATOR.	1831 Rocafuerte, president. Population 600,000.
VENEZUELA.	1831 Paez, president.—1835 Vargas, president. Population 900,000.
NEW GRANADA.	1832 Santander president.—1836 Marquez, president. Population 3,187,110.

Kingdom of Hayti.

ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.

Revolution 1771.

Negroes declared free, and maintain possession of the island against the whites and the English, 1793–97 — whites emigrate.

Independent republic under

TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE, 1793–97.

French expedition.

Declaration of the independence of the kingdom of Hayti, 1803.

DESSALINES, king, 1805, 6.
New constitution.

CHRISTOPHER, chief of the negroes, president 1806—becomes king, as Henry I. 1811–20.

Petion president of the Mulattoes in the north, till 1818—*Boyer* succeeds.

1820 Insurrection—Henry kills himself—Boyer president of the whole island.

The Canadas
ceded to England by France at the peace of Paris, 1763.

Test Act repealed, 1764.

The colony thrives under a mild government, and the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

Colonisation of Upper Canada.

Representative constitution, 1791.

These colonies remain faithful to England during her struggle with the United States, 1812–15.

1834 Ferment in Lower Canada on account of the unpopularity of the *legislative council*—seventy resolutions passed in the legislative assembly condemnatory of lord Aylmer the governor, and of Mr. Stanley's despatches.

1835 Earl Gosford goes out as governor and head of a commission to investigate and redress their grievances.

1836 May, house of assembly dissolved by Sir F. Head, for stopping the supplies — new session opened by earl Gosford in Sept., dissolved for its opposition to government.

Resolutions of the British parliament.

1837 Extraordinary session, convoked by earl Gosford, dissolved, as impracticable.

Rebellion:

Riots at Montreal, between the partisans of Papineau and royalists — Dec. conflict at St. Eustace, rebels lay down their arms — insurgents in Upper Canada, under Mackenzie, defeated by Sir F. Head.

Sir Geo. Arthur appointed governor of Upper Canada in place of Sir F. Head.

1838 *Earl of Durham governor-general*, and "Her Majesty's High Commissioner," with full powers to redress grievances, punish rebels, &c., in both provinces.

April 12. He decrees the execution of two of the rebel leaders, and banishes the other prisoners to Bermuda.

This and other acts having been censured and annulled by the British house of lords, Durham resigns and returns home, Nov. 1, leaving

Sir John Colborne at the head of affairs in Lower Canada.

Several new insurrectionary movements in Nov. and Dec. aided by considerable numbers of volunteers from New York and other border states—the rebels defeated at Prescott, and about seventy taken prisoners; and again repulsed at Malden, Upper Canada.

1839 Nine Canadian prisoners, taken as rebels in 1837, tried in the court of Queen's Bench in London.

1792

1839

a b c

GOVERNMENT.

First Period: *Republican Patriarchal System*, to the introduction of kings in the fifth century.

The great German nation, divided into numerous tribes, had nothing more than a kind of democratical clan government. The highest power resided in the great body of the people—every freeman had a share in legislation—all took part in questions of war and peace. They had kings or chieftains chosen by the people from particular families, forming a kind of honorary nobility, but with no positive privileges: other chiefs, both for war and the administration of justice, were elected by the people solely on account of their merit. The power of the warrior chiefs expired at the close of the war or expedition which they had been chosen to conduct [p. 2, b c]. No fixed division of lands existed.

The people, in this period, were all in all.

Second Period: *Monarchical, Patriarchal, and Feudal System*, upon the formation of new kingdoms in the fifth century.

Upon the settlement of the German tribes in the conquered lands, the warrior chieftains became permanent military leaders; and, after the foundation of various kingdoms, and the union of various tribes and people into settled states, they soon became chief civil magistrates also—Monarchies became effectively established.

The beneficial or feudal system now took the place of the ancient republican system. According to the former, every freeman had his share (*allod*, allotment) in the division of the conquered country—all took part in the general assemblies (the *Wittenagemots* of the Saxons, the *fields of March* of the Franks, the *Althings* of Scandinavia, &c.), as well as in the election of kings, making of laws, deciding on war and peace, judgments, &c. According to the new system, the king grants to the nobles, his nearest companions, the possession of lands as loans for life, upon condition of their affording him certain aid in war. These, his vassals, obtain likewise the highest offices at court, as well as baronies, governorships of provinces, marches, and counties, as marquisses, counts, dukes, &c.—all however as loans, and only for life or during pleasure. *Origin of aristocracy as a power in the state. Complete formation of four distinct classes of society—nobility, freemen, proprietors, slaves.*

Thrones at this period were elective in certain families. To the family of the founders a preference was naturally given, and, unless there was some defect of mind or body, the eldest son was usually elected, and thus by degrees hereditary succession grew into use.

In this period the supreme power was divided between the king, the nobles, and the people.

The old inhabitants of the conquered countries, Romans, Britons, &c. are everywhere degraded to an inferior caste.

476 Overthrow of the Western Empire: gradual formation of new kingdoms by the German and Slavonian settlers upon the ruins of the Roman empire.

486 Rise of the feudal system in France under Clovis.

561 Decline of the Merovingian kings of the Franks, and rise of the *Mayors of the palace*: these, from mere officers of the court, become chief ministers of state, of the army, and treasury; they are elected by the people, and stand as mediators between them and the crown.

568 Rise of the feudal system in Italy upon the invasion of the Lombards, who entirely overthrow the old Roman municipal system, which the Ostrogoths had preserved—the kingdom of the Lombards was *the first regularly formed feudal state of the West.*

632 Establishment of the Khalifat.

In this dignity the highest spiritual and worldly powers were united. A principle which prevails in the East to the present day—while in Christendom the emperors and kings have often been opposed to the Roman pontiffs.

732 *Charles Martel stays the progress of the Arabs in Europe by his victory at Tours*, 723.

752 *Overthrow of the Merovingian dynasty by the Mayors of the palace, and elevation of the Carlovingian.*

800 REVIVAL OF THE WESTERN EMPIRE BY CHARLEMAGNE.

The Emperor supreme lord and protector of the Western Empire.

827 *Egbert first king of England*—840 Piast, first duke of Poland—862 Rurik, first grand-prince of Russia—863 Gorm, the elder, first king of Denmark—Eric Edmundson, first king of Sweden—875 Harald Harfragre, first king of Norway.

Third Period: *Aristocratic Feudal System*, from the ninth century.

The nobility, first in France under the weak successors of Charlemagne, make their estates, offices, and titles hereditary. The ancient republican government gives place to a new system, the principal feature of which is an hereditary nobility, which, with the clergy, become the dominant order in the state [p. 8, e f].

884 The French nobility obtain from Charles the Fat the right of resistance to the king, when his acts are illegal.

887 Epoch of the feudal system in France: fiefs, duchies, &c. declared hereditary—the dignity of earl hereditary in England about the same time.

962 *Second revival of the Western Empire under Otho the Great.*

Germany had become split into six great duchies, Saxony, Thuringia, Franconia, Swabia, Bavaria, and Lorraine, and many lesser nobles.

987 *Overthrow of the Carlovingian dynasty in France, and establishment of the Capetian*—the French monarchy is divided among forty great nobles, the king nothing more than the first among them.

Rise of free republics in Italy—1056 *Milan constitutes itself into a free republic*—Lombardy, Tuscany, and Romagna are in a short space filled with free cities, in which the republican municipal system prevails over the feudal—see p. 10, f.

1066 Norman Conquest of England under William—introduction of the feudal system—England is divided into 60,000 great baronies and under fiefs, of which the king retains 1400. The kings from this time have been feudal chiefs (*sovereigns*) of England; to them belong all the land and soil: the people *subjects* [see p. 12 c].

1077 Great temporal power of the Pope [12 c, 13 a, etc.]

Fourth Period: *Representative Government*, from the time of the Crusades—feudal system continued.

Emancipation and gradual restoration of the third estate from the time of the crusades—called with the clergy and nobility to parliament. Cities, growing rich by trade and industry, are favoured by the kings, as a check to the too great power of the nobility, and for purposes of taxation. Subjection and oppression of the fourth order, the agricultural labourers, over whom the aristocracy exercise almost supreme control—they only obtain political rights in the three northern states.

Crowns hereditary—A sort of balance arises between king, lords, and commons, but the aristocracy greatly predominate.

1101 *First Charter of Corporation granted by Henry I. of England.*

London obtains the right to elect its own sheriff and justice, with many other commercial and fiscal immunities.

Representative government: William the Conqueror, 1070, causes twelve persons skilled in the customs of England, to be chosen from each county, to instruct him respecting their laws.

1125 The German emperor Lothaire is pre-elected by forty nobles from the four nations of Franks, Saxons, Swabians, and Bavarians.

City deputies (the first of all Europe) are called to the national assembly of Aragon before the middle of this century.

Rise of City Corporations in France under Louis VI.

1172 *Formation of the Grand Council of Venice*, the real sovereign of the republic.

Composed of 480 members chosen annually by twelve tribunes, or grand electors, who are chosen by the people, two in each of the six sections into which the republic is divided. More than four members could not be elected from one family. As corporations tend naturally towards aristocracy, the same persons were generally re-elected, and were succeeded by their children. The councillors moreover having the appointment of the doge and magistrates, and being mostly of high birth, easily usurped the right of nominating their own electors, and also of confirming or rejecting their successors before they resigned their office. Thus the annual elections soon became nugatory, and the democratic spirit of the Venetian government gradually changed into aristocracy (see 1297). The Grand Council gave the first example of the creation of a body of judges, numerous, irremovable, and independent.

1179 The doge is deprived of the executive government, which is now given to the senate, composed of sixty members, over which he presides—this has the right of peace and war, of imposing taxes, and the management of all domestic and foreign affairs, submitting them for deliberation to the great council.—The election of the doges, councillors, and magistrates was an intricate system, partly by lot, and partly by ballot.

Commencement of the consolidation of the great fiefs in France under Philip August, the first step towards hereditary despotism.

1215 Magna Charta signed by king John: complete triumph of the baronial aristocracy in England under this king and the next [see p. 16 e].

1220 and 1232 The privileges of the temporal and spiritual princes of Germany extended by Frederic II.

1222 Charter of Hungary granted by Andrew II., the foundation of Hungarian liberty [see p. 17 g].

1223 The peasantry, for the first time, called to parliament in Norway.

300 years' struggle of the Guelfs and Ghibelines in Italy.

About 1250 the power of the Emperor of Germany declines, and the empire becomes an aristocracy, in the hands of many hundred greater and lesser princes—the higher aristocracy of seven electoral princes soon pre-eminent—increasing power of the German cities.

1265 *First regular parliament in England*, in which two knights for each shire, two members for each city, and burgesses for every borough are summoned—in 1225 parliament had connected the redress of grievances with the granting of supplies. *Increase of the power of the landed aristocracy.*

City deputies, and (about 1280) country deputies, called to the Danish parliament. Introduction of hereditary nobility in Sweden.

1266 Democratic government in Florence.

1273 First patent of nobility granted by Philip the Hardy in France [see p. 16 f]—first blow at the landed aristocracy.

1282 First charter (*handveste*) in Denmark [see p. 17 b].

1287 The barons of Aragon obtain the right of resisting the king if he attacks the liberties of the nation.

1291 City deputies called to the German parliament—1309 Three imperial colleges, an electorate, a princely, and one for the cities.

1297 *Decree, closing the Grand Council of Venice*: which changes its democratic government into a close hereditary aristocracy.

The right of electing, or rather of re-electing the Grand Council, is transferred from the tribunes to the Council of Forty; but no one can be elected whose paternal ancestors have not enjoyed the same honours—thus the whole power remained in the hands of the aristocracy, the doge a mere cipher—no *new man* to have power—the golden book, containing the names of the privileged class, only opened in times of great necessity, in order to obtain money by the insertion of new names.

1311 Council of ten in Venice, appointed to watch over the nobles.

1308 Revolution of the Swiss, who revolt from Austria.—1309 First national assembly of nobles, burghers, and peasants in Sweden.

1320 New Handveste (charter) of Denmark. *Aristocratic* [see p. 19 c].

About 1341 English parliament increases in power, and establishes several important privileges [see p. 18 f]. 1343 It is divided into two houses, and takes nearly its present form. Ministers answerable to it for their conduct. *First speaker chosen* 1377.

1348 Victory of the king of Aragon over the disaffected barons—right of resistance anulled—the *justiza* become mediators between the king and the states, as the mayors of the palace had done in France, and the elector of the Rhine in Germany.

1350–1474 Disputes between the barons and crown in Castile, from Peter the Cruel to Ferdinand and Isabella.

1355 Capitulation of Louis of Hungary upon his election to the crown of Poland.

Formation of the Polish Constitution, a republican monarchy—complete equality of the nobles, who exclude all burghers and peasants from civil rights.

1356 *Golden bull of the German empire* [see p. 18 g h]. 1357 Great outbreak in Paris, headed by Marcels.

Insurrections of the peasantry: the *Jacquerie* in France, 1358—struggle of the aristocracy and democracy in Germany, 1376—the peasantry under Wat Tyler in England. John Bull, at this time desirous of liberty and equality, sang, "*When Adam delved and Eve span, where was then the gentleman*"—1382 Subjection of the third estate in France by Charles VI., after the great insurrection of the *Maillotins*—insurgent Flemings under Artevelde suppressed.

Municipal corporations and guilds suppressed in France—restored 1415.

1405 Representative government in Hungary [see p. 21 k]—no feudal system, but still an overpowering influence of the landed aristocracy.

1410 *Struggles of the houses of Orleans and Burgundy in France*—similar to that of the Roses in England.

1429 Electors for counties in England limited to forty shilling freeholders, excluding the great majority of the people who had hitherto voted (see Hallam, iii. 165.)

1454–85 *Wars of the Red and White Roses*—houses of York and Lancaster—destruction of the ancient noble families of England.

GENERAL POLITICS.

10 League of the Cheruski in the north, and Marcomanni in the south.

200 Great league of Alemanni, Goths, Franks, and Saxons.

449 *Anglo-Saxon conquest of England.*

The Khalifs have dominion in three parts of the world.

711 Kingdom of the Arabians in Spain.

755 Arabian Khalifat in Spain.

Pope head of the church.

843 *Dissolation of the empire of Charlemagne* by the treaty of Verdun: formation of new Christian feudal kingdoms.

The Crusades, 1096 [see p. 13 a b, 15 e, 17 i].

Beginning of the rivalry between France & England.

1204–1261 Latin kingdom of the Crusaders.

1238 Two hundred years' dominion of the Mongols in Russia.

1250–1517 Empire of the Mamelukes in Egypt.

1258 Overthrow of the Khalifat of Bagdad by the Mongols, who rule in Persia & China.

1265 Struggle between the Emperors and Popes for dominion in Italy.

1295 First Letters of Marque granted to privateers against the Portuguese by Edward I.

1305-76 Residence of the Popes at Avignon dependent upon France—

Decline of Papal predominance over Europe.

1308 Republic of Switzerland.

1328 Struggle for the French crown between the kings of England, and the French house of Valois—120 *years' war*, which ends with the loss to the English of all their French possessions.

1357 The Turks in Europe.

Change of the republics of Italy into hereditary principalities.

1397–1524 *Union of Calmar*—Sweden, Denmark, and Norway under Margaret.

1419 *Rise of the great quarrel between Catholics and Protestants.*

LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.

FIRST PATRIARCHAL PERIOD.

Primeval legislation among the ancient German tribes upon the principle "every one is master of his herd."

The supreme right of judgment resided in the body of the people.

SECOND PERIOD.

The kings obtain the highest judicial power, but the making and administration of the laws still remain in the hands of the people and public judges.

The fundamental principle is *that every one shall be tried by his peers or equals.*

Written laws are compiled among the nations of German origin—first by the Visigoths in Spain, and Salian Franks in the fifth century—the Burgundians and Anglo-Saxons in the sixth—the Bavarians, Alemanni, and Lombards in the seventh.

The Salic laws of France were probably compiled under Clovis.

533 The Justinian code.

779 Institution of Tithes by Charlemagne—for the maintenance of the church, schools, and the poor.

800 Laws (*capitularies*) of Charlemagne [see p. 8 g].

THIRD PERIOD.

847 *Territorial jurisdiction under the feudal system*:
the great barons, independent of the monarch, settle their disputes by private warfare. In lesser affairs the holders of fiefs have the right of jurisdiction in different degrees: the greater barons have the power of life and death; the lesser fiefs can not judge in capital cases, but send their criminals to the court of the superior lord. Introduction (but slowly) of Roman and canon law.

900 *Laws of Alfred the Great*:
England divided into counties, hundreds, and tithings. The *county courts*, held monthly, become the great safeguard of the civil rights of Englishmen. Here the bishop, the earl, or sheriff, administered public justice—*trial by jury* (!) Frank-pledges.

1050 Laws of Edward the Confessor—probably the customs and usages of the Anglo-Saxons, the foundation of the English common law.

Study of the civil law revived by the discovery of the Pandects at Amalfi, 1135. It comes into use in Germany and Italy, partly in France, &c., but is rejected in England, where the common law prevails—see *Glanville*, p. 15 b.

Institution of Justices of Assize, about 1177.
As in most other feudal countries, so in England there had been a standing council, called *the king's court*, which assisted the kings of England in the collection and management of the revenue, in the administration of justice, and other public business. It was composed of the great officers—the chief justiciary, the chancellor, the constable, marshal, chamberlain, steward, treasurer, and others. The business of this court became divided and done in different places, whence grew the separate courts of *King's Bench, Exchequer*, and *Common Pleas.*

As few could bring their cases from distant parts of the kingdom to this place for trial (and perhaps because the English loved to be tried by their neighbouring freeholders,) Henry II. established itinerant judges to try civil and criminal cases within each county. Twelve judges go the circuit twice a year.

1179 Formation of a body of independent judges, in Venice.

The Council of Forty.

1180 The *Vehm* in North. Germ.

About 1200 Inquisition process—at first against heretics.

1234 Decretals of pope Gregory IX. published by Pennaforte.

1220 Legislation of Jangez Khan in Mongolia.

1240 Legislation of Waldimir in Denmark.

1246 Institution of the *Council of Castile* as a high court of justice.

1247 Aragon code of laws.

1260 *The civil law* translated and brought into use in France by St. Louis—*Code of St. Louis*, the foundation of the French laws, 1270.

Institution of justices of the peace under Edward III.

1302 The parliament of Paris, the supreme court of justice for the crown domains, becomes permanent. Fourteen similar parliaments become by degrees formed in the provinces.

1320 No laws without parliament in Denmark.

1327 Code of laws for Sweden.

The civil law comes into almost general use [see p. 19 b].

Judicial torture comes into use.

1425 Portugal code.

In Sicily the barons obtain unlimited power over their subjects.

Finance, Taxes, etc.

First Period.

No freemen among the ancient German nations paid taxes. It was only the slaves or conquered who did not take part in the wars, and of whom have been formed our present tradesmen and peasants, who paid and provided for the army by husbandry and handicraft.

Upon settling in the conquered land the kings lived upon their private and royal domains, the tribute of the subjected nations, protection money and tolls, and the free-will offerings of the people in the yearly national assemblies.

Under the feudal system the sovereign received payments from his vassals for reliefs, fines upon alienation, and escheats; and besides these, *aids*, which he was entitled to call for upon certain occasions; such as for expeditions to the Holy Land, marrying his sister, eldest son, or his daughter, the taking possession of his land, to redeem his person from captivity, etc.

Besides these, in England and some other countries, the lord had the *wardship* of his tenants and *the profits of their estates* during their minority; and the marriage, or right of tendering a husband to his female wards, whom they could not reject without forfeiture—this was afterwards extended to male wards, and became a very lucrative source of extortion to the crown.—As extraordinary means, often had recourse to by the kings of England and France, were the persecution of the Jews—debasement of the coin—exactions from the commons, and particularly from the inhabitants of towns.

The feudal aids were the origin of taxation, whose purpose they served, till the craving necessities of monarchs and states substituted heavier burthens in their stead.

1154 Scutages introduced in England by Henry II.—a feudal tax by which men relieved themselves from personal service in the wars.

Second Period.

Free grants or taxes, with the consent of the states or parliament.

1215 Magna Charta and Statute of Edward I., 1297—*No taxes without consent of parliament.*

1222 and 1234 Two decrees of Andrew II. secure the Hungarians from taxes—the king binds himself to live upon his domain—The nobility of Sweden free from taxes after 1276—No taxes without consent of parliament in Denmark 1320—in France 1338.

1345 First salt-tax (the *Gabelle*) in France on account of the wars against the English—long struggle of the states-general and monarchs on this subject—the latter conquer and become absolute—the last stand made by the states was under Louis XI.

Taxes, with consent, in the various states of Germany during the fifteenth century—Bavaria, 1425—Saxony, 1438—Wirtemberg, 1487—Brandenburg, 1472. The first imperial tax was the general penny levied for the Hussite war, 1427.

War, Marine, etc.

First Period.

The earliest system of public defence called upon every man, and especially every landholder, to protect his country.

Second Period:

the feudal system, which compelled every man holding lands to perform military service for them to his suzerain.

This system did for the petty quarrels of nobles, but was no way fitted for national wars. Customs, founded upon the poverty of the lesser nobles, limited their martial duties to forty days—hence they could undertake an expedition, but not a campaign; could burn an open town, but not besiege a fortress. This led to the hiring of soldiers, and the receiving of fines (*scutages*) from tenants in lieu of their attendance.

812 Heerban of Charlemagne: by which every landholder is compelled to serve in the army when called upon.

890 English fleet of Alfred against the Danes.

Third Period.

Hired troops became substituted for the feudal.

Canute and Harold II. are said to have had Danish soldiers in pay—William the Conqueror and William Rufus both hired soldiers, but they formed but a very small part of an army till the French wars, when Henry II. and Richard I. retain their followers, at a stipulated payment, after the expiration of their forty days' feudal service, and both they and Philip August hire large bodies of mercenaries (*Brabacons*), which, however, were always disbanded at the conclusion of the wars.

Great fleets of Venice, Genoa, and Pisa, during the Crusades—serving as transports for men and provisions to the Holy Land.

Burgher troops of the Italian cities in their contest against the Emperor, and in their quarrels with each other.

In these cases the cities seem to have poured out their whole population as a loosely organised militia—at the battle of Arbi, 1260, the Guelf Florentines had 30,000 foot and 3000 horse. About this time they begin to hire regular troops, which afterwards gives rise to the free companies. Genoa hires the count of Savoy with 2000 horse, 1225—Florence 500 French lancers, 1282, etc.

1224 Army of 10,000 Arab troops in the pay of the emperor Frederic II. in Sicily.

1229 Immense army of Octai, great khan of the Mongols, consisting of 1,500,000 cavalry.

1247 First fleet of war in Castile at the conquest of Seville by the Moors.

1260 Burgher troops in Aragon for the protection of the public roads.

1315 *Battle of Morgarten:* the first modern instance of the superiority of infantry—1300 Swiss foot defeat 20,000 Austrian cavalry.

1339 *Rise of Free Companies (Condottieri) in Italy:* the citizens remain at home and hire troops—habit soon renders pay and plunder the great motive of the latter, hence companies become formed willing to enter into the service of any party, and to go from one to the other without shame or regret. After a time, from lack of employment in times of peace, they set up for themselves, and levy contributions where they can.

The Bands of Guarnieri 1348—Fra. Moriale and Conrad Lando, 1353—but the most famous was Sir John Hawkwood, [see p. 18 i,] an Englishman, and the first distinguished commander in Europe since the fall of the Western Empire: the earliest military genius of modern times—New school of tactics in Italy, introduced by Albaric di Barbiano, who forms *the Company of St. George, about* 1379, famous for a succession of great generals.

1340 Naval victory of Helvoet Sluys—establishes the English superiority at sea [18 e].

Superiority of the English armies in the French wars—Battles of Crécy 1346, Poitiers 1356, and Agincourt 1415 [see p. 18 e, 20 d].

Won, not by the nobility of England who were fully matched in the ranks of France, but by the intrepid steadiness of the English soldiers, and the bold yeomen who drew the bow with strong and steady arm.

About 1350 great strength of the burgher armies in Germany—Aix la Chapelle and Strasburg 20,000 strong, Nuremburg 50,000.

1362 The Janizaries formed by sultan Murad, the most formidable body of infantry in Europe.

Gunpowder comes into use.

[See p. 19, b.]

In 1411, John duke of Burgundy had 4000 *hand cannons* as they were called—1449 the Milanese 20,000 muskets—these were supported on a rest, and charged with great delay.

1419—36 Paid militia in the wars of the Empire against the Hussites.

The infantry of the Hussites composed of enthusiasts, and commanded by the celebrated generals Zisca and Procop—these boorish churls, as the Emperor called them, repeatedly defeated the Imperial cavalry.

1428 The fleet of the Hanse towns, 248 ships, manned by 12,000 marines.

Agriculture, Peasantry, etc.

The emigrations and wars which overthrew the Roman empire destroyed agriculture, and left the finest provinces of Europe unfruitful and desolate.

Among the ancient German and Slavonic tribes all agricultural and handicraft labour was done by slaves.

About 476, etc., *rise of soccage tenants*, or such as were allowed to hold some portion of their lands in the conquered countries on condition of performing certain services, or yielding up a certain share of the produce: they were bound to the soil. This was the state to which the superior and noble classes were reduced, the poorer were all made slaves.

From the fifth to the eleventh centuries land was the least costly of all gifts—large grants were made to monasteries—the church lands were the best cultivated; the monks especially did good service to agriculture.

700 Mines worked in Bohemia and Hungary.

800 Agriculture and horticulture encouraged and protected by Charlemagne—both flourish in Spain under the Khalifs.

Gold mines worked in Spain.

Fine Arabian breed of horses in Spain, especially the Andalusian—the most noble racers of Europe have been produced by mixture with the Arabian and Persian blood.

"A respectable class of free soccagers, having, in general, full rights of alienating their lands, and holding them probably at a small certain rent from the lord of the manor, frequently occur in Domesday-book," (*Hallam*)—but the working peasantry still slaves, and subject to great oppressions. English agriculture in a very low condition.

Richard de Rules improves agriculture about Spalding, etc.

First inclosure of lands at Spalding; soon after at Croyland.

The state of agriculture wretched under the feudal system—but as that declines improvement takes place.

From the time of Henry II. the villein, so called, was absolutely dependent on his lord's will, compelled to unlimited services, and neither had, nor could acquire any property—he could not buy his freedom, all he had or could earn belonged to his lord. In Aragon some villeins were so unprotected, that, as Vitalis says, they might be divided into pieces by the sword among the sons of their master.

Gradual emancipation of slaves, a consequence of the Crusades.

About 1100 excellent agriculture in the Netherlands—many Dutch and Flemings are settled as colonists in Germany and England, where they obtain grants of land at fixed rents.

1200–1300 Much waste land brought into cultivation in England.

Lombardy, though very populous, exports large quantities of corn.

1236 Statute of Merton—the lord may enclose the waste lands of his manor, provided he leave sufficient common pasture for the freeholders.

About 1300 nine or ten bushels of corn to the acre was considered a full average crop—sixpence an acre the average rent for arable, and a shilling or eighteen-pence for meadow land—Exportation prohibited till the time of Henry VI., when it was allowed so long as the price of wheat did not exceed six shillings and eightpence, or barley three shillings the quarter.

In the reigns of Edward III. and Henry VI. English peasants were better paid than at present—a labourer earned one shilling and sixpence a week, with which he could buy a bushel of wheat and twenty-four pounds of meat—1350 Wages of reapers fixed at threepence a day, equal to five shillings of our money; in 1444, at fivepence, common labourers at threepence halfpenny, equal to six shillings and eightpence and four shillings and eightpence at present. The yearly wages of a chief hind or shepherd was equal to twenty pounds, with meat and drink.

1350 Agriculture and the peasantry protected in Poland and Hungary by Casimir and Louis the Great.

General discontent of the peasantry in most parts of Europe occasioned by the insolence and oppression of the nobles:

The Jacquerie in France, 1358—Wat Tyler's rebellion in England, 1381—Flemings under Artevelde, 1382, troubles in Germany and Switzerland.

Architecture.

First Period—Early Christian Architecture.

Modern Greek style in Constantinople—Ancient Gothic or Lombardic in Italy—Saxon in England.

The origin of the pointed arch of the Christians was the semi-circular of ancient Roman architraves.

325–334 Splendid churches, etc. of Constantine the Great at Constantinople—the Capitol, Forum, Hippodrome, etc.—Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem.

Fourth and fifth centuries: celebrated Basilica at Rome, churches of St. Peter, (burnt down 1504,) of St. Paul, etc.

Period of the Ostrogoths in Italy 493–553—Buildings of Theodoric by Greek artists; especially Aloysius of Padua. Palaces at Ravenna, Pavia, Verona, etc.

538 The present church of St. Sophia at Constantinople: built by Justinian at an incredible cost—Anthemius the architect—It was called the second Solomon's temple. It was the first church in the shape of a cross; has a splendid cupola and four arcades; and became the finest specimen of the modern Greek style.

Period of the Lombards in Italy, 568–774—Semicircular arches, with much grotesque sculpture—Principal churches: St. Giovanni at Borgo, and St. Michele at Pavia.

The modern Greek Lombard style was spread by the monks over the west of Europe.

Contemporary were the church of *St. Germain des Pres* by Childebert at Paris, 557—of *St. Deny* (the burial place of the French kings) by Dagobert, 630.

In England, under the Saxons: church of Lindisfarne, Northumberland, with circular arches, 635—at Canterbury: Glastonbury: St. Albans: Winchester, etc.

The Saxons built many small, and some large churches and monasteries in England.—Ecclesiastical architecture, though far more advanced than any other art, evinces the rudeness and poverty of the times.

In civil architecture the most ancient buildings we can trace in Britain are the forts, duns, peels, and castles, built on a natural eminence or an artificial mound of earth: as Conisborough castle in Yorkshire, and Castleton in Derbyshire: the castles of Cornwall, etc.

Second Period—Arabian and Saracenic Architecture.

The characteristic of this style is the horseshoe arch: it flourished in the eighth century in Bagdad, etc., and was introduced into Spain and Sicily upon the conquest of these countries—785 Great mosque at Cordova; in the tenth century it attained its highest perfection [see p. 10, c.]—celebrated palace of the *Alhambra* (completed 1348).

About 800 *Buildings of Charlemagne*, churches and palaces, at Aix la Chapelle, Ingelheim, Tribur, and Nimeguen.

Buildings in England towards the end of the Saxon and the beginning of the Norman period:

970 The celebrated cathedral of Ely—1041 The oldest part of Westminster Abbey—1060 Commencement of Canterbury cathedral by Lanfranc—1078 The Tower of London—1086 Church at Lincoln.

Origin of Freemasons' lodges in England:

926 General assembly of masons at York—from this beginning lodges spread all over Europe during the middle ages.

Numerous churches, minsters, etc., built in Germany, France, Spain, Italy, Venice, etc., 919—1024.

Foundation of baronial Castles throughout Christendom during the feudal system.

1067 The watch tower of Louis the Springer, etc. Numerous Norman castles built in England during the twelfth century.

Something of a fresher spirit arose in Italy with its republican institutions after the time of the emp. Henry IV. Pisa, favoured by its trading connections with the East and the remains of antiquity found within its walls, particularly excelled.

Cathedral of Pisa 1063—the Baptistory 1153—Hanging tower 1174, etc.

Formation of a proper style in the Norman part of Lower Italy during the twelfth century.

A mixture of the Norman, Gothic, and Saracenic elements—Roger's chapel in the palace at Palermo—the cathedral of that city 1185, and that of Monreale 1170.

Third Period.—The English, or modern Gothic:

With its characteristic pointed arches, thin, highly ornamented columns, etc.—The change into this style, at nearly the same time, in every part of Europe, remains to be accounted for. It seems to have received its first character in England among the Normans, and to have been spread over the continent by lodges of freemasons, 13th to the 16th century.

Minsters, etc., in England—St. Botolph's priory, Colchester, 1110—Temple church, London, 1183—York, the largest church in this style, 1187-1462—Westminster, 1220-1285, the burial place of our kings and great men—Salisbury cathedral, 1220—St. Stephen's chapel, 1347, etc.

Germany.—Celebrated minster of Strasburg, 1015-1439—of Cologne, 1248-1322—of Vienna, 1100-1433—of Nuremberg (completed 1477.)

France.—Notre-Dame, 1161—Rouen, 1100—Rheims, 1211—Amiens, 1220—Abbeville, etc.

Spain.—Splendid cathedral of Burgos, 1217-1442—Toledo, 1132, finished 1217—Barcelona, 1299.

Cathedral of Upsal, in Sweden, 1287-1435.

Italy.—Magnificent church at Sienna in layers of black and white marble; dedicated, 1180; the splendid portal, 1284—Church of the Holy Franciscan at Assisi, 1228.

New style of architecture formed in Italy, after the Gothic, in the thirteenth century, in which the architects of Pisa and Florence followed the rules of the ancient architects.

Arnolfo di Lapo *of Florence*, the father of modern architecture in Italy; architect of the *Palazzo Vecchio*, the church of *S. Croce* 1294, and the magnificent *duomo* at Florence, 1298, finished by Giotto and Brunellesch.

Beautiful church, S. Maria Novella, at Florence, 1279.

1385 Church at Batalha in Portugal, by David Haeket, an Irish architect.

The great church at Antwerp, 1422.

Italian Architects of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

At Florence.—Giotto, 1276-1336; Andrea di Cione, 1329-1389; Filippo Brunelleschi, 1373-1444, under Cosmo de Medici, of the palace Pitti, etc.—Benedetto da Majano, 1444-98.

Rome.—Leon Battista Alberti, 1398-1472, architect to pope Nicholas V., beautiful church at Rimini, and a celebrated writer on architecture—Giuliio da Majano, 1455, palace of St. Marco at Rome, triumphal arch to the *Castel Nuovo* at Naples.

Venice.—1304-7 the arsenal—1355 the *Palazza Nuovo*, by Filippo Calendario.

GOVERNMENT.

FIFTH PERIOD—*From about* 1450 *to* 1789 *most of the sovereigns of Europe attain to absolute power, by the depression of the nobility.*

Causes: 1st. The discovery of the new world and its treasures—the reformation, and consequent seizure of church property, furnish princes with money, independently of the people. 2ndly. After the discovery of gunpowder, cities no longer safe behind their walls, nor nobles in their armour; and fortified castles are more easily reduced under the authority of princes, whose despotic sway is, 3rdly, greatly aided by the introduction of standing armies, permanent taxes, etc.

National liberty and parliamentary government decline.

Monarchs draw around them the fallen nobility, who, deprived of their former warlike power, leave their baronial halls to seek places and distinction at court, (now settled in the capitals,) or appointments in the standing armies.

The luxury of the court and nobility rises to a high pitch: the latter in most of the states, already freed from knightly service, find means to exempt themselves, partly or altogether, from military service and taxation.

The lower orders, unfortunate in their attempts for liberty, both in the struggles of the cities and peasantry, are forced to bear nearly all the burdens of the state—taxes, oppressions, military services, etc. The power of despotic kings and ministers, joined to much that is still left of the aristocratic tyranny of the feudal system, shut them out from all the rights of citizenship, and leave them little else but slaves.

In this period the king is nearly all: the aristocracy little: the people nothing.

England forms scarcely an exception; for though her free institutions are preserved, parliament becomes first the tool of the monarch, and then of the aristocracy.

In Sweden, Poland, and Hungary, the aristocracy still maintain the upper hand.

Russia, with its unlimited despotism, enters into the European system, still adding by its example and influence to the evil principle already too rampant.

1461 First depression of the aristocracy in France—the states rarely assembled.

1468 First meeting of the Polish county-deputies at Petrikau—
Instead of the former assemblies of 100,000 nobles on horseback in the election-field near Warsaw, they are now represented by a body of 400—see p. 22 g.

1472 Ivan of Russia takes the title of sole ruler and czar of all the Russias: *oriental despotism.*

1475 Sten Sture, protector of Sweden, favours the cities and peasants, in order to humble the aristocracy and clergy.

Depression of the aristocracy, 1479, *etc.:*

1479 In Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella, under whom the twelve principalities are united into one—1481 In Portugal by John II.; many nobles beheaded—in England under the Tudors, especially Henry VIII.; the wars of the Roses had greatly thinned and impoverished the old English peerage—1487 in Naples by Ferdinand I.—1491 etc. In the papal dominions, pope Borgia—1495, etc. Germany, by the perpetual peace—1502 in Norway, by John, king of Denmark, who, after the battle of Opslo, puts a great part of the nobles to death: since this time the nobility has by degrees entirely fallen off, and Norway is now the only country of Europe without nobles—1528 in Sweden, see below, 1520.

1495 *Poynings's Act* in Ireland—private hostilities declared illegal—all statutes of the English parliament up to this time to have effect in Ireland—no future parliament to be held in Ireland without the king's license.

Insurrection of peasants in Germany: in Alsace, 1502—in Wirtemburg and Hungary, 1514.

1515 *Unlimited monarchy in France* under Francis I. after the consolidation of the great fiefs.
The progress of royal power in France was exactly the reverse of what it was in Germany; in the latter, during the Saxon dynasty, there were one mighty emperor and only six great dukes, but upon the fall of the Hohenstaufen many hundred independent nobles under a very limited emperor; while France, under the weak Capetians, had forty great vassals, but under Francis only one unlimited king.

1519 *First Capitulation upon the election of Emperor in Germany, at the election of Charles V.* —see p. 28 b.

1520 Great insurrection of the Santa Junta of the Castilian cities—suppressed the following year by Charles V.—the nobility side with the Emperor.

Suppression of the aristocracy in Sweden by the massacre of the nobility at Stockholm under the Danish king, Christian the Bad.
The Danish kings lost Sweden by this massacre, as Gustavus Vasa secured the throne to himself by the revolution of 1523—new counts and lords were introduced by his son, Eric XIV.—see p. 28 f.

1524, 5 *Great insurrection of the peasantry in Germany:*
Münzer at their head—the great oppression of the nobles and clergy its cause. The peasants demand the choice of their own clergy—abolition of tithes, or, if continued, a part to the poor—the rivers and woods to be open to all persons—meadows, etc. to revert to common pasture—feudal servitude to cease: 50,000 to 100,000 said to have been slain.

1528 Genoa, an aristocracy with a doge elected every two years.

1530, etc. Absolute monarchy in England under Henry VIII., etc. The creation of a variety of new and unheard-of treasons places the life, liberty, and property of every individual within the power of the king. 1539 *The king's proclamations to have the force of laws.* The parliament sinks to the lowest pitch of cowardice and servility, becoming the passive instrument of the blind, fierce, and fantastical Henry, in the enacting of penal laws, which for number, severity, and inconsistency, are unequalled in the annals of jurisprudence.

1531 The republic of Florence erected into an hereditary duchy by Charles V. for the Medici.

1536 The protestant princes of Germany, England, Denmark, and Sweden, seize upon Church property, and, quite in opposition to the original principles of the Reformation, usurp supreme spiritual authority.
This leads to the overthrow of the ancient Church aristocracy in Denmark and Sweden—in England it maintains, or perhaps increases its power.

1538 Last meeting of the Spanish Cortes of the first government—the king absolute—see p. 27 f.

1544 Swedish crown settled upon the male issue of Gustavus Vasa.

1546 Smalkaldic war of the German protestant princes and cities against the Emperor.
Charles V. breaks his election capitulation by making, of himself, a treaty with the Pope; by publishing a ban against the Elector of Saxony, without a trial; and by the introduction of foreign troops.

1556 The Russian peasantry *glebæ adscripti,* and declared to be the property of their lords.

1560 Despotism in Spain and Italy under Philip II.

1572 Overthrow of the Huguenot nobility of France by the massacre of St. Bartholomew's eve, in which most of them are murdered.

1574 First *Pacta Conventa* in Poland, upon the accession of Henry of Valois to the throne.
The first foreign prince who reigned over the Poles since Louis of Hungary. By this compact the right of resistance was legalised—diets to be assembled every two years, etc.—see p. 33 a.

1576–98 *Wars of the League in France:* pretensions of Guise to the throne as descended from the Carlovingians.

1579 *Revolution in the Netherlands, and separation from Spain:*
It forms into an *aristocratic republic* under stadtholders, the sovereignty not being in the people but in the provincial states, the body of knights, and the magistrates of the cities.

1599–1611 *Ministry of Sully in France:*
One of the greatest and most noble statesmen of modern times, and that in the most comprehensive sense of the word.

1602 In Spain the two higher ranks are no longer called to parliament, except upon extraordinary cases (to take the oath of allegiance, etc.)—the third estate only to grant taxes: in the Spanish principalities of Naples and Italy national assemblies gradually cease in the same way.

1614 *Last meeting of the states-general in France.*

1618 Great insurrection of Bohemian nobles against the house of Austria, which gives rise to the Thirty Years' War.
1621 Overthrow of the aristocracy of Bohemia, after the victory of the emperor Ferdinand II. at the White mountain. Nearly all the nobles of Bohemia emigrate or are executed—their property confiscated, and bestowed on Austrian nobles.

1621 *Rise of the great struggle in England between the king and parliament—the rights of the people against the divine right of kings*—between the Puritans and James I.—formation of a regular opposition in the House of Commons—see p. 34 a, 38 a, 42 e.

Second humiliation of the aristocracy of France, under the administration of cardinal Richelieu, 1622–42, and rise of unlimited ministerial government—1634 First appointment of *intendants,* see p. 34 a: set aside in the time of the *Fronde*—re-established 1653 [which see].

1627 *Austrian despotism in Germany:*
Ferdinand II. foregoes the general assembling of the states of the empire, and only summons the princes and electors devoted to himself—he keeps up an army of 100,000 men to support him in his attempts to obtain *absolute power.*

1642 First great Revolution in England—the nobility and high Church party for absolutism; the third estate for the parliament and constitutional government—see p. 34 a.

1647 *Revolt in Naples under Masaniello,* on account of excessive taxation—suppressed next year—14,000 executions.

1648 The independence of the republics of Holland and Switzerland acknowledged in the peace of Westphalia.

1648–53 Disturbances of the Fronde in France: the last struggle of the nobility against royal power—completely suppressed by Louis XIV. and Mazarine—34 b, 39 c.

1649 England a Republic--Charles executed--no House of Lords till 1656.

POLITICS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Formation of a political balance of power in Italy by the Medici in Florence, the Papistry and Sforza in Milan and Venice.

The wise state-policy of Venice is proverbial.
For just eleven centuries, from the election of its first doge (697), and from the firm establishment of its hereditary aristocracy by the great council, the black nobles of Venice steered, with wonderful dexterity, amid stormy seas the state bark: not even the League of Cambray, by which it had to contend against half Europe, turned it from its course—it was only wrecked in the violent sea of the French Revolution.

1453 Conquest of Constantinople by the Turks.

1476 Russia free from the Moguls.

Rivalry of France and Spain till 1756:—the Frenchman's thirst for glory, and the Spaniard's vain desire for universal monarchy, deluge the countries of Europe with blood and misery.

1477 *The rich Netherlands, upon the extinction of the male line of Burgundy, and the marriage of Maria and Maximilian, became the central point of French and Austrian policy, as Italy does* 1494.

1492 Discovery of America.

Conquest of Granada: Spain drives the Saracens completely out of Europe.

Arrival and power of the Spaniards in the West Indies, and of the Portuguese in the East—Goa the principal seat, 1510.

1500 Brazil colonised by the Portuguese—1508 Cuba by the Spanish.

1508 Empire of the Soofis in Persia.

1509 Foundation of a Spanish kingdom on the north coast of Africa by cardinal Ximenes.

1516 MACHIAVELLI, *(il Principe), founder of the new Italian policy, which, adopted by France and Spain, after being improved by Richelieu and Mazarine, generally prevails in the cabinets of Europe till the French Revolution.*

1517 The Reformation.

Vast Turkish empire upon sultan Selim's great conquests in Asia and Egypt—acquires the khalifat.

Rise of the rivalry between the Turkish Sultans and the Persian Soofis, which lasts till 1639.

1525 Extensive empire of the Great Mogul in the East Indies.

1526 Bohemia and Hungary united to the House of Austria.

1529 First siege of Vienna by the Turks.

1533 Algiers and Tunis submit to the Turks—Tripoli, 1550.

1535 Spanish expedition of Charles V. to Tunis—1541 to Algiers.

1535 France, under Francis I., enters, for the first time, into relations with Turkey—1542 with the Northern powers, Denmark and Sweden: *all Europe by degrees sides with France or Spain.*

1541 Great political power of Turkey in Europe under Soliman the Magnificent—conquest of nearly all Hungary—Germany threatened.

1544 Peace of Crespy between France and Spain—France shut out of Italy.

Foundation of the European balance of power.

Predominance of the House of Hapsburg: which, in addition to the imperial throne, possesses Spain, the Netherlands, Naples, Sicily, Milan, Hungary and Bohemia, besides the immense territories in America: uniting the largest and richest provinces of the old and new worlds under one sceptre: "an empire in which the sun never set."

Progress of Charles V. and Philip II. towards universal monarchy.

1552 First blow at the predominance of the German House of Hapsburg, by Maurice, Elector of Saxony, who, in league with the protestant princes and Francis, compels Charles to concede *the treaty of Passau.*

1556 Division of the dominions of Hapsburg into the Austrian and Spanish families under Ferdinand I. and Philip II.—still however closely allied by politics.

1558–1721 *Struggle of the northern powers, Russia, Poland, Sweden, and Denmark, for the possession of the Baltic provinces, Livonia, Esthonia, etc.*
Poland predominates and maintains Livonia, till 1660.

1559 Decisive dominion of Spain in Italy from the peace of Chateau-Cambresis till the Mantuan war of succession 1631.
Gloomy policy of Philip II., who, from his court at Madrid, rules over half the world—1580 Conquest of Portugal and its great colonies in the East Indies and Brazil—project upon England and Scotland with the *Spanish Armada*—1595 Project for the partition of France, by the help of the Holy League.

1579 *First blow at the predominance of the Spanish House of Hapsburg—Revolt of the Netherlands.*
Establishment of the republic of Holland as a naval power. It seizes the Spanish-Portuguese colonies in the East.

1584 First English colonies in North America—1604 first French.

1595 *Power of the Dutch in the East Indies*—at the expense of Spain and Portugal—they get the Spice Islands.

1600 *War of succession betw. Poland & Sweden in Livonia.*
1609 *Favourite project of the Jesuits to place all Europe under the dominion of Spain.*

1624 *Resident ambassadors* and complete formation of *a cabinet policy* from the time of Richelieu.
Increasing influence of ministers and diplomatists.

1625-1725 Holland mistress of the sea.

1631 Further depression of Spanish power in Italy—
Mantuan war of succession, and peace of Chierasco: end of Spanish dictatorship in Italy—*French influence established by Richelieu.*

1648 *Further depression of the German house of Hapsburg* by THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR.
The German protestants, France, and Sweden against Austria. The peace of Westphalia becomes the foundation of practical politics. 36 c.

LEGISLATION & JURISPRUDENCE.

1455 In Poland no new law without parliament.

Period of absolute monarchies.
The nobility and people lose their power in matters of legislation, which now falls into the hands of the monarchs. The Roman and canon law is formally adopted as subsidiary law in the west and south of Europe. The secret tribunal of the inquisition greatly aids the progress of despotism.
England alone maintains its ancient free institutions: its common law, trial by jury, right of impeachment, etc. No inquisition, or use of torture—see p. 19 b.

1486 *The Star-Chamber* established in England—this arbitrary court exists till 1641.

1488 Establishment of public peace in Spain by Ferdinand and Isabella—the holy Hermandad is made the highest law tribunal for the redress of wrongs.

1495 Perpetual public peace in Germany at the diet of Worms—establishment of the imperial chamber and aulic council as high courts of justice.

1501 Severe state-inquisition at Venice.

1514 *The Tripartit of Werbocz:* an assemblage of the customs and common law of Hungary, which, with the *Corpus Juris Hungarici,* containing the written laws, is still in force.

1532 Charles V.'s penal ordinance—introduction of the inquisition.

1534 Tyrannical laws against treason of Henry VIII.—1539 The king's proclamations in England have the force of laws.

1578 Institution of three supreme tribunals in Poland for the trial of causes affecting the nobles—judges chosen every fifteen months by the nobles themselves—the king by this loses his high judicial authority.

1641 The Star-Chamber abolished.

1649 New code of laws for Russia, under Alexei.

FINANCE.

THIRD PERIOD—*Permanent and arbitrary taxation from the fifteenth century—rise of national debts.*

1445 The *Taille* perpetual in France under Charles VII.
The first permanent tax—levied to expel the English: it amounted at first to 1,800,000 livres. *Aides* also permanent under this monarch.

1463 First regular tax in Venice.

About 1464 *Taxes in Hungary under Matt. Corvinus: the nobility and clergy free, only the poor and wretched people that pay; this system continued till lately.*

1480 Improvement of the state income in Spain and Portugal by the resumption of crown lands.

1515 *Sale of state offices* began in France by Francis I., in order to raise money for his Italian wars—in Spain by Charles V.
This was strictly forbidden in England in the time of Edward VI.
Under Francis I. the Italian wars raised the *taille* to above 14,000,000—In Spain, also, taxes much increased under Charles V.

Gold falls about one-third in value, in consequence of the large quantities imported from America.
Spain said to bring over 80, and Portugal 60 millions of gold livres annually.—It has been reckoned that the gold in circulation in the fifteenth century amounted to 400 millions of guilders, in the sixteenth to 1600, in the seventeenth to 3200, and in the eighteenth to 4750 millions.

1536 The kings of England, Denmark, and the protestant princes of Germany greatly improve their exchequers by *confiscations of church property.*

About 1540 Commencement of regular taxation in the papal states by Paul III.

1546 Establishment of *Farmers general* (of the taxes) in France:
first for the salt tax, next for the tobacco monopoly, etc.—At the French Revolution there were forty-four of these leeches quartered upon the state, and drawing from it 186 millions of francs yearly—immense increase of financial places from the time they began to be sold: Neckar reckoned them at 250,000.

1555 Perpetual tax in Germany for the maintenance of the imperial army.
1556 *From the time of Charles V., and his expensive wars, dates the great national debt of Spain.—The French national debt took its rise about the same time.*

1569 Alba levies the *tenth penny* in the Netherlands—the immediate cause of their revolt from Spain.

1578 *Permanent excise in Holland,* to pay the expenses of the Spanish war.

The system of permanent indirect taxes comes into general use:
These taxes, laid chiefly upon food, clothing and other consumable commodities, from this time forth furnish the most considerable means to governments. Seemingly fair in its operation, by taxing all alike, this system presses most heavily on the masses by raising the prices of the necessaries of life. The cheapest commodities are taxed higher in proportion than the expensive and luxurious, so that it will be found almost universally to hold, that the poor are taxed much more heavily than the rich.

1598 Philip II., whose income, upon his entering upon the government, was equal to that of all the other European princes put together, died destitute, and dependent upon the clergy. Notwithstanding the great revenue he drew from his American colonies, he left a debt of 140,000,000 ducats.

1599 *Sully reforms the financial system of France.*

1601 *First Poor-Laws in England*
Several regulations had been earlier made for the collecting of charitable donations for the poor. Upon the introduction of Christianity into England, one-fourth of the tithe was allotted to them—the kings and nobles having shared among themselves the church property, out of which the poor had been mostly maintained, now by this law compelled the community to provide for them.

1604 *Tax-Paulette in France* (from its inventor, Paulet.)—
a sixtieth of the income for the inheritance of state offices—sixty years from this time there were 50,000 saleable finance and judicial offices in France.

1624 Stamps and stamp taxes began in Holland.

1642 Charles I. seeks to establish arbitrary taxation in England—one chief cause of the Revolution.

1643 The excise introduced into England.

a b c d

War and Marine.

Fourth Period: *Rise of standing armies in the fifteenth century.*

1445 *First standing armies in France*—raised to expel the English.

Institution of the *ordnance companies*, a body of 9000 horse. To these were added, 1448, *the French archers*, a *corps* of 16,000 infantry.

Introduction of military uniforms.

1458 *Standing army* in Hungary under Matt. Corvinus: corps of hussars, and the celebrated *black guards*, 1464, which he is obliged to disband, 1492.

1477 Swiss first taken into the service of the kings of France.

The Swiss infantry became the best in Christendom, as was proved in the Italian wars: they gave the first example of their power in 1315, at the battle of Morgarten, against Charles of Burgundy [p. 18 h].

1490 The German *Lanzknechte* (lancers) divided into regiments by the emperor Maximilian and his general, *Georg Von Frundsberg* (d. 1528).

The name of *Lanzknechte*, during the sixteenth century, caused dread and fear from the banks of the Garonne to the Tiber.

1490 No war in Hungary without the consent of the states.

1514 No war without the consent of the states in Würtemberg—soon adopted throughout the German empire.

1514–17 Glorious expedition of the sultan Selim against Persia and the Egyptian Mamelukes:

his army of 40,000 janizaries gained the three great victories of Tauris, Aleppo, and Cairo, subjecting Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Palestine, Egypt, and part of Arabia, to the Ottoman sceptre.

1516 Burgher-militia in Castille:

Card. Ximenes forms a corps of 30,000 men in order to keep the nobility in check.

1519 Charles V. swears, on being elected to the empire, to begin no war without the consent of the states [p. 28 b].

1520 *Rise of the great Turkish navy* under Selim I. under his successor Soliman the Turkish fleet became very formidable.

1521 *The celebrated Spanish infantry*, formed by the great generals Ferdinand and Charles V., Gonsalvo de Cordova, Pescara, Alva, etc.

Muskets brought into use in the army of Charles V. by duke Alva:

the great victory of Pavia, 1525, was chiefly gained by the well-directed fire of the Spanish musketeers.

Machiavelli, *arte della guerra:* he brings together the whole experience of antiquity.

1522 Bombs first made use of at the siege of Rhodes.

1527 Sack of Rome by the Spanish-German troops under Bourbon.

Albert Durer, *Instructions for fortifying cities*—the first work upon military architecture.

1537 Tartaglia's *Nova Scienzia*—the first application of mathematics to the science of defence: he discovered the curved path of cannon balls.

1543 *First standing army in Sweden*—1800 German troops under Gustavus Vasa.

About 1550 Formation of the Russian Strelitz corps of 40,000 men, under Czar Ivan, the Dreadful.

1563 Institution of the Freneh guards by Charles IX.

1571 The united fleet of Spain, Venice, and the Pope, under the command of Don John of Austria, obtains the victory of Lepanto over the Turks.

It consisted of 280 galleys and 8 galeasses, bearing a heavy weight of cannon, by which it mainly secured the victory, and 26,000 soldiers. The Turkish fleet consisted of 300 large galleys.

1580 Philip II. of Spain maintains an army of 280,000 men.

1588 Destruction of the Spanish Armada [see p. 30 e.]

Rise of the English naval power under Elizabeth.

1595 Formation of the Dutch navy during the struggle for independence against Spain.

The stadtholder, *Maurice*, forms *a new system of military tactics*, which gives him great advantage in the Spanish war: *close and deep order of battle*—ten or more ranks in close and deep order behind each other.

He was regarded as the greatest general of infantry since the time of the Romans.—*Spinola*, (d. 1630,) was his opponent, and the last great general of Spain.

Rise of light cavalry:

lancers fall into disuse—formation of dragoons and carabineers, who are taught the first evolutions by duke Alva and Maurice.

Rise of fortifications, in the wars of the Netherlands.

1601 Improvement of the French artillery by Sully.

1601–4 Great siege of Ostend by the Spaniards under Spinola: it held out three years and a half.

1610 Henry IV. of France maintains at the time of his death a standing army of 40,000 men.

1615 First standing army in Denmark—5000 men.

1627 Formation of a French navy by *card. Richelieu:*

in 1640 the French fleet consisted of 38 large ships, and 18 galleys.

1630 *Swedish army of Gustavus Adolphus:*

this great general effected a great change in the art of war, by making fire-arms the principal weapon instead of the pike and sword. From this time the extended line of battle, six men deep, with the wings covered by cavalry, displaced the old dense columns: he also made great use of light cavalry. He gained the victories of Leipzig and Lutzen by the well-kept-up fire of his light moveable regiment of musketeers, who, when attacked by cavalry, retreated behind the pikemen, and by the charges of his squadrons, which he placed among his infantry.

Gustavus Adolphus was the first who kept up a permanent general staff—generals Torstensohn, Horn, Banner, Wrangel, and duke Bernhard of Weimar, belonged to his school.

1632 *Wallenstein generalissimo of the imperial troops:*

in a few weeks assembles an army of 150,000 men under his standard—the counts Tilly and Pappenheim, Isolani, etc.

1643 Defeat of the celebrated Spanish infantry near Rocroi by Condé—he and Turenne become the greatest generals of the age.

1648 The princes of the German empire obtain the right of making war and peace in the treaty of Westphalia.

Agriculture, Peasantry, etc.

About 1470 Introduction of Spanish sheep into England under Edward IV.

1471 Discovery of rich silver mines in Saxony.

About 1500 Sheep-breeding flourishes in Spain under cardinal Ximenes.

Decline of agriculture in Italy through the depopulation caused by the French and Spanish wars.

1514 *Great insurrection of the peasantry in Hungary*—followed by still greater oppression.

Much land goes out of tillage in England:

Law of Henry VIII. against turning arable land into pasture—no flock of sheep to consist of more than 2000—hitherto some farmers had kept as many as 24,000.

1524 Great war of the peasantry in Germany, caused by the oppressions of the nobility and the exactions of the feudal system.

Hops and garden fruit-trees brought into England.

1532 Spanish gold mines of Zacotecas in Mexico—of Potosi in Peru, 1545.

About 1540 Salads, carrots, and turnips, first cultivated in England:

such of these vegetables as had hitherto been used were brought from Holland or Flanders. Queen Catharine, when she wanted a salad, was obliged to send a messenger thither for one.

1549 Great distresses of the common people in England: the enclosing of lands and oppressions of the gentry cause complaints and rebellion.

1556 The Russian peasantry are attached to the soil, and declared the property of the nobles.

1586 Potatoes brought to Europe by Sir F. Drake.

Agriculture encouraged in England by queen Elizabeth. The breeding of sheep much attended to—the English race-horse much improved upon the accession of the Stuarts.

1589 At this time not above one third of the land in France in cultivation—population fifteen millions—agriculture encouraged by Henry IV. and the great Sully.

English population said to decrease from the number of enclosures and the decay of tillage — it probably arose from the prohibition of exporting corn.

1604 Exportation of English wool prohibited:

Hitherto the Hanse towns had drawn immense quantities of raw wool from England, much as England does now from Germany.

1610 Decline of agriculture in Spain upon the expulsion of the Moors: its native mines are left unworked after the shipment of American gold, and the land becomes depopulated.

1648 Decline of German agriculture—a consequence of the Thirty Years' War.

About 1650 *Great and hurtful change in the condition of landed population in most of the countries of Europe.*

The nobility, leaving their country dwellings, seek for favours and distinction in the splendour of courts, and resort to the capitals: hence farmers and bailiffs take the place of proprietors.

Trade and Manufactures.

Continued from p. 24.

The discovery of America, 1492, *and the new route to India*, 1498, *entirely alters the state and course of trade.*

The trade with the new world a monopoly in the hands of the rulers.

1497 The Emperor Maximilian confirms the three imperial fairs at Leipsic, which becomes the seat of trade for the north of Germany.

1498 Portuguese under Vasco de Gama in the East Indies—see p. 26 a.

Goa the seat of the viceroy—the trade a royal monopoly.

Lisbon the great seat of European commerce:

the flourishing period of Portuguese commerce lasts till the end of the sixteenth century, when it goes to Holland.

Decline of the Arabian trade to India.

1501 Portugal acquires Brazil.

1503 First transportation of negroes to America.

The Fugger and Welser families in Augsburg:

descended from a weaver near Augsburg—the Fuggers became the Medici of Germany, and the richest merchants and princes of the time. They lent large sums to the Emperors—Charles V., when viewing the royal treasury at Paris, said, 'There is a linen-weaver at Augsburg who could pay as much as that with his own gold.'

1515 The celebrated tapestry after Raphael's Cartoons wove in the Netherlands.

1516 Flourishing period of Spanish silk and stuff manufacture: the Spanish Moors one of the most industrious class of weavers—16,000 silk and woollen looms in Seville alone.

1523 Spain acquires Mexico and Peru.

1530 Jörgens, a German, invents the spinning-wheel for spinning flax.

1536 Foundation of the celebrated silk manufacture at Lyons.

1550 Commercial treaty between England, Sweden, and the Netherlands.

Floarishing period of the Dutch linen manufacture.

Flourishing period of the Polish trading city Dantzic—at this time one of the richest cities of Europe.

1553 The English drive a considerable trade in Archangel—and with Persia across the Caspian sea.

Rise of great trading companies in England.

Decline of the Russian trade with the Hanse towns.

1560 Cosmo de Medici becomes the richest prince in Europe by trade and commerce.

Lace-making in Saxony.

1567 English manufactures much improved by the protection Eliz. affords to the Dutch refugees.

1569 The Royal Exchange built in London by Sir Thomas Gresham, the *Royal Merchant*.

Great increase of English commerce and maritime power.

1584 Virginia and other English colonies in North America (see p. 33 f)—carried on by companies—First East India Company, 1600.

The English obtain from Russia the exclusive right of trading on the Wolga, and over the Caspian sea with Persia.

1585 Decline of Antwerp—rise of Hamburg.

1589 *William Lee*, of Cambridge, invents the stocking-weaving frame.

1592 *Leipsic Easter Catalogue:*

Leipsic becomes the chief seat of the book trade for Germany and the north of Europe—hitherto Frankfort on the Maine—19 foreign booksellers attended the Leipsic fair as early as 1607.

1595 Dutch colonies in the East: Java, etc.—[see p. 32 a, and 36 a.]

The colonial trade carried on by companies.—Holland gains wealth and power by the conquest of the Portuguese colonies:

Amsterdam the seat of general trade.

1600 Whale-fishing of the English in the North seas—Greenland, Spitzbergen, etc.

1604 *French colonies:* Arcadia in Newfoundland the first.

First canal in France, Briare, between the Seine and the Loire, by Sully.

Henry IV. promotes arts and manufactures, especially the silk-trade.

Sully was opposed to the establishment of manufactures in France, as likely to draw people from agricultural pursuits and the country to live in towns, which he believed would weaken and ruin the land.

1609 Bank at Amsterdam—at Hamburg, 1619.

Flourishing period of the Dutch carrying, ship-building, and spice companies.

1610 Exportation of English wool finally prohibited—see preceding column, 1604.

Decline of Spanish manufactures upon the expulsion of the Moors.

1618 *First Danish colony:* Tranquebar, in the East Indies.

Rise of Swedish and Danish trade upon the abolition of the Hanseatic-league monopoly.

1622 The English obtain the silk-trade with Persia upon the expulsion of the Portuguese from Ormuz—*First silk-manufactory in England*, 1625.

East India cotton trade in England, 1631.

1630 *Fall of the Hanseatic League*—see p. 17 a.

The company lost its privileges in Russia, 1478—Sweden, 1536—Norway, 1560—England, 1597.

1636 Flourishing period of the *flower trade* in the Dutch cities, especially Haarlem.

Tulip roots, brought by Busbecq, the Austrian ambassador, from Constantinople, became objects of the greatest extravagance: 20,000 francs were once given for a single root—hyacinths became afterwards a favourite article.

About 1640 *First manufactories in Sweden*—by Germans and Belgians.

Political Science.

First Period—*the Middle Ages to Machiavel.*

The struggle between spiritual and temporal authority.

Second Period—*Machiavel and the Reformation.*

Nicolas Machiavelli, 1469–1527.

Secretary of state at Florence, and ambassador at several courts. He published *Discourses upon Livy*, a system of politics drawn from the study of ancient history; and *the Prince*, a system founded on what he had seen and learned in modern Europe. In these works are displayed and recommended, with much talent, that wretched system of policy called the *Machiavellian*, the leading feature of which is, that *the end sanctifies the means*, and that princes may trample under foot religion, honour, and justice, whenever they stand in the way of their interest.

Sir T. Elyot's boke of the Governor, 1531.

Sir Thomas More's, 1480–1535, *Utopia.*

Vast influence of the Reformation upon political opinions—greatly extended by the aid of the press and pamphlets.

Lutheranism led men to think of their political relations, but did not oppose or propose any form of civil government—*Calvinism* undisguisedly tended to republicanism, as it sought to promote *practical equality.*

The religious disputes of France turn men's minds upon politics, and produce

Jean Bodin's (1530–96,) great work, *De la Republique*, in which he gives the first complete essay towards a scientific treatise on politics—he strikes out a middle path between monarchy and democracy, with a strong leaning towards republicanism.

Hubert Languet's (1518-81) *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*, published under the name of Junius Brutus.

George Buchanan's (the great historian) *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, in favour of national liberty.

Justus Lipsius, 1547–1606, *VI. libri politicorum*, against Machiavel.

Juan Mariana, 1537-1623 (one of the best of Jesuits) wrote *De Rege et Regis Institutione:* burned at Paris as a revolutionary work, as it admitted that a tyrant might be destroyed.

Third Period—*from Grotius to Rousseau, politics of the English Revolution.*

Hugo Grotius, 1583-1645 at once a theologian, jurist, philosopher, classic, poet, historian, statesman, and diplomatist, laid the foundation of *national law* by his book *De Jure Belli et Pacis*, 1625.

Thomas Hobbes, 1588–1679, his *Leviathan*, in which, tracing society from a state of nature, where he places all men in a condition of perpetual war, he makes their desire for peace lead them to form a social contract, which, having once entered into, they are bound for ever to observe. *Absolute* power on the part of government, and implicit obedience on the part of the governed, he held as necessary to the well-being of a state—and the best of all forms of government is therefore the monarchical.

Salmasius [Claude Saumise], 1588–1653, *Defensio Regia pro Carolo I.*—answered by

John Milton, 1608–74, in his celebrated first and second *Defensio pro populo Anglicano.*

Swarms of political tracts during the English civil wars.

Civilisation in General.

From p. 22 b, and p. 21.

Augustine period of Arts and Science in Italy.

Painters: Raphael, Correggio, Mich. Angelo, Titian, the Caracci—*Poets:* Ariosto, Tasso, Guarino—*Architects:* Bramante, Palladio, Vignola—*Artist:* Benvenuto Cellini—*Musicians:* Palestrina, etc.

Discovery of the Laocoon—study of the antique—rise of the Opera.

Great Statesmen and Historians: Machiavelli, Guiccardini, Paoli Sarpi—*Philosophers:* Cardanus, Patricius, Telesius, Campanella.

Learning flourishes in England:

Erasmus says, England, at this time, was next to Italy, and superior to France or Germany: *Grocyn*, the patriarch of English learning, died 1519—*Linacre*, translator of Galen, 1521—Lilly—Smith—Cheke, etc.

English printers: successors of Caxton:

Wynkin de Worde, Rich. Pynson, Peter Treveris, etc.—*In Scotland*, Walter Chapman, about 1508, and his partner, And. Miller, were the first printers.—20 books printed in London between 1500 and 1510.

English writers:

Latimer, Fisher, Thomas More, d. 1535—Sir Thomas Elyot, d. 1546—W. Cavendish, d. 1557—Leland, (John), d. 1552, *English Antiquities*—John Bale, d. 1563, *Lives of British Writers*—John Knox, the Reformer, d. 1572.

St. Paul's school founded by Colet—Erasmus teaches Greek at Cambridge, 1510.

1514 Richard Croke, an Englishman, teaches Greek at Leipsic.

1517 First Greek lecture at Oxford by Fox—Greek professorship founded, 1519.

1517 *The Reformation gives a new impulse to learning:*

it calls out the genius of Reuchlin, Erasmus, Sir Thomas More, d. 1535, Ulrich, V. Hutton, etc.—Luther, by his translation of the Bible, becomes the father of German prose—Melanchthon (1492-1560) improves the Protestant schools.

Floarishing period of German painters:

Albert Durer, Lucas Kranach, Holbein.

1524 Political pamphlets have a great influence in promoting the Reformation.

1530 etc. Advance of natural science by Tycho Brahe, Kepler, Galileo, lord Bacon.

Advance of science and literature in France under Francis I., called "the father of letters."

The royal college founded—the great philologist, *Scaliger*, d. 1558—the learned printers, Robert (d. 1539) and Henry Stephens, 1528-98—Rabelais, Marot, Comines, Montaigne, Charron, etc.

Literature, Science, Navigation, and Trade flourish in England under Elizabeth, 1558–1604.

Royer Ascham, preceptor to the queen, 1515-68—Sir P. Sidney—Marlowe—*Shakspeare*—Ben Johnson—Massinger—Raleigh—Sir Francis Drake—Hollingshed—Buchanan.

Universities founded: Eton college, 1440—Wittenburg, the chief seat of Protestant theology, 1502—Frankfort on the Oder, 1500—Strasburg, 1538—Geneva, by Calvin, d. 1561, and Beza, d. 1605—Königsberg, 1544—Mexico, 1551—Jena, 1558—Milan, 1565—Leyden, 1575—Helmstadt, 1576—Edinburgh, 1581—Dublin, 1591—Giesen, 1607—Groningen, 1614—Utrecht, 1636—Kiel, 1665.

British Schools: St. Paul's, 1509—Shrewsbury school, 1551—Christ's Hospital, 1553—Westminster college, 1560—Merchant Taylor's, 1561—Rugby, 1567—Harrow, 1571—Charter House, 1611.

Brilliant period of Spanish literature and art, from the end of the sixteenth to the end of the seventeenth centuries.

Lope de Vega, Cervantes, Calderon, the Escurial—the great historians, Mariana, Herrera, de Solis.

The Portuguese Camoëns.

1582 *Academia della Crusca* at Florence, for the Italian language.

The Gregorian calendar.

1588 The first English newspaper, *The English Mercary*, by Lord Burleigh.

Floarishing period of Dutch literature and science, during the great political power and prosperity of Holland.

Rubens, Rembrandt, Vandyke—*Holland becomes the principal seat of classical literature and philology:* Heinsius, Vossius, Gronovius, Grotius, the Elzevirs—Leyden and Utrecht the chief universities.—The Dutch gardens.

New impulse to political science and general literature, by the struggle between the Stuarts and the parliament.

The Puritan theological writers and commentators in England and Scotland.

Progress in France under Henry IV.—Cardinal Richelieu.

1631 First regular French journal, the *Gazette de France*—1635 Foundation of the French Academy.

LUXURIES, MANNERS, ETC.

Decline of Chivalry.

1515 At the court of France eight in the morning was the hour for dinner; and about six people went to bed—the beautiful English princess, Mary, is said to have changed this custom.

Magnificent and brilliant court of Henry VIII.

Luxury prevails in the court of Francis I.: great influence of courtezans—rise of court intrigues.

Splendid tournament in the *field of the cloth of gold*, at the meeting of Henry VIII. and Francis I.

1519 *Ferd. Magelhaens*, a Portuguese, makes the first voyage round the world.

Chocolate brought into Spain—increased use of foreign spices general in Europe.

Looking-glasses and carpets first come into use in England.

1532 Protestant clergy adopt black clothing.

1535 Tobacco smoking first becomes known in Europe.

1538 The diving bell invented.

1553 Sealing-wax comes into use in Europe.

About 1558 the first masked ball at the French court—in England under Henry VIII.

1559 Tournaments done away with in France upon the unfortunate death of Henry II. pierced by a lance—banquets come in instead.

The English nobility still keep up the ancient magnificence in their hospitality and the number of retainers:

Queen Elizabeth's visit to Leicester at Kenilworth Castle—365 hogsheads of beer drank at it—the earl of Derby kept 240 servants.

At this time only two carriages in Paris—

One for the queen, Catherine, and one for the king's natural daughter—horses and litters were commonly used—a hundred years later there were above 300, and two hundred years later above 20,000 equipages in Paris.

The profligacy of the French court increases to a dreadful pitch under Catherine de Medici and her three sons—Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III.

Catherine keeps crowds of beautiful women, wives and maidens, at her court in order to ensnare men to her purpose—*Nightly orgies* of Hen. III.

Bull fights and Autos de Fé in Spain.

The etiquette of the Spanish court was so strict under Philip II. that the queen could only see the princes and princesses at particular times.

1560 Snuff first brought into France from Portugal by *Nicot*—'herba Nicotiana.'

Knives first made in England—Forks not yet at all in use here.

1576 Judicial astrology much in vogue during the sixteenth and to the midst of the seventeenth century.

Card. Richelieu consulted astrologers—Nostrodamus—Seni,(Wallenstein's astrologer)—William Lilly, 1602-81, and Aubrey during the civil wars in England.

Pocket watches first in use in England.

1577–80 Sir Francis Drake makes the second voyage round the world.

1577 Stroganoff, a Russian, discovers Siberia.

1589 Gallantries of the court of Henry IV. of France.

The fair Gabrielle—marchioness of Vernenil—Henry had sixty mistresses—Sully was scandalised at the dissipation of the court.

1590 Telescopes in use in the Netherlands.

1595 House of correction at Amsterdam.

1598 First regular theatre in London, the Globe, in which Shakspeare performed, opened—in Paris about the same time.

Great magnificence displayed in the Turkish, Persian, and Mogul courts: court of Soliman the Magnificent at Stamboul—of *Shah Abbas* at Ispahan, and of Akbar at Delhi.

1603 Horse-racing comes into practice in England—great attention paid to the breed of racers.

1615 Coffee at Venice—in Paris 1672—Leipsic 1694—first coffee-house in London 1636—at Marseilles 1650—in Oxford 1650.

1620 Perukes first worn at the French court.

Thermometers invented by Drebel, a German—Barometers by Torricelli, of Florence.

1623 The court of Rome, under Urban VIII., the most luxurious and splendid of Europe—extravagant magnificence of foreign cardinals and ambassadors, whom the Roman nobles endeavour to surpass.

PHILOSOPHY.

Continued from p. 24, a.

The sixteenth century is the golden period of philosophic study in Italy.

The ancient systems are renewed by neo-Platonists, and the cabalistic, magical, and religious philosophers—the scholastic philosophy of the middle ages goes quite out of vogue.

Cabalistic and magical system:

John Reuchlin, 1455–1522, *de Arte Cabalistica*, a restorer of philosophy and classical literature—*F. Geo. Zorzi*—*H. Corn. Agrippa*, 1486–1535, *de Occulta Philosophia:* a system of extravagant chimeras, in which he represents magic, the key of all the secrets of nature, under the three forms of natural, celestial, and religious. His work on the vanity and uncertainty of science had great repute—*John Wier*, 1515–1588, his follower, like Agrippa, opposed belief in *witchcraft.*

The modern Theosophists: at the head of whom stood *Theophrastus Paracelsus*, 1493–1541.

He blended chemistry and therapeutics with the neo-Platonic and cabalistic mysticism, with much extravagance; as did also *Valentine Weigel*, 1532–1588, his follower—*Jerome Cardan*, 1501–76, a celebrated physician, naturalist, and mathematician, resembled Paracelsus in his vagaries, but was much his superior in information.

Revival of Aristotle's system and its opposers.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Aristotelians divided into two sects: the *Averroists*, who held to the commentary of *Averroes*, and the *Alexandrists*, or followers of *Alexand. Aphrodisiensis.*

Peripatetics: P. Pomponatius, of Mantua, d. 1530—*Paul Jovius*, 1483–1553—*Jul. Cæs. Scaliger*, 1484–1559, the celebrated philologist—*And. Cæsalpinus*, 1509–1603, the most famous Aristotelian of his period—*Melancthon*, d. 1560—and others.

Its opposers were—F. Patrizzi, Bruno, Berigard, Magnenus, Telesius, Campanella, and chiefly

Peter Ramus, d. 1572, one of its ablest opponents—a distinguished mathematician, and father of modern logic.

Revival of Stoicism: by *Just. Lipsius*, 1547–1606.

Attempts to found new systems and particular combinations of various doctrines.

Nic. Taurellus, 1547–1606, endeavours to separate philosophy from theology, and regards reason as the proper source of philosophical knowledge.

Bern. Telesius, 1508–88, a Neapolitan, and founder of an academy at Cosenza, to oppose the Aristotelians.

Franc. Patrizzi, 1529–1593, author of a new theory of emanation.

Geord. Bruno, burnt at Rome for heresy, 1600—his system was an extension of that of the Eleatæ and Plotinus—a species of pantheism.

Sceptical writers:

Of these *Michel de Montaigne*, 1533–1592, author of the celebrated essays, was the first of modern times—he affirmed that all experience led him to believe in *the uncertainty of all human knowledge*, and in *the feebleness of all human reason.* He was followed by *Etienne Boëtie*, d. 1563, and *Pierre Charron*, 1541–1603, author of *a Traité sur la Sagesse.*

Modern Philosophy.

A free and progressive spirit of inquiry into the principles, the laws, and limits of human knowledge; with attempts to systematise and combine them.

First Period—from Bacon to Kant.

Fresh and independent attempts of reason, with a more profound and systematic spirit of investigation.

I. Attempts to ground philosophical knowledge on experiment.

Francis Bacon Lord Verulam, 1561-1626.

The most celebrated philosopher of modern times; and who, by substituting nature and experiment for the vain speculations of the schoolmen, and the method of induction for the old system of Aristotle, entirely changes the course of inquiry, and exercises the most important and beneficial influence upon succeeding philosophers.

Principal works: De dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum—Novum Organum Scientiarum.

PHYSICS.

The study of Magic, Alchemy, and Astrology prevails during the dark ages.

Improvement in medical science by

Ant. Benivieni, of Florence, d. 1502, *Alexsand. Benedetti*, of Padua, d. 1525, struggle against the Arabian system; while *Nicolaus Leonicenus*, d. 1524, revives that of Hippocrates. *Corn. Agrippa* and *Paracelsus*, (*see col. a*) physicians, and chemists, also aid this science by their writings.

Great change in natural philosophy from the time of Copernicus.

Astrology and magic are driven out by astronomy, mathematics, and mechanics, as is alchemy by chemistry, and demonology by natural history.

Now about begins the period of great discoveries in physics, and of deep calculations: *mathematics give life, vigour, and certainty to the study of natural philosophy.*

Nicholas Copernicus, 1473–1543, the creator of modern astronomy.

Born at Thorn—discovers, one hundred years before the use of telescopes, *the true system of the universe.* His great work, *de Orbium Cœlestium Revolutionibus*, was only printed a short time before his death. His system was condemned by a pope's bull 1616, which was not revoked till 1821.

The study of Botany and Zoology begins to revive.

1533 Botanic gardens at Padua 1577, Leyden, &c.

Natural historians:

Conrad Gesner, 1516–65, of Zurich, the German Pliny—*Ulysses Aldrovandus*, of Bologna, 1522–1605, zoology—*Andreas Cæsalpinus*, d. 1603, botanist—the first who ranged plants in classes and orders—*Geo. Agricola*, d. 1555, mineralogy—*Bart. Eustachi*, d. 1574, Anatomy—*Gab. Fallopio*, d. 1563, Comparative Anatomy—*Hieron. Cardano*, d. 1575, Mathematics—*And. Vesalius*, of Brussels, d. 1564, his celebrated work on anatomy, with plates from nature by *Titian*—*Nic. Tartaglia*, d. 1557, founder of the science of gunnery—*Gian. B. de la Porta*, d. 1615, Natural Magic—Camera Obscura—and *De Humana Physiognomia*, whereby he became the father of physiognomy.

Tycho Brahe, 1546–1601, a Dane, and celebrated astronomer—he adhered to the Ptolemaic system, which he greatly improved.

Telescopes invented about this time—improved by

Galileo de Galilei, 1564-1642—

the father of modern physics—founder of statics—discoverer of the laws of falling bodies—pendulum, &c.

William Gilbert, celebrated English physician, d. 1603—*discovers electricity.*

John Kepler, 1571–1630, the greatest astronomer of the sixteenth century. He discovers the Kepleran laws of the elliptical course of the planets, &c.—the foundation of the Newtonian system of *gravity*—by his *Dioptrica* he founds the science of optics.

John Napier invents logarithms, 1614.

Will. Snell, d. 1626, Dutchman, refraction of rays of light.

William Harvey, d. 1657, founder of modern physiology by his discovery of the circulation of the blood.

Evangel. Torricelli, d. 1647, inventor of the barometer—discoveries respecting air, light, and space.

Helmont, d. 1644—chemical discoveries.

HISTORY, ETC.

ENGLISH HISTORIANS.

The Chronicles of Englode, with the fruit of Timis, *St. Albans*, 1483—Caxton's Chronicle—The Chronicles of England, with the Dedes of Popes and Emperors, and also the description of England—*Wynkin de Worde*, 1528—another by *Pynson*, 1516—another by *Byddel*, 1539—another by *Thomas Petyt*, 1543—and several others.

Chronicles by *Ralph Holinshed*, d. 1581—*Froissart*, translated by Berners—*Fabyan*, d. 1512—*Grafton*—*Hall*, d. 1547—*Hardyng's*, &c. collected and republished in *Lond.* 1807, &c.

John Stowe, 1525–1605, Summarie of English Chronicles.

Arthur Kelton's Chron. 1547.

John Leland, d. 1552, English antiquarian.

John Bale, 1495–1563, Lives of British Writers.

Geo. Buchanan, 1506–82, History of Scotland.

1587 *John Fox*, Book of Martyrs.

N. Fitzherbert, d. 1617, Biography.

Sir T. North, translation of Plutarch.

I. Pits, 1560-1616, Biog. of Kings, Bishops, &c.—*Rich. Knolles*, d. 1610, Turkish Hist.

William Camden, 1551–1603, history and antiquities.

Henry Spelman, 1562–1641.

Walter Raleigh, 1552–1617, History of the World, and other works.

John Speed, 1555–1629, Hist. of Britain to James I.

Sam. Daniel, d. 1619, Hist. of England—*John Hayward*, d. 1627, the same.

H. B. Cotton, 1570–1631, Antiquities.

Lord Herbert, 1581–1648, Life of Hen. VII.—*Rich. Baker*, d. 1645, Chronicles.

Thomas Fuller, 1608–1661, Church History, Worthies of Devon, &c.

Voyages and Travels.

Francis Drake, 1545–96, the first Englishman, and the second commander, who sails round the world.

John Hawkins, 1520–95, voyage to Guinea.

John Davis, d. 1609, three voyages for the discovery of a north-west passage.

Richard Hakluyt, 1553–1616, *Collection of Voyages by Englishmen.*

Samuel Purchas, 1577–1628, his Pilgrimages.

ITALIAN HISTORIANS:

MACHIAVELLI, d. 1527, the first of modern classical historians—*Storie Fiorentine.*

FRAN. GUICCIARDINI, of Florence, d. 1540, *Storia d'Italia.*

PIETRO BEMBO, Venetian, d. 1547, History of Venice.

PAUL JOVIUS, d. 1552, *Hist. sui Temp.*

GEO. VASARI, the painter, d. 1574, Lives of Painters, &c.

CARL. SIGONIO, d. 1585.

Paol. Paruta, d. 1598.

CÆSAR BARONIUS, d. 1607, *Annales Eccles.*

PAOL. SARPI, d. 1622, History of the Council of Trent.

DAVILA, d. 1631—BENTIVOGLIO, d. 1644—STRADA, d. 1619.

SPANISH HISTORIANS:

Sepulveda, d. 1572—*Diego Hurtado de Mendoza*, d. 1575—*Ocampo*, d. 1578—*Gomez*, d. 1580—*Zurita*, d. 1580—*Morales*, d. 1590—*Ant. Perez*, d. 1614—*Sandoval*, d. 1621.

JUAN MARIANA, d. 1623, the first great Spanish historian—the second was

Ant. Herrera, d. 1625.

JOAO DE BARROS, d. 1570, the Portuguese Livy.

GERMAN:

Carion's Chronicle, 1532—*Johan. Sleidan*, d. 1556, *de Statu Religionis, etc.*

1559–74 *Historia Eccles.* by the *Centuriæ Magdeburg.*

Busbeq, d. 1592, *Epistolæ.*

FRENCH HISTORIANS:

Mostly Memoirs from the time of Comines:

Mart. and *Guil. Bellay*, d. 1559 and 1543—*Tavannes*, d. 1573—*Blaise de Monluc*, d. 1577—*Brantome*, d. 1614—*Marguerite de Valois*, d. 1615.

DE THOU, 1553–1617, *Historia sui Temporis*—the first real historical work of the French.

SULLY, d. 1641, *Memoirs.*

ARCHITECTURE.

From p. 57, d.

1500–1650.

FOURTH PERIOD.—*Roman Architecture.*

I. *Italian Architects:*

Fr. Lazzari Bramante, 1444-1514.

GIUL. DA SANGALLO, d. 1517, and MICHAEL ANGELO, revived the elegance of the Grecian, and the splendour of the Roman architecture in Italy.

St. Peter's, at Rome, the most magnificent building of modern times, 1513–1614—various palaces, &c.

Other Italian Architects:—RAPHAEL, the painter—BALD. PERUZZI, d. 1536—GIUL. ROMANO—ANT. SANGALLO, d. 1546—AND. CONTUCCIO, d. 1570—GALEAZZO ALESSI, d. 1572—PIRRO LIGORIO, d. 1580—G. B. DA VIGNOLA, 1507–73: his writings had considerable influence—BART. AMMANATI, d. 1592—AND. PALLADIO, d. 1580—DOM. FONTANA, d. 1607—AL. VITTORIA, d. 1608—V. SCAMOZZI, d. 1616—CAR. MADERNO, d. 1629—NIGETTI, d. 1649.

Sculptors:—LORENZETTO—MICH. ANGELO—GIUL. and ANT. DA SANGALLO—BANDINELLI—BENEVENUTO CELLINI, d. 1570, &c.

Discovery of Antiques:—The Apollo at Antium—the *Laocoon* in the baths of Titus.

II. *English Buildings under the Tudors and Stuarts:*—

Richmond palace—*Henry VII.'s chapel* in West. abbey, 1502—Abbey church, Bath, 1507—King's Coll. chapel, Camb. finished 1517—*Hampton Court*, by Card. Wolsey—Colleges in Oxford and Cambridge—Old Somerset House, Strand, by JOHN OF PADUA, 1549—JOHN SHUTE publishes the first scientific work on architecture, 1563—THEOD. HAVEUS, fl. 1570—JOHN THORPE—ROBT. ADAMS, fl. 1590—RALPH SIMONS—GERARD CHRISTMAS.

THOS. HOLTE, the Schools, Merton and Wadham colleges, Oxford.

Mansions:—Burleigh, Linc. 1580—Kenilworth, 1575—Knowle, 1570—Penshurst, 1570.

Inigo Jones, 1572-1652,

Introduces the Roman style, and ranks as the greatest architect of England next to Wren—Palace of Whitchall—St. Paul's, Covent Garden: the ancient part of Greenwich Hospital, part of Wilton House—Town Hall of Abingdon—beautiful river-front of Somerset House, now no more, &c.

Sculptors:—Mausoleum of Hen. VII. fin. 1519 by PIET. TORRIGIANO—RI. STEPHENS, ab. 1590, earl of Suffolk's tomb at Boreham—MAXIM. POWTRAN (or COLTE) fl. 1607—NICH. STONE, 1586–1647—EDW. PIERCE, d. 1598—HUBERT SOEUR, (Frenchman), &c.

The earl of Arundel, d. 1645: a great patron and collector of works of art—the Arundelian marbles and statues at Oxford.

III. *Spanish buildings under Ferd., Charles V., Philip II., III., IV.*

Cathedral at Seville, 1506–12—at Salamanca, by HONTANON, 1513—palace Medina Celi at Seville, 1520—palace of Charles V. in the Alhambra, by Machuca, after 1527—the Escurial, 1563–86, &c.

Sculptors:—FELIPE DE BORGONA, 1516—sepulchre of Ferd. and Isabel. at Granada, 1516—the *Arfe* family celebrated for their works in gold and silver.

IV. *French Architecture from Fra. I. to Louis XIV.*

Fontainebleau, by SERLIO and PRIMATICCIO—commencement of the Louvre at Paris, after the drawings of *Lescot*, d. 1571—Hôtel de Ville at Paris, 1533—PHILIBERT DE LORME, d. 1578, began the Tuilleries—the Luxemberg, 1615—the Palais Royal, by LE MERCIER, d. 1660, who also built the Sorbonne and church of St. Roch.

Sculptors:—J. GOUJON, d. 1572—PILON, d. 1590—statue of Henry IV. on the Pont-Neuf at Paris.

V. *German and Dutch Architecture.*

The Exchange at Antwerp, 1531—at Amst. 1608–13—council house at Augsburg, 1614–20—Hôtel de Ville at Amst. 1646, the masterpiece in this style, by VAN CAMPEN, d. 1658.

Sculptors:—PET. VISCHER, d. 1530—B. ENGELHURGER, 1508—ALEX. COLON, 1566.

VI. *Indian Architecture under the Great Mogul.*

Sepulchre of Akbar, near Agra—that of Shah Jehan—magnificent palace of red granite at Delhi.

VII. *Persian, under the Sofis.*

Splendid buildings of Shah Akbar at Ispahan—the great bazaar, which Chardin calls the finest in the world—the great bridge, &c.

In this period were founded the principal museums of antiquities and sculptures in Italy, &c.

MUSIC.

See p. 24, c.

About 1450 counterpoint rapidly improves—canons and fugues come into use, by the compositions of *J. Dunstable*, an Englishman, d. 1468—*Dr. John Hambois*, fl. 1470—*Dr. Robt. Fayrfax*, *Sir Thos. Phelyppes*—*John Taverner*, organist of Cardinal (viz. Christ Ch.), Oxon—*John Macbeck*, organist of Windsor—JOHN WHITE, MS. in Christ Ch. Oxon, famous in choral music,

200 composers, mostly German and French, fl. 1450–1480—fugues and canons in the severe style.

I. *Flemish School:*—WILLÆRT, 1490–1563, founder of the *Venetian* school—ORLANDO LASSO, 1530–94, the greatest master of this Flemish school.

II. *Germans:*—MARTIN LUTHER, revives psalmody, and makes congregational singing an essential part of the liturgy; LUDG. SENFL was his favourite composer.

III. *Italian:*—*C. Porta* founds the Lombard school—*Viola*, *Zarlino*, author of *Instituzioni Harmoniche*, embodying all the systems up to this time, 1571—*Philip of Neri*, b. 1515, invents *sacred oratorios;* and *Giov. Animuccia*, d. 1569, first composes them.

Palestrina, 1529-94, founder of the Roman school and of modern Ital. church music, brings choral harmony to the highest perfection—his disciples *Nanini*, *the Gabrieli.*

GESUALNO, *principe di Venosa*, d. 1615, founder of the Neapolitan school—*celebrated madrigals.*

Cremona violins, the best by *Stradivari*, *Amati*, *Guarneri.*

About 1600 *castrati* in the pope's chapel at Rome: *castrationes ad honorem Dei* expressly recommended by a papal bull.

From the end of the Sixteenth to the middle of the Seventeenth Century:

First attempt at recitative style—rise of the opera and of concerted church music—afterwards of dramatic melodies and songs, instrumental accompaniments, &c.

Italian:

Establishment of the opera at Florence: VINC. GALILEI, Jeremiah's Lament. with violin acc.—JACOPI PERI, *Dafne*, the first serious opera—ORAZIO VECCHI, first opera buffa, 1597.

Cl. de Monteverde, 1570–1651, Venetian, discovers the harmony of the dominant, compound discords, &c., the greatest composer of his time.

At Rome:—*G. Caccini*, 1600—GREG. ALLEGRI, 1590–1640.

L. VIADINI, of Lodi—first gives a melody to the bass—invents figured basses—founder of church concerts.

Giacomo Carissimi, 1528–1674, of Padua—father of dramatic melody.

BENEVOLI, masses for sixteen voices—CESTI, operas—CAVALLI, of Venice, organist and singer, 45 operas—his Jason, 1649.

English Musicians of this period:

Thos. Tallis, d. 1585, father of English musicians—one of the greatest composers of Europe—celebrated song in 40 parts.

WILL. BIRD, fl. 1575–1623, famous church music—*Non Nobis Domine.*

W. BLITHEMAN, organist of the chapel royal to queen Eliz.—DR. JOHN BULL, 1563–1622, music professor at Gresham college—Thos. MORLEY, pupil of Bird, d. 1604, his famous burial service.

Celebrated Virginal book of queen Elizabeth.

ORLANDO GIBBONS, 1583–1625, madrigals and church music—he combined fine harmony, simplicity, and grandeur.

a b c d e f

Poetry and Works of Imagination.

English.

English Poetry under the Tudors, &c.

Little addition, and no improvement, in English poetry for a century after Chaucer's death.

William Dunbar, 1465–1530—*Gawin Douglas*, 1475–1522, Virgil—*Scottish poets.*

Lydgate, d. about 1446, 'The Warres of Troy,' 'Fall of Prynces,' &c. &c.

James I. of Scotland, 1437,—Harry the Minstrel.

Stephen Hawes, 'Pastime of Pleasure,' 1517—the best poem of this century.

'The Nut-Brown Maid,' a beautiful ballad, anon. about 1520.

John Skelton, d. 1529, poet laureate.

Thomas Wyatt, d. 1541, and *Henry Howard, earl of Surrey*, beheaded 1546: the first English poetry in blank verse—first English sonnets—their works produce a great effect upon English literature.

Sir Philip Sidney, 1554–1586, 'Arcadia,' a pastoral romance, 'Defence of English Poesy,' &c.

Thomas Tusser, 1520–80, 'Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.'

Rise of the English Drama.

The earliest dramatic productions of England were, *miracle-plays*, or *mysteries*, founded upon scriptures, or lives of the saints. The earliest known piece acted in Europe was *The Miracle of St. Catherine*, performed prior to 1119 at Dunstable.

1268 Miracle plays performed at Chester (*The Chester Mysteries*) till 1577:
supposed to have been translated from the French by *Ralf Higden*—the clergy were the authors and actors of the earliest English mysteries; churches and monasteries the theatres.

John Bale, 1495–1563, his religious plays, printed 1538: he was the first who applied the words *tragedy* and *comedy* to English dramatic pieces.

Moralities (moral plays), in which the characters were allegorical representations of vices and virtues, as Truth, Justice, Peace, &c., were first introduced under *Henry VI.* and attained their highest perfection under *Henry VII.*—'Nature,' and others, by *Henry Medwall*, about 1480—'Magnificence,' by *John Skelton*—and other moralities by *W. Wager*, *Fulwell*, *T. Lupton*, &c. about 1500.

Moralities resembling tragedy and comedy, after 1560:—'Tom Tiler and his Wife'—'The Conflict of Conscience,' by *N. Woodes*—'The Disobedient Child,' by *T. Ingelend*—'Cambyses,' by *T. Preston*—and others.

1549 All kinds of stage plays forbidden by the council of Edward VI.

Latin plays acted at the universities, Eton, and other large schools.

Nicholas Udal writes, about 1540, 'Ralph Roister Doister,'—
the first English comedy.

John Still writes, about 1566, 'Gammer Gurton's Needle.'

Thomas Sackville, earl of Dorset, 1527–1608, poet and statesman, writes, in conjunction with *Thomas Norton*, d. 1584, 'Ferrex and Porrex,' (or 'Gorbudoc'), 1561—
the first regular English tragedy.

Lewis Wager's 'Life and Repentance of Mary Magdalen,' 1567.

George Gascoigne, d. 1577, poet, author of the first prose comedy, and of 'Jocasta,' the second tragedy, in blank verse.

John Heywood, d. 1565, author of various *interludes*, of which he may be considered the inventor. He also wrote 'The Spider and Flie,' and other poems.

Iasper Heywood, 1535–97, plays from Seneca.

Edmund Spenser, about 1553-96.

John Davis, 1570–1626, 'Scourge of Folly,' &c.

John Owen, d. 1622, Latin epigrams.

Fulke Greville, lord Brooke, 1544–1628, poetical treatises.

E. Fairfax, d. 1632, Tasso.

Michael Drayton, d. 1631, 'Polyolbion,' 'Nymphidia,' &c.

John Donne, (celebrated divine), d. 1631, satires and miscellaneous poems.

G. Sandys, d. 1643, 'Paraphrase upon the Psalms,' &c.

Phineas Fletcher, d. 1650, 'Purple Island,' &c.

George Wither, 1588–1677, satirical poems, &c.

William Browne, 1590–1645, 'Britannia's Pastorals.'

William Habington, 1605–54, 'Castara.'

Francis Quarles, d. 1644, 'Emblems,' &c.

John Harrington, 1561–1612, Ariosto.

Samuel Daniel, 1562–1619, 'Civil Wars,' sonnets, &c.

Sir John Davies, 'Immortality of the Soul,' &c.

Thomas Carew, d. 1639, love elegies, &c.

William Drummond, d. 1649, sonnets, &c.

Giles Fletcher, d. 1623, 'Christ's Victorys,' &c.

Sir William Davenant, 1605–68, dramatist and poet, 'Gondibert.'

Richard Lovelace, 1618–58.

Alex. Brome, 1620–60, songs and poems.

Robt. Herrick, d. ab. 1660, 'Hesperides,' and other poems.

John Milton, 1608-74.

John Suckling, d. 1641—*Ed. Waller*, 1605–1687—*Abr. Cowley*, 1618–67, celebrated lyrics.

Samuel Butler, 1612-80,
'Hudibras.'

Andrew Marvel, 1620–78, letters and poems.

The Drama.

1579 *Mayor and corporation of London oppose theatrical performances, and they are forbidden by the council.*

Whetstone's 'Promos and Cassandra,' 1578, on which Shakspeare founded his 'Measure for Measure.'

Numerous plays were written between 1568–80—*R. Edwards*, *T. Wilmot*, *Thos. Hughes*, and others.

Golden period of the old English Drama:

Christopher Marlowe, d. 1593, a great improver of dramatic blank verse: wrote also poems.

Robt. Greene, d. 1592, wrote also many prose tracts interspersed with verses.

John Lyly, the author also of 'Euphues.'

George Peele, d. about 1596; wrote also poems.

Thos. Kyd.

Thomas Lodge, d. 1625; wrote also poems and prose tracts.

Thomas Nash, d. 1601; chiefly distinguished as the author of satirical prose tracts.

1598 Foundation of the Globe theatre, Southwark, in which Shakspeare acted.

William Shakspeare, 1564-1616.

George Chapman, 1634; celebrated also for his translation of Homer, &c.

Thomas Dekker; also prose tracts, &c.

Thomas Heywood; the author also of 'The Hierarchy of the Blessed Angels,' &c.

Francis Beaumont, 1555-1615,
(and)
John Fletcher, 1576-1625.

John Marston, d. 1614.

Ben Jonson, d. 1637.

Thomas Middleton.

John Webster.

John Ford, d. ab. 1651.

Philip Massinger, d. 1640.

James Shirley, 1596–1666.

1625–40 Numerous masks at court, &c., patronised by the queen of Charles I.

Prynne's 'Histriomastix,' 1633.

1642–47 Ordinances of the Long Parliament against stage plays.

The drama remains under a cloud till the Restoration.

Italian.

Poets during the Italian wars of France and Spain; and during the predominance of the latter.

Mich. Buonarotti, the great Florentine painter, d. 1564—and
Pict. Bembo, d. 1547, lyrics in the style of Petrarch: splendid prose writer.

N. Machiavelli, comedies and novels.

Matt. Bandello, d. 1562, 140 novels.

Jac. Sannazaro, d. 1530, 'Arcadia,' a pastoral romance.

Agost. Beccari, d. 1590, dramatic pastorals.

Giov. Ruccellai, d. 1526, 'Le Api.'

Luigi Alamanni, d. 1556, 'Della Coltivazione,' &c.

Giov. Giorg. Trissino, d. 1550, 'Italia Liberata,' &c.

Ludovico Ariosto, 1474-1533,
'Orlando Furioso,' and five comedies after Plautus and Terence.

Bernardo Tasso, d. 1569, 'Amadis'—he was father of

Torquato Tasso, 1544-1595,
'Gierusalemme Liberata,' 'Amynta,' &c.

Giambattista Guarini, 1537-1612,
'Il pastor fido,' &c., the last of the Augustine period of Italian poetry, which from this time begins to decline.

The burlesque poems of *Barbier Burchiello*, d. 1448—*Fran. Berni*, d. 1536—and *Folengo*, of Mantua, d. 1544, are highly celebrated.

Crocce, d. about 1620, the popular romance 'Bertoldo.'

Aless. Tassoni, d. 1635, founder of the mock heroic: 'Secchia Rapita.'

Leppi, d. 1644.

Fran. Bracciolini, d. 1645, 'Scherno degli Dei,' a mock heroic.

Giamb. Marino, 1569–1625, 'Adonis,' &c.: bombast instead of poetry.

Chiabrera, d. 1637, and *Testi*, 1646, two superior lyrics poets.

Filicaja, d. 1707, revives the national taste and feelings.

Spanish and Portuguese.

Flourishing period of Spanish Poetry, formed upon the Italian.

Juan Boscan, d. before 1544, father of Castilian poesy, sonnets after Petrarch.

Garcilaso de la Vega, d. 1536, eclogues, &c.

Gil Vincente, d. 1557:
said to have introduced the regular drama into Europe—founder of the Portuguese drama by his 'Autos'—tragedies, comedies, and farces.

Saa de Miranda, d. 1558, sonnets, the first Portuguese classical poet.

Jorge de Montemayor, d. 1561, pastorals and novels.

Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, d. 1575, father of Spanish prose in his humourous novel 'Lazarillo de Tormes.'

Fern. de Herrera, d. after 1578, odes.

Ant. Ferreira, d. 1569.

Luis de Camoens, 1524-79.
Portuguese poetry declines upon the Spanish conquest.

The brothers *Leon* and *Bart. de Argensola*, 1613 and 1631.

Christ. de Castillejo, d. 1596, witty erotic songs.

Luis de Gongora, d. 1627, 'Des Estilo Culto.'

Alonso de Ercilla, d. after 1590, 'La Araucana,' epic.

Miguel de Cervantes, 1547-1616.
'Don Quixote,' poems, and novels.

Lope de Vega, 1562-1635,
author of eight hundred dramatic pieces—his works, among which are some excellent novels, fill 133,225 pages: more than any other standard writer.

Pedro Calderon de la Barca, 1601-87,
numerous dramatic pieces of all descriptions.

Ant. de Solis, the historian and dramatist, d. 1686—*Aug. Moreto*, about 1654, another dramatist.

Villegas, d. 1669, the Spanish Anacreon.

Franc. de Quevedo, 1580–1645, the Spanish Rabelais.

French.

Poets during the Huguenot wars, &c., to the reign of Louis XIV.

Clement Marot, 1495–1544, epigrams, songs, &c.

Margaret, queen of Navarre, d. 1549, mysteries, farces, the 'Heptameron,' 100 novels.

Pierre de Ronsard, d. 1585, called the prince of French poets.

Etienne Jodelle, d. 1573,
founder of the modern French drama, upon the classic model—his 'Cleopatra,' &c.

Other dramatists:—Rob. Garnier, d. 1601—*La Peyrouse*, author of 'Medea,' the first tragedy in rhyming Alexandrines—*Jean de Rotrou*, d. 1650—*J. Mairet*, d. 1680, the immediate forerunners of Corneille, &c.

Francois Rabelais, 1483-1553,
satirical romance.

François de Malherbe, 1555–1628, father of French lyric poetry.

Regnier, d. 1613, father of classic French satiric poetry.

Honoré d' Urfé, 1567–1625, 'Astrée,' a pastoral.

1592 Foundation of the *Theatre Françoise*, and, 1600, of the *Theatre du Marais*—1645 First Italian opera.

German.

Period from the Reformation to the Thirty Years' War.

Melchior Pfinzting, 1481–1535, 'Tewrdanneck,' an epic.

Sacred lyrical poetry cultivated by the protestant clergy, &c.

Martin Luther and his contemporaries.

Formation of the German drama:

Hans Sachs, 1494-1576,
shoe-maker and meistersänger at Nuremberg—author of numerous facetious pieces and revels—founder of the German drama.

Jacob Ayrer, d. about 1618, dramatist.

Many English comedians in Germany—plays at the Marrionet theatre.

Johann Fischart, 1511–1581, satirist and translator of Rabelais.

Rollenhagen, d. 1609, 'Froschmäusler,' a mock heroic.

Catholic Lyrics:—Balde, d. 1608—*Von Spee*, d. 1635, jesuit—*Ang. Silesius*, d. 1677, mystic poet.

Protestant Lyrics:—Paul Melissus, d. 1602—*Rud. Weckherlin*, about 1651. *Paul Gerhardt*, d. 1676, the finest sacred lyric poet after Luther. *Paul Flemming*, d. 1640.

Martin Opitz, 1597-1639,
the father of modern German poetry—*the French school introduced.*

Andreas Gryphius, 1616–64, father of the modern German drama.

Logau, d. 1635, epigrams—*Lauremberg*, d. 1659, satires.

Hoffmannswaldau, 1618–79, and *Lohenstein*, d. 1683, bombastic writers.

Sundry Nations.

Poles:—Kochanowski, 1532–84, the Polish Pindar—*Sarbiewski*, 1595–1640, Latin odes: the Polish Horace.

Dutch Poets, &c.:—Pieter Corn. Hooft, 1581–1647, tragedy and pastoral.

Jost van der Vondel, 1587–1679, the greatest dramatic poet of Holland.

Jacob Cats, 1577–1660, the Dutch Fontaine.

Education.

Education, which during the dark ages had been confined to monasteries, the clergy, and some few of noble rank, receives a vast impulse by the discovery of the art of printing, and the Reformation; the latter creating a new desire for knowledge among almost every class, and the former facilitating the means of acquiring it.

The foundations of Oxford and Cambridge, ranking among the foremost universities of the world for wealth, learning, and knowledge, and the great schools of Winchester, 1373, Eton, 1440, &c., had raised the intellectual and moral character of the English nation, and more especially of her clergy, to a high point of celebrity.

Erasmus, d. 1536—treatise *de pueris Instituendis.*

Colet, d. 1519, founder of St. Paul's school, 1509, tutor to queen Elizabeth. He was so highly esteemed by Erasmus, that he calls him the *unicus præceptor.*

About 1524.
Luther and *Melancthon*, by their writings and exertions, promote the work of education, especially in Germany.
Luther's letter to the magistrates of all the cities of Germany, desiring that everywhere Christian schools should be maintained.

Roger Ascham, 1515–68, tutor of queen Elizabeth, 'The Schoolmaster.'

Foundation of Brasennose, Corpus, and Christ Church, Oxford, as well as of other colleges. Numerous free-grammar schools in various parts of England.

Foundation of Jesuit colleges about the middle of the sixteenth century, by the Pope, in opposition to the Protestant schools.
The first at Coimbra, in Portugal—the celebrated *Aqua Viva*, d. 1615, the planner of the Jesuits' school system. This order regarded education as their great instrument; in Catholic nations it fell almost entirely into their hands; the lower, as well as the higher, and even the highest classes, were under their tuition.

The circle of learning still too confined—men scarcely yet dared to think as they would, and still less did they dare to communicate what they thought.

Lord Bacon, d. 1626, reformer of philosophy, by his 'Advancement of Learning,' and other works, improves the method of communicating and acquiring knowledge.

GOVERNMENT.

FIFTH PERIOD continued—*Absolute Monarchies.*

1652 *First breaking up of a Polish diet by the Liberum veto—the privilege of every noble*: up to this time the exercise of it had been respectfully restrained; and Sizinski, who first brought it into use, has been generally denounced.

1653 *Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector of England.*

1653 Absolute monarchy established in France: the king declares in parliament, with a riding-whip in his hand, *"l'etat c'est moi" (I am the state.)*

1653 *Re-establishment of Intendants in France,* wholly dependent upon the minister, as deputy managers in all military, financial, judicial, and police matters.

The division of France into thirty-two *general-intendancies* continued till the Revolution, when Necker sought to place the government of the provinces under representative corporations. The Revolution created municipalities—Napoleon set them aside, and created *prefects:* and the latter *system of centralisation* has also been preserved by the new regulations for the departments and municipalities of 1833.

In Germany the collegial system holds—the county colleges being composed partly of doctors and partly of the nobility.

In England the ancient Anglo-Saxon system has been preserved. The affairs of the counties are managed by justices of the peace and grand juries, who meet at Quarter Sessions.

These justices are appointed by the minister of the day, who, of course, leans towards his party; but, whoever may be minister, the present system gives to the landed aristocracy almost absolute power over all county affairs: they administer their own game and poor laws, and return their own members to parliament.

1660 *Absolute monarchy in Denmark, and depression of the nobles:*

The third estate confer absolute power upon the king—the nobles still enjoy all great state places—new creations of nobility 1671.

Restoration of the Stuarts in England, 1660.

1670 Austrian despotism in Hungary under Leopold I.

1679 *The Habeas Corpus Act establishes personal security in England.*

Arbitrary imprisonments *(Lettres de Cachet)* in common use in France.

1687 Hungary an hereditary monarchy in the male line, under Leopold I.

The crown declared no longer elective, and the right of resistance annulled.

1688 Second Revolution in England: *Abdication of James II.—Accession of William III., prince of Orange.*—The people take little part in this change, and get nothing by it: *the aristocracy are still all in all.*

1689 *Bill of Rights:* legislation and taxation only by parliament—right of petition secured—no standing army in time of peace—freedom of speech in parliament—see p. 42 b.

1692 *Liberty of the Press in England.—The surest guarantee of national liberty, which can never be destroyed while it lasts, but by want of virtue in the people.*

The stamp duty, and the want of a national system of education, still deprive the third estate of this security.

1697 Last meeting of the Cortes in Portugal.

1701 *Act of Settlement in England:* limiting the power of the crown, and increasing that of the aristocracy—see p. 42.

Whigs and Tories first heard of about 1704.—The great difference between these two parties, in principles, is, that the tory venerates *all that exists,* and fears to risk improvement, lest he should destroy: while the whig is for lopping away abuses, and for safe and continuous progress towards social perfection—thus the tory dreads knowledge, lest it should disturb society: the whig loves it, because it improves society. The liberty of the press, the right of free inquiry, toleration, and any extension of political power to the people, are all violently opposed by the tory, and advocated by the whig—the former loves his country, but in it he only sees the crown, the church, and the landed aristocracy; the patriotism of the whig includes all these, and professes to take in besides the great body of the people.

1707 *Union of England and Scotland* [see p. 42].

1713 *Despotic monarchy in Spain:*

National liberty completely overthrown by the French house of Anjou—the Justizia in Aragon abolished—Salic law of succession established—Ministry of Alberoni till 1719.

Pragmatic Sanction in Austria, in favour of Maria Theresa [see p. 43 e].

The monarchy indivisible and hereditary in the first-born, of male or female descent.

1716 The Bill of Rights infringed in England under George I. by seven year parliaments and a standing army.

1720–43 Swedish crown again elective upon the death of Charles XII.

The supreme power in the hands of the states and the perpetual state-council—Diet every three years, for three months—the states have legislative power, and of war and peace, independently of the king.

1721–42 *Ministry of Walpole, and systematic corruption of the House of Commons by the government* [see p. 42 e].

Peter the Great in Russia allowed arbitrarily to name his successor.

Law in Russia respecting the fourteen grades of nobility, which are settled according to military rank: eight hereditary; six personal.

Administration of Fleury in France, 1726–43.

Administration of Pitt the elder in England, 1757–61.

1764 Russian despotism in Poland under Catharine II.

1770 Freedom of the Press in Denmark till 1799.

1771–74 Dissolution of the parliament of Paris.

1772 *First depression of the aristocracy of Sweden by Gustavus III.*

New constitution: the government restored to what it was in 1760—consent of the states necessary for legislation, taxation, and offensive war—the imperial chamber to counsel: the king to decide.

1775 Revolt of the English Colonies of North America: *Declaration of Independence,* 1776.——1787 Constitution: the thirteen united states a federative republic—a president every four years—a congress composed of two chambers, the senate, and house of representatives: the first example of the representation of a whole nation without reference to rank or property—*universal suffrage*—no qualification required for members, who are allowed six dollars a-day each for their expenses—*Washington the first President,* till 1797 (d. 1799): one of the greatest patriots that ever lived.

Each of the separate states, forming together *the United States,* has its separate government and constitution: in all, the government is divided into the three parts of executive, legislative, and judicial—they all adopt the representative principle—they are all republican.

No titled nobility—trial by jury—freedom of the press—no established religion—right of all to bear arms and to petition government.

Sixth Period: *Revolutionary Period—foundation of constitutional governments,* 1792.

The French Revolution gives new force to the opinion of the *sovereignty of the people:* the *Declaration of the rights of man* fixes the original foundation of government upon liberty and equality. Struggle between this natural, reasonable, and unalienable right of the people, with the prescriptive right of the feudal nobility and the divine right of kings.—In France, the ancient feudal system, which there had become dreadfully oppressive, was overthrown in one night, and the hereditary nobility and clergy destroyed. Improvement in constitutional government by the establishment of a well-balanced system, composed of the people, the aristocracy, and king. Struggle of liberalism with aristocracy and despotism. Rise of the new aristocracy of the *doctrinaires,* viz. of intelligence and learning—of officials and capitalists.

The French Revolution—see p. 46 b. *Declaration of the rights of man,* upon the motion of *La Fayette,* 20th Aug., 1789, the foundation of the first constitution—freedom and equality, the free and unfettered development of the human powers: establishment of the three great supports of free government, *freedom of the press, trial by jury,* and *the national guard*—the municipal system restored—ancient distinction of ranks destroyed: all Frenchmen are citizens, and as such equal—the ancient division of provinces done away, and France divided into eighty-three departments.

1791 *France a constitutional monarchy:*—the suffrage qualification fixed at the payment of direct taxes to the amount of three days' labour, (2s. 6d.)—no qualification for candidates.

Act of union and security in Sweden by the dissolution of the perpetual council, by which the king obtains the right of war and peace.

1792 *The French Republic:* sovereignty of the people proclaimed.

POLITICS AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

1652 Rivalry of England and Holland: project of the Protector, upon gaining possession of Dunkirk, to found a continental trading state in the Spanish Netherlands.

Alliance of Cromwell with Mazarine against Spain.

Foundation of English power in the West Indies, by the capture of Jamaica under Cromwell.

1659 Preponderance of France in the west and south of Europe under Louis XIV., upon the peace of Westphalia and the Pyrenees.—*Spain declines to a second-rate power.*

1660 Sweden obtains the balance in the east and north by the peace of Olivia: Livonia falls to Sweden.—The superiority of Poland completely overthrown.

1677 *Louis XIV. renews his attack upon the Spanish Netherlands,* and obtains by degrees considerable portions of them—Franche Comté, 1681; also Strasburg, from Germany, a place of first-rate importance.

England, after the Restoration, without influence in the affairs of Europe—both Charles and James despicable pensioners of Louis XIV.

1675 *Foundation of Prussian power laid by the victory of Fehrbellin over Sweden.*

1678 *First war between Russia and Turkey.*

1679 *Pondicherry the principal seat of the French in the East Indies.*

1681 *The French language supersedes the Latin in diplomacy.*

1682 Coalition of Austria, Poland, Venice, and Russia, to stay the progress of the Turks.

1683 The Turks for the second time before Vienna—*John Sobieski,* another CHARLES MARTEL, *delivers Europe.*

1689 *The accession of William of Orange to the English throne leads this power to interfere with all its strength in the politics of Europe.*

1699 The Turks lose their predominance by the peace of Carlowitz.

1700 *Great Northern war between the rivals Charles XII. of Sweden and Peter the Great.*

Coalition of Poland, Russia, Denmark, and afterwards England and Prussia, against Sweden.

The Eighteenth Century is remarkable for the European wars of Succession:

Two great Wars of Succession: the Spanish and Austrian. Two lesser: the Polish and Bavarian.

1700 *Extinction of the Spanish house of Hapsburg*—Partition treaty for the Spanish monarchy, and Spanish War of Succession till 1714.

Coalition of Austria, etc. against France [see p. 42, 43.]

Partition of the Spanish monarchy between France and Austria: Spain to the French house of Anjou; Belgium and Lombardy become Austrian provinces.

1713 *Britannia mistress at sea.*

1721 *Russia predominates in the North: Sweden declines:*

Peter obtains the Baltic provinces at the peace of Nystadt, and takes the title of Emperor.

1722 *First interference of Russia in Persian affairs:* upon the overthrow of the empire of the Sofis by the Afghans under Nadir Shah—*the Caucasus now opened.*

1735 France, by the treaty of Vienna, obtains Lorraine—the last portion of the ancient kingdom of Lothaire, the possession of which had been the cause of a struggle for centuries between France and Austria.

Rivalry of England and France in the East Indies, 1739, upon the overthrow of the great Mogul empire by Nadir Shah.

1740 Pragmatic Sanction *in favour of Maria Theresa, upon failure of male issue in the Hapsburg-house of Austria*—War of the Austrian succession till 1748—France, Spain, Bavaria, and Prussia, against Austria:

Beginning of the rivalry between Austria and Prussia.

1756 *Celebrated alliance of Versailles between Austria and France, (after 300 years' rivalry,) against Prussia and England.*

1756-63 Seven Years' war: France against England, and Austria against Prussia—Coalition of Russia, Austria, France, and Sweden, against Prussia.

1757 *Establishment of the English power in India* by the victory of Plassy in Bengal, gained by Clive—annihilation of French power in this quarter.

1761 *Rousseau's Social Contract* gives birth to the notion of the *sovereignty of the people,* and becomes for the favourers of popular rights what *Machiavel's Prince* had been for monarchs.

1763 *Fall of French predominancy by the peace of Paris—Rise of the English sole dominion over the sea, and great power in the two Indies and North America.*

Prussian power firmly established by the peace of Hubertsburg.

1764 Russian dictatorship in Poland.

1765 *British predominancy in the East Indies:* by the treaty of Allahabad England obtains the fruitful province of Bengal—so widely has she here extended her dominions, that more than one-sixth part of the human race now obey her sceptre. 1767 War with the Mahrattas.

1772-95 *Alliance of Russia, Prussia, and Austria for the partition of Poland.*

1774 Foundation of Russian predominance in the East by the peace of Kutchuk Kainardji with Turkey [48 f].

1776 The Republic of the United States of North America founded—*Revolt of the English colonies in North America*—Coalition of North America, France, Spain, and Holland, against England—Peace of Versailles, 1783.

1783 Russia occupied with the Crim-Project, for the re-establishment of the Greek empire at Constantinople—Russia becomes a naval power—foundation of Odessa.

The French Revolution: *First outbreak of the struggle between kings and peoples*—Cabinet policy for the first time broken—

Predominating influence of public opinion.

1792 Decree of the National Convention to assist as brothers all nations, who, to establish liberty, should rebel against their governments.

LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.

1660 *The kings of Denmark obtain unlimited legislative authority.*

Legislation of Louis XIV. of France: civil causes, 1667; criminal, with torture, 1770.

Unjust executions in France (the case of John Calas, even in 1762, is rendered celebrated by Voltaire)—Incarceration of the *Iron mask,* (pretended twin brother of Louis XIV.) at Pignerol and in the Bastile.

1681 *Legislation of William Penn in America:* founded upon justice and perfect liberty of conscience.

1683 Code of laws for Denmark by Christian. No foreign laws have any force in Denmark.

1711 The Russian directing senate erected into the supreme tribunal of the empire by Peter the Great.

1720 By the new form of government the legislative power is secured to the Swedish parliament—new code, 1734.

FIFTH PERIOD—*Great improvement in European legislation from the time of Montesquieu.*

Project for general codes of law in the language of the people, after the French Revolution, and foundation of constitutional governments: restoration of the people to a share in legislation and the administration of justice.

1748 Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws,* by which he becomes the creator and founder of the new philosophy of practical justice.

1755 Death of Coeeeji, High Chancellor of Prussia——the first Prussian reformer of the administration of justice, and compiler of a burgher code.

1776 Abolition of torture by Maria Theresa in Germany—in France at the Revolution.

FILANGIERI begins his celebrated work, *Scienza della Legislazione,* which remained unfinished at his death, 1788.

1780 Death of the celebrated BLAEKSTONE, author of *Commentaries on the Laws of England:* a clearer exposition and eulogy of the system as it then stood, but containing little to advance the science.

1780 Legislation of Frederic II.—*New Prussian ordinance for the administration of justice*—1776 Ordinance that no civil process shall last above a year—strict separation of the judicial and executive powers.

1781 Legislation of Joseph II.—new civil code, 1786—criminal code, 1787.

Punishment of death abolished in Austria.

1786 Leopold's criminal code for Tuscany.

1793 Death of BECCARIA, author of *Crimes and Punishments.*

FINANCE.

Indirect taxation—prohibitive system—rise of National debts.

About 1650 *The nobility of Germany and France tax-free:* the ancient custom, by which the knights served personally in the army, and the burghers and peasantry were employed in handicraft and field labour, was completely changed, to the great disadvantage of the people, of whom the armies were now principally formed, the places of command and profit being alone kept for the nobility; the people being also compelled to pay the heavy taxes necessary to keep up the large standing armies.

In England the principle of *equal taxation* was very early established—the aristocracy have never been *tax free;* yet having the power in their own hands, they have taken care to place the great weight of taxation on the shoulders of the industrious classes, to the relief of their own.

1651 *Origin of the prohibitive system in England,* by the Navigation Act of Oliver Cromwell.

1655 First sinking-fund in Holland.

1660 *The Civil List* first introduced at the Restoration in England. Feudal tenures abolished.

The king of Denmark obtains *unlimited power of taxation.*

1661–83 *Colbert's Financial ministration in France.* The mercantile system: money the criterion of national wealth.

Few men have possessed a higher spirit of enterprise than Colbert: he introduced manufactures, negotiated commercial treaties, and opened an active intercourse with the East, sending ambassadors to almost every monarchy. His plans and undertakings took in the whole earth; and, but for the very expensive wars of Louis XIV., France must have been the most flourishing of kingdoms. He raised the national income to 116,000,000 livres, and called into life the burgher class, which has since overthrown the French aristocratic nobility.

1665 *Arbitrary taxation in Spain* from the time of the last kings of the house of Hapsburg.

1670 *Monopoly* of tobacco in Austria—in France, 1674.

1671 Imperial declaration that the princes of the Empire should not impose taxes without the consent of the landed proprietors.

1680 *Increase of the national income in Sweden* by the confiscation of the alienated crown lands.

1681 Excise, and, 1682, Stamp Acts, in Prussia.

1687 Ordinance of Louis XIV. respecting duties completely establishing the *prohibitive* system in France.

Increase of taxes in England during the French wars:

system of indirect taxation established by parliament; the excise, from which however the necessaries of life, as meat, corn, etc., are exempt.

1690 Imposition of the land-tax; first at three shillings in the pound—it continued after to be granted annually, at different rates, but commonly at four shillings in the pound, till it was made perpetual, 1798.

1694 *Commencement of the English national debt of the funding system, and of the subsidiary system, under William III.*

The National Debt at William's death was £16,394,702—the supplies annually raised during the war about £5,000,000.

Great increase of taxation in France, during the wars against England, and war of the Spanish succession—1692 Sale of municipal offices—1695 the *capitation,* a general poll-tax upon the cities freed from the *taille*—1710 Tax of the tenth and twelfth penny upon every kind of property.

1710 *Increase of taxation in Austria,* during the war against France: excise on bread, beer, meat, etc.

1715 The French revenue, which, at the death of Henry IV., 1610, was only 30,000,000 livres, at the death of Louis XIV. amounted to 160,000,000. The system of collecting the taxes by farming them was so wretched, that only one-third of what was paid came into the treasury. *Louis XIV. left a debt of 2,500,000,000 livres.*

1718 *Law, a Scotchman, tampers with the French finances:* a bank established under the name of Law and Co., its notes are accepted as sterling money—speculations of the most extravagant kind take place. He is made comptroller-general 1720—reaction takes place, the people demand gold, and the bubble bursts. Thousands of families are ruined, as also the credit of the government after this no paper money could be issued in France.

Great corruption and extravagance of the French court—the celebrated Beaumarchais obtains upon one occasion 1,000,000 livres for secret service.

1721 *Poll-tax in Russia by Peter the Great*—only paid by burghers and peasantry, the nobility free

1724 First stamped newspapers in England.

1747 *The prohibitive system adopted in Holland—in Austria,* 1752.

1758 *Quesnay's Tableau Economique:* the foundation of the *Physiocratic system.* It makes agriculture the only source of national well-being.

Turgot's (the most celebrated of Quesnay's scholars) *Recherches sur la nature de l'origine des richesses nationales,* 1774—the doctrines of this school attacked the existing principles of government, as they led to a system of political equality.

1763 *National debt of England increased to £164,000,000.*—In order to pay the interest government wishes to tax the North American colonies, which leads to the revolution there.

New house and window tax.

1774 Income of France upon the death of Louis XV. 500,000,000 livres.

1775 *Turgot finance minister in France.*

1774-83 *England prosecutes the war against North American liberty at an expense of about £130,000,000.*

ADAM SMITH'S *Wealth of Nations:* an immortal work!—Labour the basis of national prosperity—free trade—free manufactures. *Fr. Say (Economie Politique,* 1803,) and *Ricardo, (Political Economy,* 1823,) his principal scholars.

NECKER, (banker of Geneva,) *Finance minister of France:* his celebrated *compte rendu,* or financial statement, published in 1781—200,000 copies!

1781 *Joseph II.'s system of taxation* causes an insurrection in Hungary, and cannot be enforced.

1786 *Pitt's sinking fund:*—see p. 46 d.—done away as useless, 1829.

1787 *Calonne's financial proposal for France* to do away with the *taille,* and to replace it by a property tax, to be paid by nobles as well as non-noble.—The *notables,* seeing in this proposal nothing less than the spoliation of the nobility separate without giving it their sanction.—The following is a comparative statement of the income and taxes in livres of the three estates before the Revolution:

	Clergy.	*Nobility.*	*People.*
Persons . . .	300,000	150,000	24,000,00
Income . . .	370,000,000	380,000,000	1,465,000,00
a-head	1233	2573	
Paying in taxes . .	27,000,000	61,000,000	936,000,00
	1-14th of income.	1-6th of income.	2-3rds of income

Who can wonder at the violence of the French Revolution!

1789-91 Ruin of the French finances the immediate cause of the Revolution: introduction of the right of the French people to tax themselves—nobles no longer exempt from taxation—equal distribution of taxation.

a b c d

War and Marine.

Complete change in the military system, and adoption of light arms and light clothing during the period of Louis XIV.

1660 Disbanding of the ordinance companies, a remnant of the ancient lancers—light horse and dragoons instead—1670, 71 First grenadier and light infantry regiments—introduction of flints to muskets—1665 First marine school at Rochefort—1666 Cadet school at Paris—1671 Hotel des Invalids—standing Swiss body guards—1672 Military uniform generally adopted.

1666–91 Louvois war-minister in France.

1669 Vauban's, the greatest military architect of his day (d. 1707), system of fortification—bastions, citadels, block-houses, parallels, &c. He fortified 300 places, each with triple lines, to protect France from Belgium.

Great improvement in the French artillery—formation of a separate corps of miners, sappers, &c.

Commissions in the French army purchasable and greatly increased.

1675 Victory of the elector of Brandenburg over the Swedes at *Fehrbellin—Turenne slain at Sasbach*—succeeded by Luxembourg.

1678 *Great standing armies in Europe after the peace of Nimeguen*—France 140,000 men—Austria (1690) 97,000—France becomes a sea power: 60,000 marines, 1681.

1689 *No standing army in England in times of peace*, according to the Bill of Rights.

Bayonets come into use—pikes go out.

1694 The French marine destroyed at the battle of the Hogue.

1697 Victory of prince Eugene over the Turks.

1698 Rise of Russian navy—in this year Peter has 60 vessels building in the ports of the Black sea.

1700 Victory of Narva, gained by Charles XII. with 9,000 men over Peter the Great with 80,000. After this defeat the czar disciplines a new army upon the German model.

1707 *Bill to recruit the army* in England, by a forced conscription of men from each parish, rejected; but another passed for raising a body of troops out of persons having no lawful calling.

Parish officers were thus enabled to *press men* for the land service: an unconstitutional act, and liable to great abuses. It was renewed several times during the war; and again revived in 1757, but never since.

1708 Celebrated campaign of Charles XII. in the Ukraine.

1709 Peter annihilates the Swedish forces at Pultowa—14,000 Swedes driven to Siberia. See 45, a.

1713 *Peace of Utrecht*—maritime regulations—the English, masters of the sea.

1715 Standing army in Hungary.

1716 *First standing army in England.* See 42, d.

1726 Decline of the French navy, under card. Fleury.

1727 Folard's *Commentaire sur Polybe.*

1740 *Frederic II. of Prussia*—improves the army, and increases it from 75,000 to 200,000—he creates a new system of manœuvres, and first introduces flying horse artillery. From the battle of Molwitz, 1741, he is victorious in almost every contest, although at times opposed to nearly all Europe. Great improvement of cavalry—his generals, *Seidlitz* and *Ziethen.*

1757 The French lose all their military renown at Rossback.

1775 Introduction of riflemen in the American war.

1776 Montalbert's system of fortification.

779 Floating batteries at the siege of Gibraltar by the Spaniards.

783 Russian naval power in the Black sea, after the occupation of the Crimea.

Agriculture, Peasantry, etc.

1653 General insurrection of the peasantry in Switzerland against taxes and other oppressions.

1661 Decline of agriculture in France in consequence of Colbert's mercantile system—exportation of corn forbidden.

1680 *Insurrection of the peasantry in Bohemia*, against the feudal service under the emp. Leopold. It led to a law by which the peasantry were in future to work only three days a week for their lords instead of five or six, as they had hitherto done.

1728 Brazil diamond mines.

1758 *Quesnay's Physiocratic system*—agriculture the basis of national prosperity.

Yet, in 1760, half France was uncultivated—in 1792 only one-fourth was uncultivated, and the population increased from 20 to 26 millions. At present about one-eighth is uncultivated.

1761 Potatoes first planted in France by *Turgot.*

1765 Spanish sheep brought into Saxony.

1766 Gradual emancipation of agricultural slaves in Denmark.

1775 Insurrection of the peasantry in Bohemia against feudal oppressions.

1776 First legislative regulation of feudal labour in France.

Previous to the revolution two-thirds, according to others three-fourths, of the land of France was in the hands of the *nobility* and *clergy*, almost entirely free from taxes; upon the remaining third or fourth, in the hands of the burghers and peasants, was levied three-fourths of the land tax, amounting to 26,000,000 livres.

1789 French Revolution:

Abolition of territorial oppressions, of patrimonial tribunals, and tithes—equal divisions of landed property in the sale of the national domains, of the clergy and emigrants: consequent creation of *an immense body of free landed proprietors*, the foundation of the present strength of France. It is estimated that it now contains from four and a half to five millions of landed proprietors in a population of 32 millions. This has occasioned the population to increase from 24 to 32 millions, in spite of continual wars.

Great decrease of landed proprietors in England:

In England, on the contrary, in 1786, there were 250,000 landed proprietors, and in 1822 only 20,000—the church and corporations, have each about 6,000 proprietors; and including these, the whole land of fourteen millions of inhabitants is in the hands of some thirty thousand individuals, let out to farmers and leaseholders.

The great landed proprietors are about 400: among these the duke of Northumberland alone possesses a rental of 100 to 120 thousand pounds a year—he and twenty-one other of the English aristocracy, have an annual income of about £1,680,000, giving an average of £80,000 each.

In Spain three-fourths of the land belongs to the clergy, or the eldest sons of the nobility.

1793 *Encouragement of agriculture in England*, in order to make the country independent of foreigners for a supply during the war.

Trade and Manufactures.

1651 *English navigation act by Cromwell—renewed by Charles II.*, 1668, *origin of the English prohibitive system.*

Founded upon the two principles that England alone should trade with her colonies; and that foreign vessels should only carry to them the produce of their own lands.

1655 England captures Jamaica from Spain, and gains a sure footing in the W. Indies.

1661–83 Trade and manufactures protected in France by the mercantile system of Colbert.

First tariff of duties, 1664—foundation of the French prohibitive system—East and West India companies—Pondicherry the chief colony—1667 Gobelin tapestry-manufactory at Paris.

While England and France held to the prohibitive system, the affairs of Holland flourished under that of free trade—which she continued till the middle of the 18th century.

1680 The English East India Company opens a trade with China.

1685 French manufactures diminished by the driving away of the industrious Huguenots upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. 39, c. These refugees give a new impulse to the manufactories of England, Sweden, and Brandenburg.

1692 Municipal governments of the French cities completely dissolved—municipal offices sold—mayors and procurators of the king appointed.

1694 Bank of England incorporated: now the most celebrated and richest in the world.

1698 Second East India Company.

About 1700 first manufactories in Denmark and in Russia: in the latter 500 were established in the next 50 years.

1703 Methuen treaty between England and Portugal. 42, a.

1708 Incorporation of the United British East India Company: the greatest trading society ever formed. *See below*, 1765.

1714 *Rise of commerce in Austria*—first manufactories—bank at Vienna, 1714—commercial company at Trieste, 1721—company at Ostend, 1722–31—foundation of Trieste harbour, 1750.

1715 Law's bank at Paris.

1721 Rise of Russian trade under Peter the Great—1727 Trade with China at Kiachta.

About 1740, flourishing period of Irish linen manufactory, and English steel and cutlery.

1759 *Numerous canals in England*—the Bridgewater, between Liverpool and Manchester, the first.

1759 Cotton printing establishment at Oberkampe, near Versailles.

The successful application of machinery to the industrial arts in England, gives a new impulse to trade and manufactures.

1767 First spinning machine in England by *James Hargrave*—1774 The wonderful spinning jenny invented by *Robt. Arkwright*—1775 Further improved by *Sam. Crompton*, who, by combining the discoveries of Hargrave and Arkwright, produced the mule jenny—other improvements have since been made by *W. Kelly*, and others.

1744 The steam engine of Watt and Bolton:

By these two discoveries England rises to the highest pitch of prosperity; every part of the world being henceforward supplied with her manufactures.

In 1781 the quantity of cotton imported was 5,000,000 pounds, and the hands employed 150,000—in 1830 250,000,000 pounds were imported, and 1,250,000 men employed—incredible wealth accumulated by capitalists, but much wretchedness and poverty has been the lot of the workmen. The suffering of the hand-loom weavers has been beyond description, while they have increased in numbers spite of machines.

1765 *Foundation of the great empire of the East India Company in the East Indies:*

40,000 Europeans rule over 120,000,000 natives.

London the market of the world.

Flourishing trade of *Liverpool, Glasgow, &c.*

The Spanish government gives up the monopoly of the W. Indian trade.

1770 French East India Company broken up.

1775 The exclusive privileges of guilds or trading communities abolished in France by Turgot.

About 1780, flourishing period of Austrian manufactures.

Flourishing trade in Wedgewood-ware at Etruria in England:

Wedgewood, the inventer, from whom this manufacture takes its name, d. 1795—they make to the amount of a million yearly.

England loses her North American colonies.

1783 Trade of Russia in the Black sea—bank at Petersburg, 1786—Odessa founded, 1792.

1787 First spinning machine in France.

1789 *French Revolution:*

principle of free trade and manufactures—overthrow of the mercantile system—abolition of import duties, &c.—*Restoration of municipalities and communes* with popular election to civic offices.

1791 National bank in the U. S. of N. America, at Philadelphia (new national bank, 1816).

1792 *Pitt's prohibitive system:*

Nothing to be procured from foreigners which could be produced in England—raw materials from abroad to be manufactured here—the dominion of the seas to be preserved at all price.

1795 The Scheldt, closed 1648, re-opened.

New weights and measures in France—based, 1801, upon the decimal division.

Polytechnic school at Paris model for Europe.

1798 First cotton spinning machine in Switzerland.

1799 Municipal system abolished in France by the First Consul—*system of centralisation.*

Prefects, mayors, municipal councils appointed by the government.

1800 Malta acquired by England: whose trade predominates in the Mediterranean.

East and West India docks erected.

1801 *Iron railways in England.*

1802 First book-fair in New York.

1803 Bank of France by Napoleon—great improvement in the internal communication of France by new bridges, causeways, canals, &c.

Political Science and Oratory.

The political notions of the English revolutionists spread throughout Europe.

England:—*James Harrington*, 1611–77, *Oceana*—the model of a constitution founded on democracy—*William Allen*, 1658, the killing a tyrant no murder.

Robert Filmer, the oracle of the high tory party, Patriarcha, or the natural power of kings.

A most extravagant deduction of the divine right of kings from scripture—no lawful government but absolute monarchy—all opposition to it is rebellion.

Algernon Sidney, 1621–83, a Republican: 'Discourses on Government,' in answer to Filmer.

All power to come from the people, who may make it over to one, or a few; but always retain the power to resist tyranny.

John Locke, d. 1704, the celebrated philosopher, *oracle of the Whig party.*

All men free and equal by nature—the *object* of government is the security of person and property—the *condition*, the submission of the individual will to that of the majority—this majority, or their representatives, to possess the *legislative* power, which must be separated from the *executive*, or the government cannot be lawful. Hence he argues for a *mixed representative constitution.*

In Germany and Holland a school of natural and inter-national law becomes formed, at the head of which stands

Samuel v. Puffendorf, 1632–94.

His *Jurisprudentia universalis* and *Jus Naturæ et Gentium.*

The study of civil and political law flourishes in Germany throughout the 17th and 18th Centuries.

Professors at Halle:—Thomasius, d. 1728—*J. H. Bochmer*, d. 1749—*Gundling*, d. 1729.

Achenwall, at Göttingen, 1750.

J. Jac. Moser, d. 1785, of Stuttgard, and his son, F. C. Moser, d. 1798—*Pütter*, d. 1807, the most celebrated of the German political lawyers.

In France.—*S. Pierre*, d. 1743, project for perpetual peace—*Burlamaqui*, d. 1748, his *Law of Nature and Nations—St. Real*, d. 1752, his *Science of Government*, the fruit of thirty years' study—*Vattel*, d. 1767, his *Law of Nations*, a work of great authority—*D'Argenson*, d. 1764.

Period of Montesquieu and Rousseau to the French Revolution.

Montesquieu, 1689-1755, his celebrated *Spirit of Laws*, 1748.

Jean Jaques Rousseau, d. 1778, his *Discourse upon the inequality among men*, and his *Social Contract.*

Rousseau brings nations from a state of nature to a state of civilised society by a social contract—*sovereignty of the people* wholly intransferable—government, merely a committee appointed by the sovereign people.

Great influence of the French Encyclopedists in the spread of political ideas.

The *Abbé Raynal*, d. 1796.

Numerous Writers since the French Revolution.

In England.—The *Political Dialogues* of *David Hume*, d. 1776.

1776 *Adam Smith*, founder of the study of political economy.

Letters of Junius, 1769–71.

Delolme, d. 1806, 'History of the English Constitution.'

Blackstone, d. 1780, 'Commentaries on the Laws and Government of England.'

Great Speakers in parliament: William Pitt, Lord Chatham, d. 1778—Rich. Brinsley Sheridan—Edward Burke, d. 1797.

The revolution in the British colonies of North America gives rise to much political discussion.

Tom Paine, 1737–1800:

the friend of Franklin and Washington—his *Common Sense* had a marked influence on the American revolution; and his *Rights of Man*, written in reply to Burke, had a vast circulation: he teaches that the best government is only a necessary evil—that the English government consists of the old tyranny of the monarch and aristocracy, with a small mixture of republicanism—that monarchy, and the hereditary principle, have plunged the world in blood and fire.—The fate of Charles I. has made kings more crafty and apprehensive, but not more wise or just. He was a disbeliever in revelation; and his works, viewed with great horror by the Americans and English, were suppressed by law.

Benjamin Franklin, d. 1790:

one of the great actors in the American revolution—admired for his simple-mindedness, honour, and patriotism.

Patrick Henry, of Virginia, one of the most able orators in the cause of liberty.

The German *Schlözer*, d. 1809.

Frederic II. k. of Prussia, his Anti-Machiavel, 1736.

Italians:—*Baptista Vico*, d. 1744, *Principio di una scienza nuova—Filungieri*, 1752–88, *Scienza della legislazione.*

Civilisation in General.

IV. Period.—Age of Louis XIV. to French Revolution.

The court of Louis XIV. gave the tone to the rest of Europe: French taste, manners, and language generally predominated.

With Descartes began modern abstract philosophy—with Newton, the better study of mechanics, physics, and great mathematical calculations—Bayle opened the philosophical century of France, which flourished under *Voltaire, Rousseau*, and others of that stamp.

Flourishing period of modern French classical poetry, especially in the drama—Corneille, Racine, Moliere—the critic Boileau.

French school of painters, philosophers, philologists, and historians.

The study of oriental literature prosecuted in France:—*Herbelot*, d. 1695—*Galland*, d. 1715—*Du Halde*, 1743.

First translation of the *Arabian Nights' Entertainments*—Missionaries to China, &c.—Travels of Chardin, Tavernier, &c.

French Academy of Painting and Sculpture, 1648—des Inscriptions, 1663—Acad. des Sciences, 1666—de Musique, 1669—Acad. of Architecture at Paris, 1671—Bibliotheque de Roi, 1667—Journal des Savans, 1665, the most ancient literary periodical in Europe.

England.—Restoration of the Stuarts, 1660—Royal Society—Philosophical Transactions—First regular newspaper *The London Gazette*, 1665.

Sidney, Dryden, Cudworth, Locke, Newton, Wren.

Seat of theological and classical literature:—Walton's Polyglot—Jo. Owen—Math. Poole—Rich. Baxter, 1615–91—the Critici Sacra, &c.

Philologists:—H. Hody—Jo. Barnes, 1712—Jo. Hudson, d. 1719—Wells—S. Clarke, 1729—Bentley, d. 1742—M. Maittaire, d. 1747—Conyers Middleton, 1750—Jo. Potter, 1747.

Orientalists:—Thos. Hyde—Ed. Pococke—Simon Ockley—L. Chappelow.

Gradual extension of the colonial system.

Liberty of the press in England, 1692.

Great progress of the natural sciences from the time of Newton.

About 1700 *great advance of literature, science, and art in England.*

British Essayists.

Swift, Pope, Richardson (father of modern novel writers), Addison—the great historians, Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson—*Gentleman's Magazine*, for literature and criticism, the first in England. The great statesman, Pitt, &c.

Wonderful progress of the industrial arts, manufactures, and trade, by the application of machinery.

Collections of pictures and statues formed—the British Museum, 1753—Handel, the great musician.

General and vast improvement of the country, which becomes the most flourishing of the world in wealth and civilisation.

Holland the seat of classical studies and learning—*Hemsterhuis.*

1703 First Russian newspaper.

Flourishing period of modern German music.

Handel in London—*Bach* in *Leipsic—Gluck*—The Neapolitan school in Italy:—Leo, Durante, &c.

1740 Epoch of modern novels:

Richardson in England gives the impulse, and is followed by a host of writers in England—by La Fontaine and his imitators in Germany—Rousseau, &c. in France.

1750 The French school of philosophy at its highest pitch—Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, the Encyclopedists, &c.

Great advance in the study of political science and legislation.

The thinking powers everywhere brought out and exercised—the face of society changed.

Lessing becomes the creator and founder of a new and original literature in Germany.

Flourishing period of Belles Lettres in Germany:—*Wieland, Goethe, Herder, Schiller, Heyne.*

Oriental Literature cultivated

In England by Pococke—Benj. Kennicott, 1718–83.

France, Anquetil du Perron—Deguignes.

Germany, Reiske and Michaelis.

1784 Institution of the Asiatic Society in Calcutta by *Sir William Jones*, d. 1794, who introduces the knowledge of Hindoo (Sanscrit) literature to Europe.

Persian and Arabic literature cultivated by the English.

LUXURIES, MANNERS, AND CUSTOMS.

Taste and Splendour of the French Court from the time of Louis XIV.

1645 First Italian opera in Paris—1698 in London.

About 1650 the nobility and gentry, from various states of Europe, begin to visit Paris, as earlier they had done the cities of Italy and Spain—French civilisation and fashions from this time generally prevail.

1650 Hackney coaches introduced—Lotteries 1657.

1660 Tea used in London.

Louis XIV. introduces the first minuet at Versailles.

1683 Penny post established in London—in Paris, 1759.

1683–92 Kempfer's travels in Japan.

1685 French refugees spread the language, manners, and fashions of France over the rest of Europe.

The court of Louis XIV., with its magnificence and ceremonies, its long perukes and formal court dresses, its splendid banquets, balls, concerts, and ballets, its titles and orders, its gallantries, its father-confessors and kept mistresses, becomes the pattern for the other courts of Europe.

Period for country pleasure-houses, gardens, parks, water-works, etc. upon the model of those at Versailles, which alone cost 1000 millions of francs—La Valliere, Montespan, Fontange, Maintenon, etc.

The English court under Cromwell remarkable for its gravity and power—under Charles II. for its licentiousness and weakness.

The nobility forsake their country seats and castles, to share in the pleasures of the court and the favours of the monarch—almost complete separation of the court-like gentry and the third estate.

1715 Under the regency of Philip, duke of Orleans, the frivolity of the French court rises to its highest pitch.

The infamous "*Parc aux cerfs*"—the infamous period of fops and roués.

1728 Behring's Strait discovered.

The ruins of Herculaneum discovered—Pompeii ab. 1750—both buried by an eruption of mount Vesuvius, 79.

In Germany, society retrogrades towards the manners of the middle ages—the various grades become so many castes — bombast, scholastic learning, and sentimentality, prevail — rigid formality in all official matters—a Greek, French, and English mania in manners, and a general indifference as regards politics.

1761–67 Niebuhr's travels in Arabia.

Extravagant splendour and licentiousness of the Russian court under Catherine II.

While Louis XIV. had his gallery of mistresses, Catherine maintained a guard of favourites: her journey to the Crimea (1787) is remarkable for its extravagance and luxury.

1768–79 Capt. Cook's three voyages round the world—discovery of Australia, the fifth part of the world.

1774 The improved steam engine of Watt and Boulton.

Spinning machines by Arkwright.

1783 Air-balloon by *Montgolfier:* Blanchard crosses the Channel, 1785.

Argand lamps.

1784 Institution for the deaf and dumb at Paris, by l'Abbé de l'Epée.

1785 Herschel's teleseopes.

1786 Stenography by Taylor.

1787 Panoramas in London by Barker.

PHILOSOPHY.

Thomas Campanella, 1568–1639, a Neapolitan, endeavoured, like Bacon, to deduce all knowledge from experiment.

Modifications of the Ionic and Atomistic Schools, by *Sebast. Basso*, ab. 1621—*C. de Guillemert de Bérigard*, 1578–1667—*J. C. Magnenus—Sennert*—PETRUS GASSENDI, 1592–1655 (styled by Gibbon "the most learned of the philosophers of his age, and the most philosophical of the learned")—and some others.

Materialism of Thomas Hobbes, 1588–1679, a favourer of despotism—he was opposed by *Lamb. Velthuysen*, a Dutchman, and *Richard Cumberland*, 1632–1719, in his *De Legibus Naturæ*.

Edward, Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, 1581–1648.

Mystical Naturalists and Theosophists:

J. Baptist v. Helmont, 1577-1644, carried the study of natural phenomena to a degree of mysticism—his son, d. 1699, enlarged the knowledge of the "divine science" (theosophy)—*Robt. Fludd*, d. 1637, supported the enthusiastic system of Paracelsus—as did *Jacob Bohm*, a German, d. 1624; both endeavoured to find authority in the Bible for their vain speculations.

Scepticism revived and extended, by *Fr. Sanchez*, a Portuguese, d. 1632, and *François de la Mothe le Vayer*, d. 1672.

Rene Descartes, 1596-1650, (*Cartesius,*) opposes the experimental, and introduces a system of pure *Rationalism:*

his principal followers were *De la Forge—Cl. de Clerselier*, d. 1686—*Rohault*, d. 1675—*Pierre Syl. Regis*, d. 1707—with many Jansenists of the Port-Royal, who opposed the Jesuits: as, *Ant. Arnauld*, d. 1694—*Blaise Pascal*, d. 1662—*Nicole*, d. 1695, who were also mystics—and many others.

BARUCH SPINOZA, a Jew, 1632–77, founder of a new system of *Pantheism:*

not material, like the Eleatæ, but formal; embracing and illustrating a noble idea of the divinity, as the primal cause of Being—his leading principle is: *all that is, is in God, as the only substance.*

Nicole Malebranche, 1638–1715:

the greatest metaphysician that France has produced—improved the ideas of Descartes, but mixed up with them some tenets of his own, inclining to mysticism—*Simon Foucher*, opposed this system by one of Scepticism—*Mich. Ang. Fardella*, d. 1718, followed Malebranche.

Supernaturalists and Mystics of this Period:

Englishmen: Theoph. Gale, 1628-77, in his Court of the Gentiles—*Ralph Cudworth*, 1617-88, in his Intellectual System—and *Henry More*, 1614-87, in his Opera Philosoph.; all three Platonists, defended revelation: while *Sam. Parker*, d. 1688, wrote against the atomic theory of Descartes, and *Joseph Glanville*, d. 1680, against his dogmatism—in his remarks on causation he forestalled Hume.

Progress of Scepticism in England and France, particularly by the sensualism of

John Locke, 1632-1704—

"Essay on the Human Understanding," in which he combats the theory of innate ideas, and proves that all our notions are acquired by experience: the only sources of knowledge being the senses and reflection—J. le Clerc, d. 1736, and G. J. S. Gravesande, embraced his opinions, which spread very widely.

Opponents of Locke: Naturalists: *Ant. Astley Cooper, earl of Shaftesbury*, d. 1713, his Characteristics—*W. Wollaston*, d. 1724, Religion of Nature—*Sam. Clarke*, d. 1729—W. King, *Origin of Evil*, 1702—*John Ray*, d. 1705—*Will. Derham*, d. 1735.

Idealist: WILL. BERKELEY, bp. of Cloyne, d. 1753.

French Moral Philosophers:

Francois duc de la Rochefoucauld, d. 1680, self-love the motive to action—*De la Bruyere*, d. 1696—*Mandeville*, d. 1733, Fable of the Bees, argued that private vices were public benefits, thereby confounding all distinction of vice and virtue.

Sceptics: *Pierre Bayle*, 1647–1706.

He attacked the errors, superstition, and intolerance of every system—he was preceded by *P. Dan. Huett*, 1630-1721, who, like Bayle, defended scepticism for its own sake—and by *Bossuet*, 1617-1704, and *Nicole*, who, with many others, employed it as a means of restoring Protestants to the Catholic church by setting forth the *fallibility of human reason.*

Gottfried W. Leibnitz, 1646–1716, the greatest man of his age, founded a new eclectic school in Germany:

Followers: *C. Wolf*, 1679-1754, the founder of *dogmatism* in modern philosophy, and the first philosopher who sketched out a complete encyclopædia of the philosophical sciences—*J. F. Buddæus*, d. 1729—*M. G. Hansch*, d. 1752—*A. G. Baumgarten*, d. 1762—*Moses Mendelssohn*, d. 1786—*Platner*, d. 1818.

Contemporaries: *E. W. von Tschirnhausen*, d. 1708—*Ch. Thomasius*, d. 1728. *Eclectics*, opponents of Wolf: *And. Rudiger*, d. 1731—*Chr. Aug. Crussius*, d. 1775.

The system of Leibnitz and Wolf becomes widely disseminated.

Progress of Philosophy in England:

David Hume, (the celebrated sceptic,) 1711–76, the most acute and profound of the opponents of Revelation.

He was opposed by the celebrated Scotch philosopher *Thomas Reid*, 1704-96—*James Beattie*, 1735-1803—*James Oswald*, fl. 1766.

Contemporaries: David Hartley, d. 1757—*Joseph Priestley*, 1733–1804—*Abr. Tucker—Rich. Price*, 1723–91—*Henry Home*, (*Lord Kames,*) 1752–82—*Adam Ferguson*, 1724–1816—*Adam Smith*, 1723–90. Moralists: *Joseph Addison*, d. 1719, Spectator, etc.—*Thomas Hutcheson*, d. 1747, profess. at Glasgow, a System of Moral Philosophy—*Saintjohn, Lord Bolingbroke*, d. 1751—*Stanhope, Lord Chesterfield*, Letters to his Son, d. 1773—*Steele*, d. 1729—*Pope*, etc. English Philologists: *James Harris*, 1709–80, Hermes, etc.—*Lord Monboddo*, d. 1799, Ancient Metaphysics, On the Origin of Language.

French Empirical School:

Followers of Locke: *Charles Batteux*, d. 1780—*Et. B. Condillac*, d. 1780—*Charles Bonnet*, d. 1793—*Cl. Ad. Helvetius*, 1771.

The celebrated *System of Nature*, 1770, (undisguised atheism and fatalism,) by *Baron von Holbach*, d. 1789—*J. B. Robinet*, b. 1723.

The French Encyclopedists:

Denys Diderot, 1713—84—*D'Alembert*, 1717–83, aided by the popular writings of *Voltaire*, d. 1778, *J. J. Rousseau*, d. 1778, and others, reject Revelation; confound man with nature: pure atheism.

German Eclectics: mostly practical moral writers, opposed to the French sceptics:

H. S. Reimarus, d. 1765—*Sulzer*, d. 1779—*Basedow*, d. 1790—*Lambert*, d. 1777—*Lessing*, the great critic, d. 1781—*Abbot*, d. 1766—*Eberhard*, d. 1809—*Garve*, d. 1798—*Knigge*, d. 1796—*Herder*, d. 1803, his celebrated Reflections on the Philosophy and History of Humanity.

PHYSICS.

Period of Descartes' and Newton's discoveries.

Rene Descartes, d. 1650, held to the system of Copernicus, but by his atomic-mechanical discoveries laid the foundation for those of

Isaac Newton, 1642-1727,

the founder of the modern system of astronomy and physics.

His Principia, 1687; his Solar System; Laws of the Gravitation of Heavenly Bodies; his Opties; Theory of Light and Colours; Fluxions, etc.

Institutions for the promotion of natural science in England, France, etc.

1660 Foundation of the *Royal Society* of London.

1666 *Academie des Sciences* at Paris — observatory at Paris, 1667—at Greenwich, 1671.

1681 Museum for Natural History, London — *Jardin des Plantes* at Paris.

Mathematicians and Astronomers of the last half of the 17th Century:

English: Wallis, prof. at Oxford, d. 1703—Hook, 1703, the principal compiler of the Philosoph. Transactions — John Harris, d. 1719, compiles the first dictionary of arts and sciences.

Italians: Borelli, 1679—Grimaldi, 1663—Riccioli, d. 1671.

French: Gassendi, d. 1655—*Cassini*, d. 1712, improves maps and charts.

In Germany: Leibnitz founds the Acad. of Sciences at Berlin—*J. Bernoulli*, d. 1748.

Naturalists, Chemists, etc., of the last half of the 17th Century:

English: Thos. Sydenham, phys., d. 1689—Sir Robt. Boyle, 1627-91—John Ray, d. 1705—Sir Hans Sloane, 1660-1752—Steph. Hales, d. 1761—D. F. Tournefort, d. 1708.

Germany: Otto von Guericke, d. 1686, inventer of the air-pump and electrical machine—*Sturm*, d. 1703—*Becher*, d. 1685—Glauber, d. 1670.

Dutch: Huygens, d. 1695, pendulums — Sylvius, d. 1672.

French: Marriotte, d. 1684—Picard, d. 1684.

Italian: Al. Galvani, galvanism, d. 1791.

Mathematicians and Astronomers of the 18th Century:

English: the three celebrated professors at Greenwich, FLAMSTEAD, d. 1720, his Atlas Celest., HALLEY, d. 1742, discovers the irregularity of the magnet needle, the course of comets, and improves the use of logarithms—BRADLEY, d. 1762—

Will. Herschell, 1740-1822.

1757 Dollond's achromatic teleseope.

Germany: LEON. EULER, d. 1783—Mayer, d. 1762.

French: Le Monnier, d. 1799–LALANDE, 1732-1807.

Naturalists, Physicians, etc. of the 18th Century:

Benj. Franklin, of Boston, U. S., d. 1790.

Germany: Leuwenhoek, d. 1723, inventer of the microscope — *Maschenbrock*, d. 1761—*Gravesand*, d. 1742—*Fahrenheit*, d. 1740, quicksilver thermometer—*Reaumur*, d. 1757, thermometer—*G. E. Stahl*, 1659–1733—*Ant. Mesmer*, d. 1815, animal magnetism.

Botanists:

Carl. v. Linnæus, 1707-78,

founder of a new system of Botany.

Le Clerc, count Buffon, 1707-88, the great naturalist.

Abr. Gottl. Werner, 1750–1817, celebrated mineralogist.

Hutton, professor at Edinb.

Physiologists:

Haller, of Bern, d. 1777—*Bonnet*, d. 1793—*Blumenbach—Spallanzani*, (Italian,) d. 1799.

Physicians:

E. Stahl, 1708—*Fred. Hoffman*, prof. at Halle, d. 1742—*H. Boerhaave*, d. 1738—*Tissot*, d. 1797—*J. Brown*, London, d. 1788.

HISTORY.

English Historians—under Cromwell and the Stuarts.

Whitelock's Memorials of English affairs from Charles I. to the Restoration.

Ed. Hyde, Lord Clarendon, d. 1674, History of the Grand Rebellion.

Lucy Hatchinson, Memoirs of Col. Hutchinson.

Edm. Ludlow's, d. 1693, Memoirs.

Thomas May, d. 1652, Hist. of the Long. Parl.

Bp. Burnet, d. 1715, Memoirs of his Own Times, 1660–1713; History of the Reformation.

Sir William Temple's, d. 1700, Memoirs.

Histories of England—by *Robert Brady*, d. 1700—*James Tyrrel*, d. 1718—*White Kennet*, d. 1728—*Thomas Carte*, 1686–1754.

Collections: *Roger Twysden*, d. 1672, "Hist. Anglicanæ Scriptores decem"—*Thos. Gale*, d. 1702, Rerum Anglican. Script. Vet.—*John Fell—Thos. Rymer*, d. 1713—*Will. Nicholson*, d. 1727.

Ancient and Modern Universal History, Lond. 1736-65, 26 vols. folio, by Swinton, Campbell, Bowyer, and others—abridged by Guthrie and Gray, 1764.

Biographical Writers: *Isaac Walton*, d. 1683, Lives of Hooker, Donne, and Wotton, etc.—*Thos. Fuller*, d. 1661, Worthies of Enlgand, and Church Hist.—*Ed. Stanley*, d. 1678, Lives of Philos.—*Anthony à Wood*, d. 1695, Athenæ Oxon. (new edit. improved by Bliss)—*J. Strype*, 1737, Ecclesiastical Hist. and Memorials—*William Oldys*, d. 1761, British Bibliographer.

Antiquities: *Will. Somner*, d. 1669, Antiq. of Canterbury, and Saxon Dictionary—*Will. Dugdale*, 1686, Monasticon Ang., and many other works—*Thos. Tanner*, d. 1735, *Bibl. Brit. Hibern.*—*Thos. Hearne*, 1678–1735, numerous works in history and antiq.—*Nath. Hook*, d. 1764, Hist. of Rome.

Chronologists: *Simson—Usher.*

French Historians.

Bossuet, d. 1704—*Herbelot*, d. 1695—*Mezeray*, d. 1683—*Daniel*, d. 1728 *Rapin*, d. 1725; Hist. of England, very impartial—*Abbé Fleary*, 1723, Church History—*Basnage*, d. 1723—*Abbé St. Real*, 1692—*Vertot*, d. 1735—*Card. Retz*, d. 1679, Memoirs.

Italian Historians.

Abbé Siri, d. 1685—*Nani*, d. 1678—*Leti*, d. 1701—*Giannone*, d. 1758.

Spanish.

Solis, d. 1686, Hist. of the Conquest of Mexico—*Ferreras*, d. 1735.

PERIOD FROM THE TIME OF VOLTAIRE.

Introduction of the popular philosophic style, which has a vast influence.

Voltaire's (d. 1778) *Esprit des Nations* formed an epoch, from being the first work of the kind, agreeable, not only to the learned classes, but to the great body of readers.

The historical art carried to the highest perfection by Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson.

David Hume, d. 1776—*Edward Gibbon*, 1738–94—*William Robertson*, 1721–93.

Tobias Smollett, 1720-71—*Robert Henry*, d. 1790, Hist. of Great Britain—*Bryan Edwards*, d. 1800, History of the Brit. Colonies in the West Indies—*Adam Ferguson*, d. 1816, Hist. of Rome; Essays on Civil Society: one of the first philosophical writers on civilisation—*William Mitford*, d. 1831, Hist. of Greece—*John Gillies*, d. 1836, Hist. of Greece, and Hist. of the World—*James Grainger*, d. 1776, Biog. Hist. of England—*Jos. Strutt*, 1749-1802, Antiquities and History—*John Blair*, d. 1797, Chronology—*James Playfair*, Chronol. and Geog.—*Will. Playfair*, d. 1823, British Family Antiquity, 9 vols. folio, 1809.

Collections: *Jos. Sparke*, Hist. Angliæ Script. Varii, 1723—*John, Lord Somers*, d. 1716, collection of scarce and valuable tracts, 16 vols. 4to. 1748-52—*The Harleian Miscellany*, 8 vols. 4to. 1744. *Dodsley's* Annual Register, began 1758.

French Historians: Charles Rollin, d. 1741, his Ancient and Roman Histories are acknowledged masterpieces—*Barthelemy*, d. 1795, le Jeune Anacharsis—*Velly*, d. 1759—*Henault*, d. 1770—*Raynal*, d. 1796, Hist. of the Two Indies *Duhalde*, 1743, of China—*De Guignes*, d. 1800, of the Huns—Art de Vérifier les Dates, 1750—*D'Anville*, Ant. Geog., 1768—*Montesquieu—Mably.*

Italian Writers: Muratori, d. 1750, Annali d'Italiâ—*Denina*, d. 1813, Revoluzioni d'Italiâ.

German Writers: Schmauss, d. 1757, Introd. to State sciences—*Achenwall*, d. 1772—*Just. Moser*, d. 1794—*Schröch*, d. 1808, Church History.

ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE.

IV. PERIOD—FLOURISHING PERIOD OF FRENCH ARCHITECTURE.

François Mansart, d. 1666.

Jules Hardouin Mansart, 1647-1708—the designer of nearly all the buildings under Louis XIV.: the magnificent palace of Versailles—*des Invalides*—Place Vendome, and des Victoires.

Chas. Perrault, d. 1688, façade of the Louvre, etc.—LA VAU, d. 1670—FR. BLONDEL, 1688, arch of Port St. Deny—the GABRIELS, d. 1742, 1782, Palais Bourbon, etc.—J. G. SOUFFLOT, d. 1781, Pantheon—ANTOINE, d. 1801, Palais de Justice—GONDOUIN, d. 1818, Ecole de Médecin, etc.

Sculptors: SARAZIN, d. 1666—F. and M. ANGUIER, d. 1669 and 1680—

Francois Girardon, 1628-1715:

the most celebrated sculptor of this period; statue of Louis XIV. on horseback in the Place Vendome, etc. founder of the Academy of Sculpture.

PIERRE PUGET, 1622-95, the French Mich. Angelo—the brothers BACH. and CASP. MARSY, 1674 and 1681—DESJARDINS, d. 1694—LERAMBERT, d. 1670—LE HONGRE, 1690, LECOMTE, d. 1690—*Le Gros*, 1710, artists at Versailles.

Ant. Coysevox, d. 1720—the brothers Nic. and G. Cousten, d. 1733 and 1746—*Bouchardon*, 1762—Lamb. Adam, d. 1759—Pigalle, d. 1785—Falconet, d. 1791.

Italian Architects.

G. L. BERNINI, d. 1680, also famous as a sculptor—F. BORROMINI, d. 1667—F. IVARA, d. 1735—VANVITELLI, 1773, palace of Caserta near Capua, one of the finest works in the ancient style.

Theatres of St. Carlo at Naples, 1737—the Scala at Milan, 1778.

Sculptors: **G. L. Bernini,** 1598-1680, splendid and original artist—CAM. RUSCONI, d. 1728—ANG. ROSSI, d. 1715, of Genoa—ZUMBO of Syracuse, d. 1701—TUBI, d. 1700, of Rome.

English Architects.

JOHN WEBB, pupil of Inigo Jones, d. 1672—WILL. WINDE, fl. 1660-90, Buckingham palace, Newcastle house, Linc. Inn, Coomb abbey, etc.

Christopher Wren, 1632-1723, the greatest architect of England, prof. of astron. at Oxford; his great work, St. Paul's, Lond., is one of the finest specimens of modern times; St. Stephen's church, Walbrook, modern part of Hampton court, Greenwich hospital, Chelsea College, the Theatre and Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, Libr. of Trin. Coll., Camb., etc.

NIC. HAWKSMOOR, his pupil, d. 1756, St. George's, Bloomsbury; New quad. All Souls', Queen's, and New Coll., Oxford.

SIR JOHN VANBRUGH, 1672-1726, architect and dramatist; chief works: Blenheim, Castle Howard, Clarendon at Oxford, etc.

JAMES GIBBS, d. 1754, Church of St. Martin in the Fields; Radcliffe's Library, Oxford; Senate House, Cambridge, etc.

ALDRICH, d. 1710, All Saints' church, Peckwater, Oxford—DR. GEORGE CLARKE, d. 1736, Christ-Church library, Oxford, etc.—COLIN CAMPBELL, d. 1734, his *Vitruvius Britannicus*, 3 vols. folio—GIACOMO LEONI, d. 1746, his fine edit. of *Palladio*, 1742—HENRY HERBERT, EARL OF PEMB., d. 1751—LORD BURLINGTON, d. 1753—WILL. KENT, d. 1748, painter, arch., and father of modern gardening, Holkham House, Norfolk.

The science languishes for some time in England.

Sir William Chambers, 1775, author of a Treatise on Civil architecture, Somerset Place—SIR N. HOLLAND—George Dance, 1740, Newgate—SIR JOHN SOANE, Bank of England, Privy Council Office, State Paper Office—JAS. WYATT, Fonthill Abbey, additions to Windsor Castle—SIR JEFFREY WYATVILLE, many alterations and additions to Windsor Castle—Sir R. Smirke, University Club House, United Service Club House, part of the British Museum—JOHN RENNIE, engineer, Waterloo and London bridges—J. BRITTON'S Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, 1807-14, 4 vols. 4to., and other works.

Statuaries, Sculptors, etc.

Gabriel Cibber, 1630-1700, figures of Melancholy and Madness for, Bedlam—*John Bushnel*, d. 1701—*Grinling Gibbons*, d. 1721, statue of Charles II. in the Royal Exchange, altarpiece for Trin. Coll. Oxford, etc.—FRANCIS BIRD, d. 1731—JOHN MICH. RYSBRACH, d. 1770, first-rate sculptor, from Antwerp, of whom Pope says:

Then marble, softened into life, grew warm,
And yielding metal flowed to human form.

L. F. ROUBILLIAC, of Lyons, d. 1762—*Peter Scheemakers*, and other foreigners, worked in England.

Joseph Nollekins, 1737-72.

John Bacon, 1740-99.

John Flaxman, d. 1816, celebrated for his sketches of Æschylus, Homer, Dante.

Richard Westmacott, colossal statue of Achilles in Hyde Park, the largest bronze figure of modern times; monument of Pitt; statues of Fox, Canning, etc.

Hon. A. S. Damer, 1749-1828.

F. L. Chantrey, the English Canova—*E. A. Baily—J. Gibson—Ch. Rossi*—and others.

E. and *B. Wyon*, medallists.

Spanish and Portuguese.

1715 The monastery of *Mafra*, called the wonder of Portugal—new palace in Madrid by Sacchetti, 1737—palace and gardens of St. Ildefonso under Philip V.: cost 45,000,000 piastres.

German.

Foundation of German country chateaux, upon the model of Versailles: Wilhelm's court near Cassel, by F. Guernieri, d. 1714—the Belvedere in Vienna, 1716, by Valma, completed 1750—*Herrenhausen* at Hanover, etc.

The Royal castle at Berlin by de Bodt, 1699—the Catholic church at Dresden by Getano Chiaveri, 1737-56.

In the North.

Royal palace at Stockholm, 1751—at Copenhagen, 1740—marble palace, etc. at Petersburg by Cath. II.

MUSEUMS FOUNDED—ANTIQUITIES.

1725 The Dresden *Augusteums* for the Chigi collection.

1731 The Farnesian collection in the *Real Museo Borbonico* at Naples.

1734 New foundation of the *Museo Capitolino* at Rome by Clement XII.

1736 Excavation of the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii—Museum at *Portici*—Herculaneum Acad. 1755.

1753 *The British Museum*, to which were added the Hamilton collection of Vases, 1772—the monuments of *Phigalia*, 1815—the Elgin marbles, 1816—the Egyptian sarcophagus of Alexandria, etc.

Johann. J. Winckelmann, 1717-68, *his History of Ancient Art forms an epoch in the history and study of Archæology.*

1769 Foundation of the *Museo Pio-Clementiano* in the Vatican.

a b c d e

Poetry and Works of Imagination.

British.

The national poetry and drama of England is infected by French taste and style, introduced by the returning Royalists at the Restoration.

The writers and wits of the court of Charles II.—*Earl of Rochester*, d. 1680—*Earl of Roscommon*—*Earl of Dorset*—*Duke of Buckingham*, &c.
Charles Cotton, 1630–87—*Sir John Denham*, 1615–88.
Sir William Davenant, 1605–68, poet, dramatist, and founder of the English opera.

John Dryden, 1631-1701,
poet, dramatist, critic, and miscellaneous writer—greatly improves English versification.

Dramatists of this Period:—*Thomas Otway*, 1651–81—*Aphra Behn*, d. 1689—*Nath. Lee*, d. 1690—*Thom. Farquhar*, 1678–1707—*Nich. Rowe*, 1673–1788—*Will. Wycherly*, 1640–1715—*John Vanburgh*, d. 1726—*Susan Centlivre*, d. 1723—*Colley Cibber*, 1671–1758—*William Congreve*, 1672–1729.
Poets:—*John Pomfret*, d. 1703—*John Phillips*, d. 1708—*Thos. Parnel*, d. 1717—*Matt. Prior*, 1664–1721—*Thos. Creech*, 1659–1700—*Dr. Isaac Watts*, d. 1712—*Thos. Durfey*, d. 1724—*Rich. Blackmore*, d. 1729—*Elijah Fenton*, 1730.

Daniel de Foe, d. 1731, 'Robinson Crusoe,' poems, novels, and miscellanies.

Jonathan Swift, 1667-1745,
poet, novelist, satirist, and political writer.

Granville, d. 1735—*Thos. Yalden*, d. 1736—*John Gay*, d. 1732; also dramatist, 'The Beggar's Opera'—*Jos. Addison*, d. 1719, 'Cato,' &c.—*John Dennis*, celebrated critic, 1657–1733.

Alexander Pope, 1688-1744,
the greatest of didactic poets: celebrated for his finished and brilliant versification.

Contemporary Poets:—*Thomas Tickell*, d. 1740—*Ambrose Phillips*, d. 1748—*Hammond*, d. 1742—*Somerville*, d. 1742—*Savage*, d. 1743—*Wm. Broome*, d. 1745—*Christopher Pitt*, d. 1748—*Gilbert West*, d. 1755—*William Shenstone*, d. 1763—*James Thomson*, 1700–48—*Edward Young*, d. 1765—*David Mallet*, d. 1765—*William Collins*, 1720–59—*John Dyer*, 1700–58—*William Churchill*, 1731–64—*Mark Akenside*, d. 1770—*Thomas Chatterton*, 1752–70.

Oliver Goldsmith, 1731-74,
poet, dramatist, novelist, essayist, &c.

Rich. Glover, 1712–85—*Isaac Hawkins Browne*, d. 1760—*Christopher Smart*, d. 1771—*Thomas Gray*, 1716–71—*Dr. Armstrong*, 1732–79—*George Lord Lyttleton*, d. 1773.
Allan Ramsay, d. 1743; Scotch pastoral, poet and song writer.
Dramatists:—*Samuel Foote*, d. 1777—*David Garrick*, 1716–1779, the most celebrated of actors.

Rise and great perfection of English novel writing.
Saml. Richardson, 1689–1761—Henry Fielding, 1707–54.
Lawrence Sterne, 1713–68—Tobias Smollett, 1720–71.
Later Novelists:—*Henry Brooke*, 1706–83—*Horace Walpole*, d. 1797—*John Moore*, 1730–1802—*Mrs. Radcliffe*, d. 18—*Andrew Picken*, d. 1833—*Charlotte Smith*, d. 1807.
Bishop Percy's 'Reliques of Ancient English Poetry,' 1764.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, 1709-84,
poet, moralist, critic, lexicographer, novelist, &c.

W. J. Mickle, d. 1788—*William Mason*, d. 1797—*Thomas Tyrwhitt*, d. 1786, critic—*Sir Wm. Jones*, d. 1794.
Joseph Warton, 1745–1800, poet and critic.
Thomas Warton, his brother, 1728–90, celebrated critic and poet—his 'History of English Poetry,' 1774–81, new and improved edition, 4 vols. 8vo., edited by *Price*.

Robert Burns, 1759-96.

James Macpherson, d. 1796, poems of Ossian—*Blair*, d. 1800—*James Beattie*, 1803.

William Cowper, 1752-1800.

Drama:—Commentaries on Shakspeare by *George Stevens*, d. 1796, *Isaac Reed*, d. 1807, and *Edw. Malone*, d. 1812.

Revival of English Comedy:
George Colman, the elder, d. 1794—*Charles Macklin*, d. 1794—*Arthur Murphy*, d. 1805.
Richard Brinsley Sheridan, d. 1816.
Henry Kelly—*Thomas Holcroft*, d. 1805.
Richard Cumberland, d. 1811.
George Colman the younger, d. 183–.
Elizabeth Inchbald, novelist, d. 1821.
Tragedians:—*J. Home*, d. 1808—*Jephson*, d. 183–—*William Maturin*, d. 1824—*M. G. Lewis*, d. 1824, also novelist.
The Kemble Family:—*John P. Kemble*, d. 1825—*Sarah Kemble* (*Mrs. Siddons*), d. 1831—*Charles Kemble*—*Fanny Kemble* (Mrs. Butler), &c.
Other Tragic Actors:—*Cooke*—*Kean*—*Miss O'Neill* (now Lady Becher)—*Young*—*Macready*.
Comedians:—*Elliston*—*Mrs. Jordan*—*Farren*—*Matthews*,—*Liston*—*Vestris*.
Poets of the 19th Century:—*Henry Kirke White*, d. 1806—*Mrs. Henry Tighe*, d. 1810—*John Keats*, d. 1816—*John Wolcot* (*Peter Pindar*), d. 1819—*Robert Bloomfield*, d. 1823—*Will. Coombe*, d. 1823 (Dr. Syntax)—*Reg. Heber*, d. 1826—*Rev. Wm. Crowe*, d. 1829—*Percy Bysshe Shelley*, d. 1822—*George Crabbe*, d. 1832.

Sir Walter Scott, 1751-1832.
Lord Byron, 1788-1824.

William Gifford, 1755–1826, poet and critic; projector and editor of the 'Quarterly Review'—*Sam. Rogers*, d. 1832—*William Sotheby*, d. 1834—*Mrs. Barbauld*—*Mrs. C. Smith*.
S. T. Coleridge, 1772–1834, poet, philosopher, and theologian.
Charles Lamb, d. 1834—*James Montgomery*, d. 183–—*James Hogg*, d. 1835—*Miss Landon*, (*L. E. L.*), d. 1838—*Jos. Ritson*, d. 1803—*Sir Egerton Brydges*, d. 183–, poet, critic, essayist, 'The Censura Literaria,' 'Restituta,' 'Bibliographer.'

Celebrated living Poets:—**Wordsworth,** b. 1770—*Leigh Hunt*—**Southey,** b. 1774, and miscellaneous writer—*John Wilson*, editor of 'Blackwood's Mag.'—**Campbell,** b. 1777—**T. Moore,** b. 1780—*Milman*, also historian, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer—*Keble*, 'The Christian Year'—*Mrs. Hemans*—*Proctor* (*Barry Cornwall*)—*William Lisle Bowles*—*Mitford*, poet and critic—*George Croly*—*Bernard Barton*—*The Smiths*, 'Rejected Addresses.'
Celebrated living Novelists:—*Lady Morgan*—*Jane and Anna Maria Porter*—*Mrs. Opie*.

Sir Edward Lytton Bulwer, b. 1803,
poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer.

Morier—*Theod. Hook*—*Trelawney*—*Maria Edgeworth*—*Mrs. Gore*—*Ward*—*Miss Austen*—*Mrs. Trollope*—*Edw. Dickens*—*Mrs. Shelley*—*Galt*, d. 1839.

In the United States—

J. Fennemore Cooper—Washington Irving.

Celebrated living Dramatists:—*Reynolds*—*Knowles*—*Talfourd*—*Joanna Baillie*—*Mary Russell Mitford*.
Hindu Theatre, translated by *Horace Hayman Wilson*.
J. Payne Collier, 'History of English Dramatic Poetry.'
Rev. Alex. Dyce, critic; editor of Peele, Greene, Webster, Shirley, &c.

Italians.

Italian Poets of the 18th Century, after the French School.
Apost. Zeno, d. 1750, melodrame.

Pietro Metastasio, 1698-1782,
founder of the Italian opera.
Gigli, d. 1721—*Fagiulo*, d. 1742—and *Chiari*, d. 1787—dramatic poets of the French school.

Carlo Goldoni, 1707-93,
excellent comedies.
Carlo Gozzi, 1718-1802, dramatic fairy tales.
Scipio Maffei, d. 1755, Merope.

Vittorio Alfieri, 1749-1803, classical tragedies.
Giov. Pindemonti, d. 1812—*Aless. Pepoli*, d. 1796—*Vinc. Monti*, tragedians in the style of Alfieri.
Niccolo Fortiguerra, d. 1735, 'Ricciardetto'—*Frugoni*, d. 1768, distinguished lyric.
Celebrated Poets of the 19th Century:—*Ugo Foscolo*, d. 1827—*Vin. Monti*, d. 1828—*Aless. Manzoni*, poet and novelist—*Niccolini*, dramatic poet, 'Ant. Foscarini,' 1827.
Silvio Pellico, 'I miei Prigioni,' &c.

Spanish.

French taste begins to prevail.
1714 Academy for the improvement of the Spanish language.
Ign. de Luzan, 1702-54, imitates Boileau.
Dramatists:—*Montiano y Luyando*, d. 1750—*Nic. Fern. de Moratin*, d. 1780—*Ramon de la Cruzyeano*, d. 1795.
Yriarte, d. 1794, fables.
Vincente Garcia de la Huerta, d. 1797, restores the ancient national style.
Portuguese.—*Anlon. Jose*, burnt 1745, introduced the Italian opera.
F. X. de Meneses, d. 1744, introd. the French style.
Garçao, d. 1772, the Portuguese Horace.
Count Vimiero, d. 1788, dramatist.
Celebrated Spanish Poets of the present Century:—*Leand. Fernand. Moratin*, 1758-1828, the Spanish Moliere.
Melendez Valdez, d. 1817, beautiful lyric poet.
Cienfuegos, d. 1812.
Noronna, d. 1816.
The latest are:—The patriotic *Quintana*—*Arriaza*—*Martinez de la Rosa*, &c.

Sundry Nations.

Dutch.—*Ant. v. der Goes*, d. 1684—*Rotgans*, d. 1710—*Poot*, 1733—*Hoogvliet*, d. 1763—*Mr. and Mrs. Van Winter* reform the tragic drama, as *Pet. Langendyk*, d. 1756, does comedy.
Revival of the ancient national tone, a consequence of the connections with the English.
Bellamy, d. 1786—*Feith*, d. 1824—*Bilderdyk*, 1756-1831, the most splendid and gifted Dutch poet of this period.
Poets of the 19th Century:—*Helmers*, d. 1813—*Tollens*, 1834—*Loots*—*Kinker*.

Danes.—*Ludw. von Holberg*, 1684-1754, the father of Danish literature, and creator of the national drama.
Braumann Tullin, d. 1765, poet in the French style.
John Ewald, d. 1781, tragedian—*Wessel*, d. 1783, tales.
Of the 19th Century:—*Jens Baggesen*, d. 1826—*Ad. Oehlenschlaeger*, novelist, poet, &c.

Swedes.—*Olof v. Dalin*, 1708-63, introduces French taste, poet and historian—*his followers: Lalljestraele*, d. 1806—*Creutz*, d. 1785—*Gyllenborg*, d. 1808—*Kellgren*, d. 1795—*Lidner*, d. 1793—*Bellmann*, d. 1795.
Of the 19th Century:—*Amadeus Atterbom*, b. 1790, romance—*Tegner*, b. 1782—*C. J. Dahlgren*, b. 1792, the darling poet of Sweden, &c.

Poles.—*Boguslawsky*, creator of the Polish drama.
Krasicki, d. 1801, the prince of Polish poets, called the Polish Voltaire.
Of the 19th Century:—*Jul. Urs. Niemcewicz*, b. 1767, statesman, poet, historian, novelist—*Ad. Mickiewicz*, b. 1798, epic poet, &c.

Hungary and Russia begin to have their poets, &c.
Hungarians.—*Alx. Kisfaludy*, d. 1809—*Carl. Kisf.*, his brother, b. 1796—*Count Mailath*, historian, novelist, &c.
Russians.—*Nik. Karamsin*, d. 1826, historian, novelist, &c.; the greatest original prose writer of Russia—*Thadd. Bulgarin*, b, 1789, novelist.

French.

Poets under Louis XIV. XV. XVI.

Flourishing period of the French Drama, founded upon the classic model—rigid adherence to the unities.

Peter Corneille, 1606-84.

His followers:—Thom. Corneille, his brother, d. 1729—*Antoine de la Fosse*, d. 1708.

Jean Racine, 1639-99.

Jean Baptiste Moliere, 1622-73.

J. F. Regnard, 1647-1709, his follower.
Phil. Quinault, 1634-88, French operas.

Rise of French Comic Operas and Vaudevilles.

Rene le Sage, 1668-1747,
'Gil Blas,' and other romances and poems.

Romances of this Period:—*Claprenede*, d. 1663, Cassendre, Cléopatra, Pharamond.
De la Fayette, d. 1693—*Scarron*, d. 1660—*Ch. Perrault*, d. 1703—*Hamilton*, d. 1720, &c.
Jean De Lafontaine, 1621-94, Contes et Fables.

Nicolas Boileau, 1636-1711.

Fenelon, 1651-1715, moral epic, 'Telemachus.'

Voltaire, 1694-1778—Rousseau, 1712-78. Diderot, 1713-84.

Period immediately preceding the Revolution—novels and romances prevail, with a close adherence to nature.

Dramatists:—*Crebillon*, 1674-1764—*De la Chaussee*, 1691-1754—*Destouches*, 1680-1754—*Beaumarchais*, 1732-99.
Shakspeare brought upon the French stage by *Ducis*, d. 1816.
Romance Writers:—*Prevost*, 1697-1763, in the style of Richardson—*Marmontel*, 1723-99—*Florian*, 1755-94—*Crebillon fils*, 1707-77—*De la Bretonne*, 1734-1806—*Louvel*, 1764-97, 'Faublas'—*Mercier*, d. 1814—*St. Pierre*, d. 1814.
Contemporary Lyrics:—*Fontenelle*, d. 1757, aged 100—*De la Motte*, d. 1731—*J. Baptiste Rousseau*, d. 1741—*Greecourt*, d. 1743—*Gresset*, 1777—*Dorat*, 1734-80—*Delille*, 1738-1813.

Period of the Revolution, Restoration, &c.
Chateaubriand, b. 1769—*Mad. de Stael*, 1768-1817—*Victor Hugo*, b. 1802.
Lyrics:—*Lamartine*, b. 1799—*Beranger*, b. 1780—*Barthelmy*—*Mery*—*Viennet*—*Baour-lormian*—*Barbier*.
Dramatists:—*Chenier*, b. 1764—*Arnault*, b. 1766—*Lemercier*, b. 1770—*Raynouard*, b. 1761—*Jouy*, b. 1769—*Andrieux*, b. 1759.
Charles Delavigne, b. 1794—*Merimee*, b. 1800—*Vitet*—*Damas*—the fruitful *Scribe*, b. 1791, &c.

Talma, 1763-1826,
the great tragedian, and reformer of the French stage.

Novelists:—*D'Arlincourt*—*Salvandy*—*Ch. Nodier*—*Jules Janin*, b. 1804—*De Lacroix*—*Alf. de Vigny*—*Balzac*—*Edgar Quinet*—*Eug. Sue*—*Mich. Raymond*—*Delatouche*—*Merville*—*Paul de Kock*—*Pigault Lebrun*, &c.
The Female Writers:—*Mad. Genlis*—*Cottin*—*Junot*, &c.

German.

French taste predominates.
Canitz, 1654-99—*Gottsched*, 1700-66.
Romance Writers:—*Buchholz*, d. 1671—*Ant. Ulrich*, d. 1714—*Ans. von Ziegler*, d. 1697.
J. E. Schlegel, d. 1749, dramatist.
Weisse, d. 1804, farces.

Chr. F. Gellert, 1715-69, fables, &c.

Rivalry of *Gottsched*, as champion of the French style, with *Bodmer*, of Zurich, d. 1783, a follower of the English.

Regeneration of German literature by the six great writers and their followers.

1. Klopstock, 1724-1803.

His Followers:—*Kretschmann*, d. 1809—*Gerstenberg*, d. 1823—*Klcist*, d. 1759—*Gleim*, d. 1803—*Schubart*, d. 1791—*Kosegarten*, d. 1818—*Stolberg*, d. 1819—*J. H. Voss*, d. 1826—*Jacobi*, d. 1814—*Burger*, d. 1794—*Matthison*, 1831, &c.

2. Christ. M. Wieland, 1733-1813.

Thummel, d. 1817—*Blumauer*, d. 1798—*A. Muller*, d. 1807, &c.

3. Gotth. Eph. Lessing, 1729-81,
the proper founder of modern German orig. literature.

4. Joh. Gottf. Herder, 1744-1803.

5. Goethe, 1748-1832.

6. Fred. von Schiller, 1759-1805,
dramatist, poet, &c.

During this period Germany abounded in dramatic and romance writers.

Eckhof, d. 1774, the first celebrated dramatist of the German stage.
A. W. Iffland, 1756-1814.
Kotzebue, 1761-1819.
Hermes, d. 1821, the first German novelist of the school of Richardson.
Miller, d. 1814—*J. G. Müller*, d. 1828—*Klinger*, b. 1753—*Fr. Müller*, d. 1825—*La Fontaine*, d. 1831—*Pestalozzi*, d. 1827, the celebrated Swiss novelist.
Later Writers:—*Lud. Tieck*, b. 1773, poet, novelist, and miscellaneous writer—translator of Shakspeare.
Ludw. Uhland, b. 1787, founder of the later Swabian school of ballad romances.
Hein. Heyne, b. 1797, highly-gifted poet and prose writer.
Dramatists:—*Zach. Werner*, 1768-1823—*Kleist*, of Frankfort, d. 1811—*Grabbe*, b. 1801, and numerous others.

Jean Paul Fr. Richter, 1763-1825,
humorous and original novelist.

Other Novelists:—*Novalis* (*Fred. von Hardenberg*), 1772-1801—*E. Wagner*, d. 1812—*E. Th. W. Hoffmann*, d. 1822—*Van der Velde*, d. 1824—*Arnim*, d. 1831—*Chamisso*, b. 1781 (Peter Schlemihl)—*Fouque*, b. 1777, 'Undine,' and numerous others.
The great Critics:—The brothers

Aug. Will. and Fred. Schlegel, b. 1767 and 1772.

Wolfg. Menzel, b. 1798.
Ludwig Börne, b. 1784, the German Voltaire.
Among the celebrated writers of the present day are—*Spindler*—*Leop. Schefer*—*Witzleben*—*Blumenhagen*—*Wachsmann*—*Prince Puckler*, &c.
Ladies:—*C. Pichler*—*F. Brunn*—*Schopenhauer*, &c.

Music.

France.—First French opera by *Chambert*, 1645.

G. Batt. Lully, 1633-87,
from Florence, founder of French opera music, introduces wind instruments into the orchestra.

Italy.—Ab. Scarlatti, 1658-1728, of Naples, the first harp player—109 operas.

Arch. Corelli, 1653-1713,
celebrated violinist and composer of Rome.

Marcello, 1686–1739, at Venice.

Germany.—Famous for its organists, and composers of church music.
Froberger, d. 1695—Theile, d. 1725—J. Ch. Bach, 1643–1703—Zachau, teacher of Handel.
R. Keiser, 1673–1739, founder of the German opera.

England.—Masques, with music, much in vogue, patronised by Queen Henrietta.
Henry Lawes, d. 1662, much celebrated in his time; music to 'Comus,' 'Ariadne,' &c.
John Playford, 1613–1693—*Tho. Warwicke*, song in 40 parts.
Composers during the reigns of Charles and James II.—Matt. Lock, music to 'Macbeth,' 1674—*John Blow*, *Michael Wise*, d. 1685, both composers of church music, the latter of 'Old Charon.'
Thomas Mace, 'Music's Monument,' 1676.
Nic. Matthcis, Italian, and famous violinist, resides in England; his 'Ayres for the Violin.'
French operas introduced 1674—*Italian*, 1698.

Purcel, 1658-1695,
founder of the English school; church music and songs—one of the greatest musicians of his time.

English Composers of sacred music after Purcel:—*Dr. J. Clarke*, d. 1707—*Dr. Hen. Aldrich*, dean of Christ Church, Oxon, d. 1710; 'Hark the Bonny Christ Church Bells,' and other rounds and catches—*Dr. W. Croft*, d. 1727—*J. Weldon*, d. 1736—*Dr. M. Greene*, d. 1755.
1690 The clarionet invented by *Denner*.
1707 Pianoforte, by *Schroeder*.
Silbermann, d. 1756, famous organ builder.

Flourishing Period of the Neapolitan School.
Nic. Porpora, d. 1767—Leo. da Vinci, d. 1732.

Fr. Durante, 1693-1755,
one of the finest composers of church music.

Leon. Leo, 1701-43:
spreads the fame of Neapolitan school over all Europe.
G. B. Pergolesi, 1707–39—Jomelli, 1714–74—J. B. Martini, Roman school, 1706–84.

Venetians:—Galuppi, d. 1785—Tartini, d. 1770, famous violinist.
The Italian Conservatiori, or Public Singing Schools of the 17th and 18th Centuries—the famous prima donna, Faustina—Farinelli, *celebrated singer.*

G. F. Handel, 1684-1759, in England:
founder of modern protestant church music.

German:—**J. Seb. Bach, 1685-1750,** wonderful organist and composer—the Homer of music.
His three sons, Friedemann, Emanuel, and John Christian, all celebrated—the latter organist to Queen of England, d. 1782.
C. H. Graun, d. 1759—*J. A. Hasse*, d. 1783—and many others flourished at this period.

France:—J. P. Rameau, d. 1764, known by his theory of fundamental bass—J. J. Rousseau, d. 1778, the celebrated philosopher of Geneva.
P. A. Monsigny, 1729–1817, founder of the French *Opera Comique*.

Christ. Gluck, 1714-87,
founder of the modern opera-dramatic music, which he carries to great perfection—his *Iphigenia* was given 170 times in two years.

Nic. Piccini, 1728–1800—Sacchini, d. 1786—A. E. Gretry, 1741–1813, Operas.

In Spain:—Boccherini, d. 1805, the greatest instrumental composer of Spain—V. Martini, fl. 1782.

Period of the Vienna School, and perfection of instrumental music, symphonies, quartets, &c.

Joseph Haydn, 1733-1809.
Mozart, 1756-91—Beethoven, 1772-1807.
Albrechtsberger, d. 1809, the best contrapointist of modern times, teacher of Beethoven, and others.
F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy, b. 1809.
German Ballad Writers from 1780:—*Schalze*, d. 1800—*Reichard*, d. 1814—*Zumsteeg*, d. 1802—*Himmel*, d. 1814—*Kreuzer*, b. 1790.
German Opera Writers:—Dittersdorf, d. 1799, founder of the German comic opera—Muller—Winter, d. 1825—Weigl, b. 1766.

Spohr, b. 1783—Weber, d. 1826.
Meyerbeer, b. 1791.

German church music and oratorios:—*Nauman*, d. 1801—*Schuster*, d. 1812—*Schicht*—*Vogler*—*Stadler*—*Neukomm*, b. 1778—*Schneider*—*Klein*.
The symphonics of Pleyel, b. 1757—Romberg, d. 1821—Ries, b. 1784—Fesca, d. 1826—Kalliwoda.
The pianoforte music of Hummel, Moscheles, Kalkbrenner—Herz—Pixis.
Singers:—*Sonntag*—*Schechner*—*Schroeder-Devrient*.
Waltzes, &c., by *Strauss* and *Lanner* of Vienna.

Italian:—Pet. Guglielmi, d. 1804—Gius. Sarti, d. 1802—Paisiello, d. 1816, favourite composer of Napoleon—Saliari, d. 1825—N. Zingarelli, d. 1834—Cimarosa, d. 1801—Cherubini—Paer—Spontini—Fioravanti—Mosca, &c.

G. Rossini, b. 1792.

Pacini—Bellini, b. 1808—Mercandante—Donizetti, &c.

The wonderful violinist Paganini.

French:—Mehul, d. 1818—Catel, b. 1773—*Boieldieu*, d. 1834—*F. Auber*, b. 1780.
'The Marscilloise,' by *Rouget de Lisle*, 1792—Concerts of *Fetis* at Paris.

England—19th Century.
Composers for the stage:—Reeve—Braham—*Bishop*—Barnett—Balfe—Hullah—Rooke—Loder.
Pianists:—Clementi—John Cramer—Field—Mrs. Anderson—Neate—Potter—Bennet.
Organists:—Crotch—Attwood—Horsley—Adams—the two Elveys of Oxford and Windsor, &c.
Mori and Blagrove, *violinists*—Lindley, *violincello*—Dragonetti—Willman—Macintosh—Harper, &c.
Institutions:—Concert of Ancient Music, founded 1776—Philharmonic Society, 1813, the first orchestra in Europe—Royal Academy of Music, 1823—Vocal Society, 1832—Soc. of Brit. Musicians, 1834.
Singers:—Incledon—Braham—Bellamy—Vaughan—Knyvett—Taylor—Sapio—Phillips—Billington—Stephens—Fanny Ayton—Mrs. Knyvett—Clara Novello—Mr. and Mrs. Wood—Wilson.

a b c d

GOVERNMENT.

Sixth Period: *(the Revolutionary) continued.*

French Revolution continued—overthrow of Robespierre, 1794—government of the *Executive Directory*, 1795-99—Napoleon First Consul, 1799—Municipalities abolished—system of centralisation, and creation of prefects.—Buonaparte becomes Consul for life, 1802, with almost royal authority—Emperor, 1804—and King of Rome, 1805.

Irish Rebellion.

Poland destroyed by the third partition.

1800 *Union of England and Ireland,* upon the suppression of the Irish Rebellion.

1805 Fox's administration in England.

1806 Dissolution of the German Empire—
CONFEDERATION OF THE RHINE—Napoleon Protector.

Napoleon kingdom of Naples and Holland—1807 *of Westphalia—of the duchy of Warsaw.* Buonaparte dissolves the tribunate, the last remnant of the democratic principle in France. 1808 Establishes a new hereditary nobility and primogeniture, but without rights or privileges as regards taxation, legislation, military service, or offices.

1808 *Napoleon kingdom of Spain:*
abolition of feudal privileges—Spain the only nation of Europe that maintained its insurrection against French dominion.

1809 *Ministry of Metternich in Austria.*

New constitution of Sweden: the sovereignty divided between the king and states—crown hereditary in the male line—freedom of the press.

1810 Complete development of the despotic government of Napoleon in France:
arbitrary imprisonments restored by his special and *prevotal* judgments—a rigid censorship of the press.

New organisation of the government in Prussia: the cabinet and state council—ministry of Hardenberg till 1822.

1810 New organisation of government in Russia by the Emperor Alexander: the imperial council.

1812 Constitution of the Cortes in Spain—constitution for the Sicilies by lord W. Bentinck—both dissolved at the restoration in 1814.

1814 Royal Prussian decree, promising a representative government.

1814 Restoration of the Bourbons in France:
the French Charter: two chambers, one an hereditary house of peers, the other an elective chamber of deputies—trial by jury—liberty of the press (from 1819.)

Constitution of Norway: suspensive veto of the king—what the storthing has passed at three sessions, the king must accept—*no nobility.*

1815 *The German League:* promise of representative governments, a free press, and free trade.

Constitution of the Netherlands: two chambers of the states-general—liberty of the press.

Aristocratic government restored in Switzerland.

1817 First law of election in France:
contraction of the representative system—qualification of electors raised to the payment of 100f. in direct taxes—1000f. for the deputies—direct election in the capital towns of the departments.

1818 Constitutional government in Bavaria and Baden—two chambers in each—reaction in favour of despotism upon the murder of Kotzebue. 1819 Constitution for Wirtemberg—two chambers.—Carlsbad resolution against the liberty of the press.

1819 *Rise of a Popular party in England: first claim of Radical Reform*—Major Cartwright, sir Francis Burdett, William Cobbett, Hunt, etc.

Great political meetings at Manchester, etc. in favour of yearly parliaments, universal suffrage, etc.

Parties of liberals and royalists formed in France, and other countries under various names, *radicals, conservatives, camarilla, ministerialists, etc.*

1820 *Revolutions* in Spain: government of the Cortes suppressed, and absolute monarchy restored by the power of French bayonets—in Naples: suppressed the same year by the Austrians—in Portugal: government of the Cortes till the counter revolution of Don Miguel—in Piedmont (1821): suppressed by Austria—in Greece: Greek constitution, 1822—in Brazil, 1821: independent, 1822: constitution, 1823.

1820 Reaction in France upon the murder of the duke de Berry:
second election law, by which, out of a population of 32,000,000, only 90,000 electors, the qualification being raised to 500f. in direct taxes—system of double votes and electoral colleges—seven years' parliaments instead of five.

New constitution for Portugal by Don Pedro, till 1828, when his brother Don Miguel makes himself absolute king.

1827 *Ministry of Canning.*

Ministry of Wellington, 1830, who affirms that the constitution, with its rotten boroughs, etc., needs no reform—see p. 51 a.

1829 Presidency of general Jackson in North America—
he leans to democracy, which his predecessor, Quincy Adams, the head of the federal party, had opposed—see p. 55 a.

1830 Abolition of the Salic law in Spain.

Three days' Revolution in France, July, 1830:

Occasioned by the ordinances of Charles stopping the freedom of the press, and changing the law of election—*the Bourbons expelled*—new cognizance of the sovereignty of the people—monarchy, with free institutions—restitution of the national guard, who choose their own officers. *Amendment of the Charter:* the king, the executor of the laws, cannot abolish them—the chamber possesses the initiative of all laws—no censorship of the press to be allowed—libels to be tried only by a jury—no extraordinary tribunals—five years' parliaments—the presidents of the electoral colleges, and of the chamber of deputies to be elective: this chamber now consists of 459 members, of whom Paris returns twelve—first example in France of the impeachment and condemnation of ministers.

Revolution of Belgium: kingdom of Belgium, 1831—constitution formed by the representatives of the people—two chambers.

Revolution in Switzerland: overthrow of the aristocracy, and formation of a democratic government.

Overthrow of the Wellington administration: *Lord Grey* and the liberal whigs come into power—p. 51 a.

1831 *Revolution in Poland:* suppressed by Russia, 1831.

1830–32 *New organisation of the relations between the nobility and burghers of Russia:*
approximation of the middle classes to the nobility—1831 Ukase *respecting the election of nobles* to civil offices in the government—1832 *Manifesto* respecting the better class of burghers in the towns, who, like the nobility, are to be freed from the poll-tax and forced military service, and to share in the elections to communal offices.

1831 Constitutional charters granted by the Electors of Hesse and Saxony—in the former, one chamber, in the latter, two.

Ministry of Perrier in France, till 1832:
abolition of hereditary peerage—the king names peers for life, from persons qualified by certain services—*new law of election:* the system of partial representation still continued, only from 160,000 to 180,000 electors (qualication 200f. in direct taxes) out of 32 millions of inhabitants [1-8000th]—and only 30,000, paying 500f. indirect taxes, qualified to be chosen deputies.

Liberty of the press granted by the parliament of Baden—suppressed by the German alliance.

1831 Revolution in Brazil—Don Pedro returns to Europe.

1832 The Reform Bill in England:
forced from the tory nobles and aristocracy by a junction of the whig aristocracy with the people.

Partial disfranchisement of the rotten boroughs—members given to some of the large towns, and a new distribution of representatives for counties—*Extension of the suffrage:* in boroughs, to £10 householders (clogged with the rate-paying conditions, and the troublesome and vexatious system of registration); in counties, to £10 copyholders and £50 tenants at will, which, carried by the landed aristocracy, places the return for the counties almost entirely in their hands—*Limited system of representation continued:* out of a population of 14,000,000, only from 600,000 to 700,000 electors; and these not free electors, it being everywhere felt, that the object of the Reform Bill has been defeated by the open intimidation of the electors. Qualification of county members £500, of borough members £300, a-year, landed property.

1832 Poland incorporated with Russia.

Kingdom of Greece founded—no talk of *its constitution.*

1833 Municipal government restored in France:
the towns and departments elect their own officers and magistrates, but the *system of centralisation* still essentially the same as before.

William IV. grants a representative constitution to Hanover—abrogated by the new king, (duke of Cumberland,) 1838.

Portugal a constitutional monarchy—a house of Lords, and 141 deputies.

1834 Abolition of the old council in Spain—replaced by assemblies of the Cortes: 86 procures, 188 procuradores.

Reaction in England: tory administration of Peel and Wellington—p. 51 a.
Melbourne ministry restored.

Continued agitation in France for a responsible ministry and extension of the elective franchise: there the monarch reigns and governs, and the cabinet is nothing; in England the monarch only reigns, and the cabinet is everything.

1838, 9 Agitation of *the Chartists* in England, for *universal suffrage, vote by ballot, etc.*—of the manufacturers and middle classes for the repeal of the *Corn Laws.*

The Chartists fall into contempt by their appeal to physical force.

POLITICS & FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Vain struggle of almost all the monarchies of Europe against France—at the peace of Luneville, 1801, and of Amiens, 1802, the Republic of France appears firmly established, and acknowledged—its boundaries the Rhine and the Alps.

England, led on by Pitt and Burke, opposes the French Revolution, and for twenty-three years becomes the head of the great coalitions against it.

1795 *Third partition of Poland*—This nation, the bulwark of Europe, vanishes from the number of its states.

1798 French expedition to Egypt—project of Buonaparte to subdue the Turkish empire: destroyed by the gallant defence of Acre in Syria.

1800 *Talleyrand minister of foreign affairs* under the first Consul—Predominating influence of French diplomacy, giving them almost as great a superiority in the cabinet as in the field.

Talleyrand, Metternich, and Pozzo di Borgo, carry this art to the highest pitch.

1801 Georgia incorporated with Russia.

The republics swept away, and kingdoms erected for Napoleon's family.

Great efforts of France to deprive England of the dominion of the sea—the Continental System formed to deprive England of her ships, colonies, and commerce.

Humiliation of Austria and Prussia, 1805–9.

1810 Napoleon's universal monarchy at its highest pitch: *it seemed now too firmly fixed to be overthrown.*

1812 Napoleon's great expedition to Russia: army of 500,000 men—project to wrest the East Indies from England—Buonaparte's eye had always been directed towards the East; compared with which, he called Europe a mole-hill—the East, where lived 600 millions of men, he said, was the only seat of great empires.

1813–15 Insurrection of kings and nations against the military dictator.

Battle of Leipsic—overthrow of the great colossus.

General restoration of the old monarchies by the two Treaties of Paris and the Congress of Vienna.

Principle of legitimacy again set up—France gives up Belgium, Holland, and Savoy—the Rhine provinces to Prussia—Lombardy and Venice to Austria—restoration of the overbearing influence of Austria in Italy. The German League.

1815 The Holy Alliance.

1815 Foundation of the preponderance of Russia in Europe:
the acquisition of Poland brings the frontiers of Poland to touch upon Germany: Napoleon's prophecy at St. Helena, "In fifty years Europe will be republican or Cossack."

1818 Struggle between monarchs and people:
Carbonari in Italy—the German demagogues—military conspiracies in France—Cortes in Portugal and Spain—radicals in England—conspiracy of the nobles in Poland.

Firm establishment of English dominion in India—see p. 54 d.

From 1820 outbreak and suppression of military revolutions in Spain, Naples, Portugal, Piedmont, and Russia.

Greece the only successful one—Congresses of monarchs and ministers, from 1818-22, at Aix-la-Chapelle, Carlsbad, Vienna, Troppau, Laybach, Verona.

1821 Brazil revolts from Portugal.

Canning's Political System: *"civil and religious liberty all over the world"*—dies the same year, and is succeeded by Wellington, high tory.

1828 *Russian predominancy in Western Asia:* by the peace of Turkmanschai she extends her dominion to the Araxes, in the heart of Persia.

1829 The peace of Adrianople with the Porte, places the fate of that power in the hands of the Czar.

1830 *Algiers occupied by the French*—road to French dominion and civilisation on the African shores of the Mediterranean.

Three days' Revolution in France: gives an impulse to the desire for political improvement throughout Europe—the Belgian, Polish, and Italian follow—Switzerland changes her aristocracy to democracy—1832 Reform Bill of England—but the Propaganda by the system of the *doctrinaires,* the *juste milieu,* and the *principle of non-intervention* prevails.

Alliance of England and France: ministry of *Grey,* 1830–34—of *Casimir Perrier,* 1831, 2, in France.

Suppression of the Italian insurrections:
military occupation of the states of the church by Austria, 1831—of Ancona by the French, 1832.

Polish insurrection suppressed, and the kingdom of Poland blotted out of the book of states by Russia.

The kingdom of Belgium, supported by French bayonets in 1831 and 2, has alone preserved its freedom and independence to the present time.

1831 Expedition of Mehemed Ali, viceroy of Egypt, against the Sultan, Mahmood II.

1832 The new kingdom of Greece conferred by the Conference of London upon the Bavarian prince.

1833 Extension of the Egyptian power by the peace of Kutahia:
Syria and Asia Minor, to the Taurus mountains, to Egypt.

Offensive and defensive treaty between the Porte and Russia.

Quadruple Alliance between France, England, Spain, and Portugal.

The eyes of European policy are bent on the relations of Russia, Persia, and the English East Indian Empire.

LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE.

The French Revolution introduces publicity in the administration of justice, and the principle that all are equal in the eye of the law. Independence of judges—trial by jury.

Jeremy Bentham, *the greatest philosopher and legislator of the age.*

1804 Publication of the Code Napoleon. Perhaps the greatest monument of his fame—before it was adopted it was discussed for four years: not only the most distinguished judges and statesmen, but every respectable merchant in France, was called upon to contribute his information and experience in its formation.

1810 Arbitrary punishments, etc. by Napoleon's *special* and *prevotal laws.*

1814 *Restoration of the Bourbons:*
juries preserved—restrictions on the press—*Prevotal laws* of the Bourbons to punish political offences.

Increased study of the Roman law in Germany: *Savigny, Thibaut, etc.*

1819 New penal code in Naples.

1822 *Ed. Livingston's* Penal code for Louisiana.

1825 Amelioration of the English penal code by the labours of *sir R. Pecl, Brougham, etc.*

One hundred and sixty crimes were punishable by death. Attention had been called to the wretched state of our bloody and vindictive code by *Sir Sam. Romilly,* in parliament; by *Will. Eden,* in his Principles of Penal Law, 1771; BICHENO, on *Criminal Jurisprudence;* RUSSELL, on Crimes and Misdemeanors; *Basil Montague's* Selection of Opinions as to the Punishment of Death, 1812, and other works; *Roscoe,* on Penal Jurisprudence, 1819; and many others.

All political crimes and libels to be tried in France by juries—no extraordinary tribunals to be on any account formed.

1832 Revision of the French penal code.

1833 English parliament appoints a Committee to revise the criminal code.

FINANCE.

FOURTH PERIOD—*Restitution of the right of the people to tax themselves—equality of taxation—budgets and civil lists—the prohibitive system gives way to that of free trade—money and state bank-paper trade—enormous national debts.*

1792-1815 *England carries on the war against French liberty at the enormous expense of* £130,000,000.

1795 Forced loan in France.

1797 Suspension of cash payments at the Bank of England, in consequence of a run upon it—and immense issue of paper money.

1798 Income tax of W. Pitt:
10 per cent upon all incomes above £200 a-year.

1799 Napoleon, as first consul, regulates the French finances, which were in great disorder—his talents as a financier were extraordinary.

Indirect taxes and prohibitive system restored in France—Octrois of the cities—barrier taxes.

The allowance of the first Consul of France was 500,000 francs.

1806 Napoleon, by his Continental system, carries the prohibitive system to an outrageous extent.

Abolition of the privileged exemption of the nobility from taxation in Bavaria, 1807—Wirtemberg, 1808—Prussia, 1810.

1811 *Austrian national bankruptcy.*

1815 *The system of loans, banks, and national debts, carried to great extent, and systematized.*
the earliest states that contracted national debts, were Spain, France, Holland, and England—German states, from the time of the French wars.

1818 The English debt amounts to £850,000,000—it is still nearly as much, taking more than half the yearly income to pay the interest upon it.

General gross increase in the national income:

In England under various reigns:

William and Mary,	1689	2,000,000£.
George III. . . .	1760	8,500,000
——— { before the Fr. war }	1792	15,000,000
George IV. . . .	1820	46,000,000
William IV. . . .	1830	60,000,000
Victoria	1837	52,950,000

In France:

Louis XVI. . . .	1774	500,000,000f.
Charles X. . . .	1824	1000,000,000
——— . . .	1833	1 milliarde
Louis Philippe . .	1838	220,000,000—

about half raised by indirect taxation—Paris pays 1-10th of the French budget.

The state incomes have risen much the same in Austria, Prussia, Russia, etc.

1816 Reestablishment of the system of indirect taxation in France.

1816 Modification of the Tariff in the U. S. of America—see p. 55 a.

1820 Bank of England, in consequence of Sir Robert Peel's Bill, returns to cash payments:
a measure, which, prudent or not, nearly doubled the amount of interest on the National Debt, and has caused the greatest disorder and injustice in all monetary transactions.

1823 Commencement of *free-trade system* in England by *Huskisson.*

New Navigation Act—by which foreigners are allowed to trade with British colonies, before restricted to the mother country.

1830 Lord Althorpe chan. of the exchequer:
Rigid economist, by which he reduces the taxes from £60,000,000 to £51,500,000—*eventual abolition of sinecures, etc.*

1832 Reduction of the French civil list, after the Three days' Revolution, from 32,000,000f. to 14,000,000.

Great disorder in the monetary affairs of the United States and of Great Britain.

a b c d

War and Marine.

Fifth Period: *armed populations again organized: the national guards in France, &c.—formation of large standing armies, not by voluntary enlistments, but by forced military service.*

1792 *American militia instituted*—every citizen from 18 to 45 is enrolled.
1789 The national guards organised throughout France upon the plan adopted by La Fayette for Paris.
1793 *The whole French nation summoned to the frontiers to expel the foreigners.*

The Great War: extraordinary increase of the standing armies: artillery—strategy and tactics brought to the highest perfection, assisted by the great discoveries of the French in mathematics, physics, and chemistry.

Carnot, war minister.
Order of battle in two divisions—The charge with bayonets comes into general use—Bivouacs instead of tents—Flying artillery.
The English (in the Roman fasbion) carry off the French fleet from Toulon, 1795—the Dutch from the Texel, 1799—the Danish, 1807.

English dominion of the sea.
John Clerk, d. 1812, improves naval tactics by his celebrated treatise thereon, 1700-98.

1796 *Napoleon's first Italian campaign*—from Nice to the invasion of Austria, a continuous series of victories.

1798 *Expedition to Egypt:* like Cæsar of old, Buonaparte excited the courage of his soldiers by short harangues—"behold," cried he before the battle of the Pyramids, "from the summit of those monuments forty generations are looking down upon you." It was in Egypt that Buonaparte formed his army and his generals—that succession of great marshals whose deeds afterwards astonished the world.

Military conscription in France, upon the Roman model—every man from 16 to 40 a soldier.

1800 *Napoleon's second Italian campaign*—from Dijon across St. Bernard—Marengo.
1804 Jomini, *Traite de Grandes Operations Militaires*—highly praised by Buonaparte at St. Helena.

Still further increase of standing armies: that of France 600,000 strong.
Napoleon's old and young guards—legion of honour, &c.—from him dates the *employment of masses of artillery* made to bear upon a single point, at the critical moment of a battle—so even at Lutzen and Leipsic, 1812.
Great exertions to improve the French navy: great hydraulic works in all the French ports—the docks at Cherbourg, &c.
1805 Three days' battle of Austerlitz.
Nelson's victory and death at Trafalgar.
1807 Battles of Eylau and Friedland—the first in Feb. upon the ice.
1807 Completion of the great *military road over the Simplon*, connecting France and Italy.
Use of *Congreve rockets* at the bombardment of Copenhagen.
Victories of Wellington over the French in Portugal and Spain—battles of Salamanca and Vittoria, 1812 and 1813.
1809 The French victory at Wagram.
1810 The Guerillas in Spain.

1812 Bonaparte's expedition to Russia, the greatest since the Crusades, see p. 52, 53.

Immense power of the English navy—in 1813 it consisted of 1000 ships of war, carrying 27,000 guns, and 145,000 men.
1814 *Rising power of the navy of the United States of North America.* Although small, the American navy shows great gallantry in the war with England, and proves the courage and tactics of its sailors, and the excellence of its vessels.
1815 Improved system of fortification by the Prussians at Cologne and Coblentz.

The military system of Europe introduced into Turkey by Sultan Mahmoud, and in Egypt by Mehemed Ali, assisted by French officers. The Egyptian army thus organised 24,000 strong in 1823, and by it Mehemed gained his victories of 1832, 3.
1810 *Military colonies in Russia:* originally estimated to create, in ten years, a Russian army of 6,000,000. The Russian force, distributed over its immense territories, is now, in time of peace, reckoned at 1,000,000.

1820 Military revolutions break out in the standing armies of Spain, Portugal, Piedmont, Naples, Russia, &c.
1826 The Janizaries disbanded throughout the Turkish empire.
1827 Ordinance of Charles X. for the dissolution of the Parisian national guards.
1827 Turkish-Egyptian fleet destroyed at Navarino.

French Revolution, 1830—Barricades—the Swiss guard dissolved—national guards again organised, with free election of their own officers, throughout France, forming a corps of 4,000,000: Paris alone furnishes 80,000 men.
Fortification of Linz.
1831 *Heroic deeds of the Poles* in their struggle against Russia—glorious days of Grochow; on the bridge of Ostrolenka, &c. Generals: Serzynecki, Dwernicki, Uminski, &c.—celebrated retreat of general Dembinski.

1833 *Strength of the English navy:* 600 ships of war, with 30,000 men—*Army:* 120,000; in India, 25,000, besides 240,000 natives under English officers.
French navy: 300 ships of war—*Army:* 3, to 400,000 men.
Russian navy: 400 ships of war.
Austrian standing army: about 300,000 men, and 400,000 militia (*landwehr*).
Prussian standing army: 150,000 men, and 400,000 militia (*landwehr*).
United States of America, navy: 70 ships of war—this great republic only keeps up an army of 6000 men in time of peace.
1833 Project of Louis Philippe to fortify Paris with fourteen forts.

Agriculture, Peasantry, etc.

1799 First prize cattle show in Smithfield.

1804 *Sir H. Davy's* application of chemistry to agriculture.

1805 *Horticultural societies*—these and agricultural societies now exist in every part of England.

1805 Feudal rights abolished in Spain and Naples—restored after the war.

1807-11 *Abolition of the burdens on land, and overthrow of patrimonial jurisdiction in Prussia*—rise instead of a number of small independent landholders: this system has mainly raised Prussia to her present power.

1814 N. America: gold mine in Virginia, N. Carolina, and Georgia—the yearly produce is now about 5,000,000 dollars.

New and increasing culture of land in N. America, after the general peace—cotton produced, 1816, 68,000,000lb., in 1822, 376,000,000—ever increasing acquisition of territory, cleared and cultivated by new settlers, either from the N. American states, or numerous emigrants.

1815 New Corn Law in England—passed in order to favour the great landed proprietors, by keeping up the price of bread: a most cruel measure for the poor, and a disastrous one for manufacturers; as such, a continual object of attack by the popular party.

1818 Abolition of predial bondage, and emancipation from territorial oppressions proclaimed by government acts in Bavaria—1819 in Wurtemberg—1832 in Saxony—1833 in Hanover.

1824 *Great increase in the produce of wool in Germany*—3,500,000 paid by England this year for German wool.

1831 The culture of silk flourishes in Lombardy: about £4,000,000 sterling export yearly—half to England.

Sir J. Sinclair, d. 1836, great Scotch agriculturalist.

Arthur Young, 1741–1820.

1839 *The growth of wool very flourishing in Van Dieman's land*—nearly 2,000,000lbs. exported to England.

Trade and Manufactures.

1804 Prizes to promote improvements in manufactures offered by Napoleon: 1,000,000f. for the best flax-spinning machine, &c.

Increasing development of French manufactures, &c. by the application of great chemical discoveries: Chaptal, Berthollet, Monge, &c.

1806 Continental system of Napoleon, *for the ruin of English commerce:* modified in 1810 by the licensing system—*Tarif of Trianon* and *Decree of Fontainebleau*, for *burning English goods in every part of Europe*—new impulse to manufactures in Germany and France.

1807 English Orders in Council.

1807 First steam-boat on the Hudson in the U. S. by Fulton. First steam-boat built in Europe, 1811—established between Yarmouth and Norwich, 1813—one between Gravesend and Limehouse, capable of holding three hundred persons, 1815.

1808 *Prussian municipal regulations*, upon the principle of popular election—the burgesses choose the city councillors—these the magistrates—government reserving to itself the right of confirmation, 1815.

1810 *Free trade in Prussia.*

1812 Discontent of the manufacturers in England on account of the *Orders in Council:* Napoleon's system very nearly being effectual.

1814 Steam carriages in England.

1815 Polytechnic institution at Vienna.

Introduction of manufactories in Poland under Russian dominion—hitherto the Poles had been almost exclusively corn growers or graziers.

Immense extension of funded paper trade.
The father of the Rothschilds, now the greatest money capitalists and brokers in the world, and who have contracted loans with every potentate in Europe, in 1810 was a poor little banker at Frankfort. The sums they have negotiated from 1813 to 1833 has been estimated at £160,000,000 sterling.

Treaty for the abolition of the Slave Trade at the Congress of Vienna—
Denmark had abolished this hateful traffic in 1792. As early as 1791 this subject was taken up in England by James Stephens, d. 1833, and Wilberforce; the latter brought it before parliament, where, by the force of popular opinion, it continued to make way, till its final abolition in 1833 by the whigs; Brougham one of its strongest opponents—£20,000,000 was paid to the slaveholders as an indemnity.

1816 Strict prohibitive system restored in France.

Flourishing state of trade and manufacture in the U. S. of America from the general peace—cotton and woollen spinning and weaving machines introduced—great exertions for the encouragement of native industry—considerable trade with China—extensive canals and railroads: the Buffalo canal, 360 miles long, connecting lake Erie with the Hudson and New York, completed in eight years, 1817-25; Railway from Baltimore to the Ohio, 350 miles long: two of the greatest undertakings of the present age—upwards of 100 steam-boats ply on the Mississippi.
New York the great seat of Trade.

Tarif of the U. S. of N. America upon the introduction of foreign goods—all exports free—New State Bank—*Navigation Act*, 1817, on the principle of strict reciprocity.

1819 Riots in Manchester and other manufacturing districts.
Ternaux introduces Cashmere goats into France, and founds his celebrated manufactory of Cashmere shawls.

1821 *Rise of Mechanic Institutions, in England*, chiefly by the labours of Brougham—adopted in France, Germany, &c., after the English model.

1823 Huskisson, d. 1830, introduces the system of free trade: importation of foreign goods allowed in their own ships—foreigners allowed to trade with our colonies—restriction taken off the exportation of wool.

1825 Mail-posts in Prussia—steam-navigation on the Rhine.

1823 First manufactory in Egypt by Mehemet Ali, assisted by the French.

General Panic in England 1825-6—occasioned by over-speculations in 1824, 25, encouraged by facility of discounting at the Bank of England, which now suddenly contracted its issues.

1826 New discontents of the manufacturing workmen in England.

Increasing progress of Austrian, Prussian, Russian, and American manufactures—1827, 6000 woollen manufactories in Russia—Russian exports, which in 1789 were only 19,000,000, amounted in 1827 to 239,000,000 silver roubles; her trade predominates on the Caspian sea after the Persian peace of Turkmanshai.

1830 Opening of the great Liverpool and Manchester railway.

Amazing extent of English trade—15,000 vessels arrive yearly in the port of London—Liverpool the next seaport for trade.
1831 *Outbreaks of the silk manufacturers of Lyons—destruction of machinery by the workmen of England and Switzerland about the same time.*
English Factory Bill—limiting the hours of labour for children, which had hitherto been from twelve to sixteen hours a-day.

Formation of societies of labourers and workmen to obtain better wages in England, France, Germany, Switzerland, &c.—*Trade Unions.*

1833 *Commercial treaty of the principal states of Germany*—this union raises Prussia to a trading state of the first rank.
Railways—the capital authorised by acts of parliament to be raised for railways in 1833-36, was £20,000,000; the estimate for those applied for in 1837 was £31,000,000.

Political Science.

Period of the French Revolution.

General tendency to lessen the powers and privileges of monarchy and aristocracy, and to admit the people to the rights of citizenship.

1. France.

Eu. Jos. Sieyes, b. 1748, his celebrated pamphlet 'Qu'est-ce que le tiers état?' 1789.
Condorcet, d. 1794—*Mirabeau*, 1749-91, the most popular orators in the National Assembly—also *Guadet, Barnave, Vergniaud*, &c., all guillotined during the Reign of Terror.
The Moniteur, the principal journal of the Revolution, begun by *Marat*, continued by the *duke of Bassano.*

2. England.

Ed. Burke, 1750-97, the bitterest foe of, and the most powerful writer against, the new principles in France: his 'Reflections upon the French Revolution;' answered by *Sir James Mackintosh*, in his 'Vindiciæ Gallicæ'—*T. Paine, Mr. Christie, Capel Lofft*, &c.

William Pitt, 1750-1806, the most active opposer of the French Revolution; a most eloquent speaker in parliament, and highly-gifted statesman: called by his disciples the *Heaven-born minister*, the *Pilot who weathered the storm*, &c. He laid the foundation of that line of policy, which, acted upon by his successors, *Perceval, lord Liverpool, Castlereagh, Canning*, &c., probably saved Europe from becoming an universal monarchy under the despotism of France: but it has left England burdened with a debt of nearly a *thousand millions*, the ruinous effects of which time only will reveal.

Charles James Fox, 1748-1806, the opponent of Pitt and Burke, leader of the whigs, advocate of popular rights, powerful speaker, enlightened and noble statesman.

Other English Orators and Statesmen.
Wilberforce—Will. Windham, 1750-1810—*Sam. Whitbread*, d. 1815—*J. P. Curran*, d. 1817—*R. B. Sheridan*, d. 1816—*Hen. Grattan*, d. 1820, &c.
Will. Godwin, d. 1836, Political Justice.

3. Germany.

Opponents of the French Revolution: Brandes, d. 1810—*Rehberg*, b. 1757—*Gentz*, the translator of Burke.
Fichte, d. 1814, the celebrated philosopher; he espoused the French cause, declaring that "the principles upon which the French Republic rested, were the only ones by which the true dignity of man could be protected."

1. *French Politics of the times of Napoleon, the Restoration, &c.*

Destrutt de Tracy, the metaphysician, 'Comment upon Montesquieu.'
Chiefs of the Theocratic or *Ultra Montain party: Bonald—Le Maistre*, d. 1821, &c.
Chateaubriand, head of the royalists—Louis XVIII. said of his pamphlet 'Bonaparte and the Bourbons,' that it was worth an army to him—pamphlets against the monarchy of 1830.
Benj. Constant, 1767-1830, head of the liberals at the Restoration, eloquent speaker.
Pierre Paul Royer Collard, b. 1763, head of the doctrinaires, celebrated speaker of the left centre.
P. L. Courrier, murdered 1825, political pamphlets, celebrated as masterpieces of political irony.
De Pradt, Bignon, of the Napoleon school—*Villele* and *Martignac*, ministers upon the Restoration.
Casimir Perrier, d. 1832, founder of the Juste-Millieu system.
Francois Guizot, b. 1787, celebrated writer and speaker, leader of the doctrinaires since the Revolution of 1830, and great advocate of the juste-millieu system.
Adolphe Thiers, b. about 1800, sometime editor of the *National:* minister 1832, and, with Guizot, chief supporter of the juste-millieu policy; highly-gifted speaker and statesman, head of the left-centre and of the parliamentary party.
Cormenin, b. 1788, liberal, and chief opponent of the doctrinaires, his three celebrated 'Philippiques.'
De Lammenais, author of the celebrated 'Paroles d'un Croyant, 1834, condemned by nearly all parties: it favours a sort of Fifth Monarchy system.
Odilon Barrot, b. 1791, and *Mauguin*, b. 1785, head of the extreme gauche (radicals), popular speakers.
Dupin, one of the chiefs of the popular party.

Contemporaries, distinguished as speakers, &c.
Manuel, d. 1823—*General Foy*, d. 1825—*Lamarque*, d. 1832—*Lafayette*, d. 1834, &c.
Toequeville's 'History of Democracy in America.'

2. *English Statesmen and Speakers since Pitt and Fox.*

Tory.	Whig.
Addington (lord Sidmouth).	*Lord Grenville*, d. 1834.
Duke of Portland.	*George Ponsonby*, d. 1817.
Perceval, d. 1810.	*Sir Sam. Romilly*, d. 1818.
Castlereagh.	*Sam. Whitbread*, d. 1815.
Jenkinson (lord Liverpool).	*Lord Erskine*, d. 1823.
Vansittart (lord Bexley).	*George Tierney*, d. 1830.
Lord Chancellor Eldon.	*William Cobbett.*
George Canning, d. 1827.	*Henry Hunt.*
	William Huskisson, d. 1830.

Celebrated living Statesmen, Speakers, &c.

Sir Robert Peel, b. 1788, the head and hope of the tories, premier, 1834, for four months.
Duke of Wellington.
Lord Lyndhurst.
Goulburn.
Earl of Aberdeen.
Sir G. Murray.
Sir F. Burdett, for a long time leader of the radicals.
Lord Roden, Gladstone, and *Sir Rob. Inglis*, heads of the high church party.
Earl Grey, head of the reform ministry, 1830.
Henry Lord Brougham, b. 1779, leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, 1817-30—celebrated as a philosopher, critic, and statesman—lord chancellor, 1830—especially deserving of universal esteem for his unremitting exertions against the slave trade, and for the spread of knowledge among the working classes.
Lord John Russell—Lord Melbourne—Lord Lansdowne—Lord Monteagle—Earl Radnor—Lord Morpeth—Earl Durham—Marq. of Normanby—Hume—O'Connell—Roebuck—Grote—Duncombe—Leader, &c.

Quarterly Periodicals: *Edinburgh Review*, whig—*Quarterly Review*, tory—*Westminster*, radical—*British and Foreign*, liberal whig. Monthly: *Blackwood and Frazer*, tory—*Tait*, radical—*Monthly Chronicle*, whig.
Newspapers. Daily: *The Times*, anything and everything, now conservative—*Morning Post, Morning Herald*, and *Standard*, tory—*Morning Chronicle, Globe*, whig—*The Sun*, radical—Weekly: *John Bull*, tory—*Examiner*, whig—*Spectator, Dispatch* and *True Sun*, radical.

America.

Statesmen, &c. of the U. S. of North America.

Presidents *Jefferson*, d. 1826, and *Jackson*, b. 1767—*Van Buren.*
Statesmen: *Everett—Webster.*
Achille Murat, son of the late king of Naples, the North American Delolme, his 'Exposé du Gouvernment Républicain, 1833.

3. *German political writers, &c. of modern times.*

Kant, d. 1804—*Fichte—Luden*, professor at Jena—*Hugo*, at Gottingen—*Gorres*, editor of the *Reinischen Mercurs*, against Napoleon, now professor at Munich, and one of the most celebrated of the catholic legitimists.

Since the Restoration, the politics of Germany have divided into three branches:

1. *The Catholic Legitimists*, chiefly at Vienna:
C. L. Von Haller, b. 1768, the great opposer of Rousseau's 'Social Contract,' of representative government, of all popular rights, and the firm supporter of despotism; his principal work, 'Restauration d. Staatswissenschaft,' 1816.
Ad. Muller, d. 1829, 'Elemente d. Staatskunst,' 1819.
F. Von Schlegel, the critic and poet.
Jarcke, b. about 1799, now head of the catholic legitimists.

2. *Protestant Legitimists*, mostly at Berlin:
Hegel: his philosophy has a vast influence in the support of this party: he considers the European monarchies as the highest form of political life.
Fried. Ancillon, b. 1766, several political works: he opposes all extreme opinions.

3. *Liberals*, in the constitutional states:
Steffens, 1819—*Troxler*, professor at Bern, opponents of Haller.
Pestalozzi, the celebrated Swiss.
Carl. von Rotteck, b. 1775, professor at Freiburg.
Carl. Th. Welcker, b. 1790, professor at Freiburg—*Murhard*, at Cassel—*Klober*, and *Lud. Borne*, at Frankfort on the Maine.

Civilisation in General.

Fifth Period: *From the French Revolution to the present time.*

In England, notwithstanding the ruinous wars in which she is engaged, the cultivation of every branch of industry, science, and literature, is carried to the highest pitch.
Protected by free institutions, and fostered and encouraged by the unbounded wealth accumulated by commercial enterprise, man and society here develope themselves with wonderful facility, and attain a wonderful perfection.
Great improvement in the state of the country: the finest in Europe as regards cultivation of the soil, and internal communication—her roads, bridges, canals, coaches, and, lately, steam navigation and railways. Her splendid buildings, public and private—parks, palaces, streets, and houses—her numerous societies for the improvement of art, science, manufacture, and literature; as well as for the protection of property, and the relief of distress.
Great progress of practical politics, especially as regards constitutional monarchies, by parliamentary debates—Mackintosh, Whitbread, Canning, Burdett, Russell, Brougham, Peel, &c.

1789 *Free press* in France: the *Moniteur* the first political journal without censorship.

Great influence of Periodical Literature.

Flourishing period of English Oratory: Pitt, Fox, Burke, Sheridan, &c.—*In France:* Mirabeau, and the orators of the Gironde.
Lavoisier, at Paris, *Sir Humphrey Davy*, in England, and *Berzelius*, in Sweden, *improve and introduce a new system of Chemistry.*
1793 *Suppression of the ancient academies and learned societies by the French Republicans*—yet, in spite of civil troubles, scientific and artistical studies are carried on with great spirit, and not without encouragement: the great French National Institute—Polytechnic School—Bureau of Longitudes—Conservatory of Music, &c.

In Germany: Reform of Philosophy by Kant: his 'Critik' of Pure Reason, 1781, has a great influence upon general literature, but especially Theology.—*Fichte.*

Revival of the Romantic Poetry of the Middle Ages in Germany by the two Schlegels and Tieck.

1798 *Progress and influence of European life and civilisation in the East*, since the French expedition.
Die Allgemeine Zeitung, at Augsburg, the first newspaper journal in Germany extending to the affairs of Europe.
1799 *Pestalozzi* in Switzerland, founder of elementary instruction.

1800 &c. *Study of Oriental Literature greatly promoted by the English:*
East India colleges at Calcutta, 1800—Haileybury, 1806—Sanscrit college at Calcutta, 1824—Colonel Boden's professorship at Oxford, 1830. *Horace Hayman Wilson*, professor 1832, the first Sanscrit scholar of the age.
Eminent English Orientalists: H. T. Colebroke—W. Carey—Craufurd—J. Marshman—W. Marsden, &c.—the *Asiatic Researches*—Maurice's 'Indian Antiq.'
Hebraists: Dr. Nichol—Lee—Pusey—and Stewart, of the United States.
French Orientalists: Silvester de Sacy and Langles in Arabic—Remusat and Klaproth in Tartar and Chinese—Chézy and Burnouf in Sanscrit.
German Orientalists: the Schlegels, Bopp, Wisemann, Benary, Lassen, in Sanscrit—Kosegarten, Freytag, Rosenmuller, Habicht, in Persian and Arabic—Gesenius, Ewald, Winer, Hoffman, Oberleitner, Schræder, in Hebrew, Syriac, &c.
Hamaker in Holland.

1804–14 *Period of Napoleon's great encouragement of the Natural and Mathematical Sciences:*
Astronomers and Mathematicians: Laplace, Lagrange, Monge, Delambre—*Chemists:* Fourcroy, Vauquelin, Berthollet, Thenard, Chaptal—*Physics:* Hany, Biot—*Naturalist:* Cuvier.
New buildings and great improvements in Paris, Rome, Milan, &c.—the Simplon, bridges, canals, roads, &c. throughout the empire—*the Musee Napoleon.*

Classical Literature flourishes:
At Oxford: Elmsley, d. 1825; Dr. Gaisford, Greek professor, his 'Poeti Minores Græci,' 'Herodotus,' 'Suidas,' &c.; Routh.—*At Cambridge:* Porson, d. 1808; Dobree; Blomfield; Dr. Sam. Parr, d. 1827.
In Germany: Wolf, d. 1824; Heyne, d. 1808; Schneider; Hermann; Bekker; Dindorf, &c.
New impulse given to the study of the language and antiquities of Egypt by the French expedition, and Dr. Young's discovery of Phonetic hieroglyphics. On the language: the works of Champollion, Spohn, Seyfarth, Klaproth, Pahlin, Salt, the marquis Spinetto, Tattam—*on Antiquities:* the works of Denon, Wilkinson, Heeren, &c.
Exertions of English Travellers to explore the interior of Africa, and to discover a North-west passage to India.
1810 *University of Berlin*—here flourish the philosophers Fichte, Schleiermacher, Hegel—the historians Rammer, Wilkens, von der Hagen—the philologist Bekker—the civilians, Savigny, Gans, &c.

1812 *Flourishing period of English Poetry and Romance:* Lord Byron, Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Campbell, Bulwer, &c.

1815, &c. *Philosophical school of the Doctrinaires in France:* Guizot, Royer Collard, Cousin—Benj. Constant, *politician—historians:* Segar, Mignet, Thiers, Thierry, &c.

Vast influence of Periodical Literature and Newspapers in France, England, Germany, America, &c.

Increasing civilisation of the U. S. of North America: the prosperity, population, and commerce of this federative republic increase almost beyond belief; while extensive provision is made for education, by the foundation of colleges, schools, public libraries, literary institutions, &c.
1818 *University of Bonn*—here flourish the *historians* Niebuhr and Hullmann—A. W. Schlegel, &c. publication of the 'Byzantine Historians.'
1822 *Victor Hugo*, head of the new school of Romance writers in France—*Uhland* and *Heine* in Germany.
1826 *University of Munich.*
The viceroy of Egypt sends young Egyptians to study at Paris—the *Egyptian Moniteur*, the first Egyptian newspaper, 1828.
1828 *University of London founded.*
1831 The *Ottoman Moniteur* founded, the first newspaper in Constantinople.
1833 The *Penny Magazine* begun by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, founded 1827, principally by lord Brougham.

Extraordinary extent of Periodical Literature in England.

Vast book-making trade in Germany: 2500 new books in 1814; in 1824, 4500; in 1832, 6300.

ITALIAN PAINTERS.

Florentine School.

This school is distinguished for its great excellence in design, and surpassing merit in keeping, truth and historic accuracy.

Giov. Cimabue, 1240-1300,
The father of modern painting. He leaves the style of the Greeks his teachers; takes nature for his guide; sets the first example of large compositions, and founds a new school distinguished for boldness, majesty, and strength.

Giotto, 1276-1336,
A shepherd boy, whom, for his great talents, Cimabue adopted and taught. The first who succeeded in portrait painting—likenesses of Dante, Brunetto Latini, and Corso Donati.

Scholars and imitators of Giotto: *Taddeo Gaddi*, d. 1352, his favorite pupil—*Spinello of Arezzo*—*Simone di Martino*, d. 1344—*Lippo Memmi*—*Giottino* (properly *Thomaso di Stefano*), distinguished above all his contemporaries for the beauty of his pictures—*Andrea di Cione*, 1329-89.

1349 The Florentine painters form themselves into a religious fraternity, called "The Society of St. Luke."

Fillippo Brunelleschi, d. 1446, the first who brought perspective to perfection in the representation of buildings.

Paolo Uccello first shows skill in foreshortening.

Masolino da Panicale, d. 1415, cultivates the art of Chiaroscuro.

Masaccio (Maso di S. Giovanni,) d. 1443,
assigned the first place by Mengs and Vasari among those who paved the way for the modern style.

Scholars and imitators of Masaccio: *Beato Giovanni Angelico*, 1387–1455—*Benozzo Gozzoli*, d. 1469—*Fra Fillippo Lippi*, 1400–69—*Andrea del Castagno*, d. 1477, learns the secret of oil painting from Domenico, and afterwards assassinates him.

Domenico Corradi (*il Ghirlandaio*), 1451–95.

Verocchio, 1432–88, master of Leonardo da Vinci.

Luca Signorelli, 1440–1521, powerful and expressive, displayed a correct knowledge of the anatomy of the human frame.

Leonardo da Vinci, 1444-1519,
sculptor, architect, and painter. The father of modern painting—remarkable for gracefulness of design, accurate development of the passions, and delicacy of pencilling. Superintends an academy of the fine arts at Milan.

Fra Bartolommeo, 1469–1517 } scholars of
Mariotto Albertinelli, d. 1512 } Leonardo.

Michael Angelo Bonarruoti, 1474-1563,
sculptor, painter, and architect. The Dante of art. A perfect master of anatomy. Paints the Cartoon of the Battle of Pisa in competition with Da Vinci, whom he surpasses.

Scholars of Michael Angelo: *Pietro Urbano*—*Antonio Mini*—*Ascanio Condivi.*

Daniele di Volterra, d. 1566, the most successful of Michael Angelo's imitators.

Francesco Granacci, 1477–1544.

Andrea del Sarto, 1488-1530,
the Tibullus of painting.

Pontormo (*Jacopo Carruci*), scholar and rival of del Sarto.

Rosso (*Maître Roux*), d. 1541.

Rodolfo Ghirlandajo, d. 1560.

Giorgio Vasari, 1512–1574, writes the Lives of the Painters.

Francesco de' Salviati, 1510–1563.

Angiolo Bronzino, d. 1571; Letters on Painting.

Antonio Tempesti, d. 1630; one of the first in Italy celebrated in landscape and battle pieces.

Lodovico Cardi da Cigoli, 1559–1613.

Carlo Dolci, 1616–86, in much repute for Madonnas and small devotional pictures.

Pietro da Cortona, 1596–1669; attains high eminence in composition.

Sienese School.

Remarkable for the judicious selection and disposition of colours, and the grace of its heads.

Guidone —, flourished before Cimabue—departs from the rude style of the Greek painters.

Mino, in 1289, paints at Siena the Virgin and Infant Saviour, an extraordinary performance for that age.

Duccio di Boninsegna, living in 1339.

Lorenzetti Ambrogio, d. 1340.

Simone Memmi, d. 1344; the painter of Laura, and the friend of Petrarch.

In the commencement of the 16th century various foreign artists are invited to Siena in consequence of the decline of the native school. Thenceforward the Sienese make rapid strides towards the modern style.

Jocopo Pacchiarotto, leaves Siena in 1535.

Giannantonio Razzi, d. 1554.

Domenico Beccafumi (*Mecherino*), d. 1549.

Baldassare Peruzzi, 1481–1536.

Arcangiolo Salimbeni, living in 1579.

Alessandro Casolani, 1552–1606.

Ventura Salimbeni, 1557–1613.

Francesco Vanni, 1565–1609.

Roman School.

More ideal beauty than in other schools, design founded on the antique, composition sober, keeping correct.

Pietro Perugino, 1446–1524, master of Raffael.

Raffaello Sanzio di Urbino, 1483-1520,
head of the Roman school, the greatest painter of modern times—excels in design and invention, sublime representations of feeling and passion.

Scholars of Raffael: *Giulio Romano*, 1492–1546, Raffael's favourite—*Penni* (*il Fattore*), d. 1528, assistant of Raffael—*Perino Buonaccorsi del Vaga*, d. 1547—*Giov. da Udine*, d. 1542—*Polidoro Caldara* (*da Caravaggio*), d. 1543—*Benvenuto da Garofalo*, 1481–1559.

1527 Capture of Rome by the Spaniards, and destruction of many fine works then in progress.

Taddeo (1529–66) and *Fred. Zuccaro*, d. 1609, brothers. Their extravagant works in fresco at Rome show already a decline in the art.

Giuseppe Cesari, 1560–1640.

Federigo Barocci, d. 1612, contributes much towards the reformation of the art.

Michael Angelo Amerighi da Caravaggio, 1569–1609, recalls the art from mannerism to truth.

Andrea Sacchi, d. 1661, pupil of Annibale Caracci.

Giambatista Salvi (*Sassoferrato*), 1605–85.

Pietro da Cortona, 1596–1669.

Nicholas Poussin, arrives in Rome 1624, forms his style from Raffael and the antique.

Landscape Painters.

Salvator Rosa, 1615–73, scholar of Spagnoletto, excels in the gloomy and romantic style.

Gaspar Poussin, 1613–75, style beautiful and poetical.

Claude Lorraine, 1600-82,
prince of landscape painters.

Cortona's imitators prejudice the art.

Carlo Maratta, 1625–1713, upholds the Roman school from degenerating so much as the rest.

Raffael Mengs, 1728–1779, studies Raffael and Correggio—assists Winckelmann in his History of Art, writes several profound treatises on painting.

Neapolitan School.

Tommaso de' Stefani, d. 1310.

Giotto invited to Naples, 1325, to paint the church of S. Chiara, and has as his companion in the work one *Maestro Simone*, who, through Giotto, acquires a high reputation at Naples.

Francesco di Simone, d. 1360.

Antonio Solario (*lo Zingaro*), 1382–1455, introduces a style borrowed from various other schools.

The modern style founded by the followers of Raffael and Michael Angelo.

Andrea Sabbatini, 1480–1545, scholar of Raffael.

Bellisario Corenzio, d. 1643, pupil of Tintoretto.

Giuseppe Ribera (*Spagnoletto*), 1595–1656, takes Caravaggio as his model.

Giambatista Caracciolo, d. 1641, a successful follower of the Carracci.

Guido, *Domenichino*, *Lanfranco*, and *Artemisia Gentileschi* during this period spend much time at Naples, and contribute some pupils to the Neapolitan School.

Cav. Mattia Preti (*Il Calabrese*), 1613–99, scholar of Guercino.

Luca Giordano, 1632–1705.

Francesco Solimene, 1654–1747.

Venetian School.

Exquisite beauty of colouring and decoration—drapery admirable.

About 1300, partly through the example of Giotto, the Venetian painters begin to assume a better style.

Gian Bellini, d. 1516.

Gentile Bellini, 1421–1501.

Andrea Mantegna, d. 1506.

Commencement of the golden age of Venetian painting.

Giorgione Barbarelli di Castelfranco, d. 1511,
companion and rival of Titian.

Sebastiano del Piombo, d. 1547, pupil of Giorgiono and rival of Raffael—invents a method of painting in oils on stone.

Lorenzo Lotto, d. ab. 1560.

Palma Vecchio, d. 1574.

Giovanni Cariani.

Paris Bordone, d. 1570.

Gio. Antonio Licinio (*Pordenone*), d. 1540.

Titian, d. 1576,
head of the Venetian school—surpasses all others as a colourist, in pourtraying the human countenance, and in delineating the affections of the mind.

Andrea Schiavone, 1522–82.

Jacopo Robusti (*Tintoretto*), 1512–94, a scholar of Titian's, but dismissed out of jealousy of his abilities. Great boldness and fertility of imagination, composition chaste and correct, but many of his later works betray both error of design and defect of judgment.

Jacopo da Ponte (*Bassano*), d. 1592.

Paolo Veronese, d. 1588,
surpassed all other painters in representing in pictures on a large scale, architectural ornaments, rich dresses, &c., celebrated for the *Suppers* he painted.

Decline of Painting at Venice.

Jacopo Palma Giovane, 1544–1628.

Marco Boschino, d. 1678.

Carlo Ridolfi, 1602–60, 'Lives of the Venetian Painters.'

Giov. Batt. Piazette, 1682–1754—*Giov. Batt. Tiepolo*, 1693–1769—*Piet. Rotari*, 1707–62—*Ant. Canaletti*, d. 1768—*Bern. Belloto*, style of Canaletti, d. 1780, architectural prospects—*Gian. Cignaroli*, d. 1770, the last painter of the Venetian school.

Mantuan School.

Andrea Mantegna, 1430–1506.

Carlo del Mantegna,
Giovanni Carotto, 1470–1546,
Francesco Monsignori, 1455–1519,
Girolamo Monsignori,
} followers of Mantegna.

Giulio Romano, d. 1546,
Scholar and heir of Raffael, the founder of another and more beautiful school than that of Mantegna.

Modenese School.

Barnabo da Modena, b. 1377.

Serafino dé Serafini da Modena, b. 1385.

Antonio Begarelli.

Pelegrino da Modena, d. 1523, scholar of Raffael.

Niccolò dell' Abate, 1509–71.

Lelio Orsi, d. 1587.

Schedone, d. 1615.

Parmesan School.

Antonio Allegri (Correggio), 1494-1534,
Head of the Lombard schools. Pre-eminent in chiaroscuro—eminent for the beauty and simplicity of his youthful and infantine heads.

Francesco Mazzuola (*Il. Parmegiano*), 1503–40, follower of Correggio, distinguished for gracefulness of style.

Cremonese School.

Camillo Boccaccino, d. 1546.

Bernardino Gatti, d. 1575.

Giulio Campi, d. 1572.

Bernardino Campi.

Gio. Baptista Trotti.

Milanese School.

Eminent in keeping and chiaroscuro.

Leonardo da Vinci
establishes a School of Design at Milan.

Cesare da Sesto, d. 1524, the most eminent of Da Vinci's scholars.

Bernardin Lovino.

Gaudenzio Ferrari, 1484–1550.

The Procaccini establish a new academy.

Ercole Procaccini, d. 15——*Camillo Procaccini*, d. ab. 1591—*Giulio Procaccini*, d. 1626—*Carlant. Procaccini*, d. 16——*Daniele Crespi*, d. 1630.

No painters of any note after Crespi.

Bolognese School.

This school, which, after having been the pupil of all, becomes the master of all, is indebted for its celebrity to the genius of the three Carracci.

Franco Bolognese, living 1313, the Giotto of this school.

Vitale da Bologna, pupil of Franco.

Lippo di Dalmasio.

Marco Zoppo.

Francesco Francia, d. 1553.

Ansovino da Forli (*Melozzo*).

Bartolommeo Ramenghi (*Bagnacavallo*), 1493–1551.

Francesco Primaticcio, 1490–1570.

Pellegrino Pellegrini (*Tibaldi*), 1527–1591.

Bartolommeo Passerotti, d. 1592.

Bartolommeo Cesi, 1556–1629.

School of the Carracci.

Ludovico Carracci, 1555-1619,
head and founder of the school.

Annibale Carracci, 1560-1609,
greatest of the three Carracci—excelled in landscape.

Agostino Carracci, 1558-1601,
celebrated also as an engraver.

Domenico Zampieri (*Domenichino*), 1581–1641, the most distinguished scholar of the Carracci.

Francesco Albani, 1578–1660, the Anacreon of painting.

Guido Reni, 1578–1642, by many considered the greatest of the school of the Carracci—his earlier works full of grace and majesty.

Giov. Barbieri (*Guercino*), 1590–1666, not properly a scholar of the Carracci, but related to their school.

Giov. Lanfranco, of Parma, 1581–1647. Style easy and grand—celebrated for his large and splendid pictures.

Lionello Spada, d. 1662.

Giacomo Cavedone, d. 1660.

Carlo Cignani, 1628–1719.

Gius. Crespi (*lo Spagnuolo*), 1665–1747.

Giov. Grimaldi and *Giov. Batt. Viola*, ab. 1687, landscape painters.

Marcantonio Franceschini, 1648–1729.

Ferrarese.—*Dosso Dossi*, d. 1560—*Benvenuto Garofalo*, d. 1599.

Genoese.—The art never properly flourished in Genoa, but some foreigners painted there; as *Perino del Vaga*, of Rome—later *Bernardo Strozzi*, d. 1644—*Benedetto Castiglione*, 1616–1700.

The French School prevails in Italy from about 1770.

Living Artists: *Vincenzio Camuccini*, at Rome, painter of St. Peter's church there, and celebrated through all Italy—*Benvenute*, director of the Acad. at Florence—*Bossi* and *Appiani*, at Milan, both lately dead.

The celebrated engravers *Morgen* and *Longhi* both lately dead—*Toschi*, at Parma, still living.

Flemish, Dutch, Spanish, English, and French Painters.

Flemish and German School.

This school has no distinguishing characteristics, but has produced successful followers of both the Italian and Dutch masters.

Hubert Van Eyck, 1366–1426, founder of the Flemish school.

John Van Eyck, 1370–1441, inventor of oil painting.

Quintin Matzys, of Antwerp, 1450–1529.

Roger of Bruges, d. 1455.

Hugo van der Goes, d. 1481.

Michael Wohlgemuth, of Nürnberg, 1434–1519, master of Albrecht Durer.

1500.

Flourishing period of the art in Germany.

Albrecht Durer, 1471-1528, head of the German school. Excels in design; he was also a seal cutter, and engraver both in copper and wood.

Lucas Kranach, 1470–1553, also famous for his wood cuts—portraits of Luther and Melanchthon.

John de Mabeuze, 1492–1562.

Hans Holbein, 1498-1554, Lived in London from 1526. Excelled in design and colouring; also in wood cuts—his Dance of Death.

Flemish painters formed in Italy: *Bernard van Orley*, 1490–1560, a pupil of Raffael—*Mich. Coxis*, of Mechlin, 1497–1552—*Fr. Floris*, of Antwerp, 1520–70, pupil of Michael Angelo—*Matth.* and *Paul Brill*, d. 1584 and 1626, celebrated as landscape painters—*Spranger*, b. 1546, at Antwerp.

Germans formed in Italy: *Joh. Rottenhammer*, 1564–1608 — *Adam Elzheimer*, 1574–1620.

The German artists henceforward become decided imitators of the Italians.

1600.

Flourishing period of the Flemish school.

Forerunners of Rubens: *Otto Venius*, of Leyden, 1556–1634, settles at Antwerp, after studying at Rome, helps to form Rubens—*Albert van Ort*, 1557–1611, Rubens' first master—*Peter Breughel*, 1569–1625—*Sebastian (Old) Frank*, 1573–1609.

Peter Paul Rubens, 1577-1640, Prince and founder of the Flemish school—lived 7 years at the d. of Mantua's court, where he perfected himself after Titian and P. Veronese—the number of his pictures, immense and splendid as they are, said to be above 4000.

Assistants of Rubens: *Fr. Sneyders*, 1576–1657, animals, &c.—*Jacob Jordaens*, 1594–1678—*Theod. van Thulden*, b. 1607—*Eras. Quellen*, d. 1678.

Scholars and imitators: *Diepenbecke*, 1607–75 — *Lucas van Uden*, 1595–1660, landscapes — *Peter v. Mol*, 1580–1650 — *David Teniers*, the elder, 1582–1649—*J. van Hock*, d. 1650.

Antony van Dyk, 1599-1641, The most spirited and noble of Rubens' pupils; one of the finest portrait painters—he passed his last years in England, where the best of his works are to be found.

Contemporaries with Ruhens: *Joh Breughel*, d. 1642, landscapes—*Dan. Seghers*, d. 1660, flowers and fruits — *Bon. Peters*, 1614–52, sea pieces.

Joachim v. Sandrart, of Frankfort, 1606–88, celebrated writer on painting, architecture, and sculpture.

1700.

German Painters: *Phil. Rugendas*, 1666–1742, battle pieces—*Kupetzky*, 1666–1740, portraits; the Fuseli family once celebrated in England—*Riedinger*, 1695—1767, animals—*Dietrich (Dietricy)*, 1712–74.

Oeser, 1717–99, director at Leipsic—*Fueger*, at Vienna, d. 1818—*Angelika Kauffman*, d. 1808—*Phil. Hackert*, d. 1806—*Carstens*, 1798—*G. Schick*, d. 1812—*Jos. Kock* and *C. Reinhart*, now in Rome.

Flemings: *Geeraerds*, d. 1791—*Balt. Besschey*, d. 1776—*Hen. Antonissens*, d. 1794—*Hen. de Cort.* d. 1810, &c.

The art improves in Germany ab. 1810—*endeavours of many young artists* to revive the study of the old masters.

Peter v. Cornelius, b. 1788, director of the academy at Munich, and his pupils, *Kaulbach*, *Hermann*, and *Zimmerman*.

Fr. Overbeck, b. 1789, distinguished painter of scriptural pieces.

Ph. Veit, b. 1793, direct. at Frankfort—*J. Schnorr*, b. 1794, prof. at Leipsic—*Hen. Hess*, b. 1798, at Dusseldorf—*Rottman*, b. 1798, landscape painter, Heidelberg.

W. Schadow, b. 1789, director of the academy of arts at Düsseldorf, 1826, head of the Düsseldorf school.

Peter Hess, b. 1792.

Mor. Retzsch, outlines to Faust, Schiller, Shakspeare, &c.

The celebrated *J. G. von Müller*, b. 1747, and his son, *F. v. Müller*, d. 1816, engravers of the *Madonna di San Sisto*, after Raffael.

Dutch.

Excels in chiaroscuro, in the faithful representation of subjects from humble life, and in landscape, animals, flowers, and fruit.

Cornelius Engelbrechtsen, 1468–1553.

1500.

Lucas van Leyden, 1494-1553, Founder of the Dutch school. Painter and engraver—the Albert Durer of Holland.

Jo. Schoreel, 1495–1590, studies under Alb. Durer and in Italy—*J. Hemskerk*, 1498–1574, his scholar—*Charles van Mander*, 1548–1603, painter and author; writes the lives of the Dutch painters — *Mich. Miravelt*, 1568–1641, above 10,000 portraits.

Ab. Bloemart, 1567–1647.

1600.

Landscape and Animal Painters:

Corn. Pollenberg, 1586–1660, fine painter of landscapes, with naked figures full of grace—*Van Goyen*, 1596–1656 — *J. David de Heem*, d. 1674, flowers—*Evrald van Aelst*, 1602–58—*Albert Cuyp*, b. 1606 — *Ant. Waterloo*—*Joh.* and *And. Both*, followers of Claude—*Nic. Berghem*, 1624–83—*Herm. Swanevelt*, b. 1620 — *Paul Potter*, 1625–54 — *Bukhuysen*, 1631–1709 — *Adrian van der Velde*, 1639–72 — *Wynants*—*Ar. van der Neer*, 1619–83, night scenes.

Paul Rembrandt, 1606-74, A master of great genius, founds a school of his own; excels all others in the management of the *chiaro oscuro.*

Pupils and imitators: *F. Bol*, d. 1681—*G. Flink*, d. 1660—*G. van der Eckhout*, d. 1674.

Peter von Laar, 1613–74, founder of the Bambocciati school.

Phil. Wouvermans, 1620–1628, landscapes, battle pieces, &c.

Celebrated for high finishing are *Ger. Terburg*, d. 1681. *Adrian*, d. 1685, and *Isaac van Ostade*, interiors.

David Teniers the younger, d. 1694, bambocciati.

Gerard Dow, 1613–80, pupil of Rembrandt.

Gabriel Metzu, 1615–58—*Fr. v. Mieris*, d. 1681—*Casp. Netscher*, 1684—*Schalken*, d. 1706—*Pet. v. Slingelandt*, d. 1691—*Karel du Jardin*, d. 1678 — *Jo. Weeninx*, d. 1719, animals.

Jacob Ruysdael, 1635-81, greatest of the Dutch landscape painters—his pupil *Hobbema.*

Gerhard Lairesse, 1640–1711, writer and painter.

1700.

Adrian v. der Werf, 1659–1722, historical painter; distinguished for the elaborate, miniature finish of his pictures.

From this time the Dutch school declines; but

Rachel Ruisch, 1664–1750, and *Jo. v. Huysum*, 1682–1749, are distinguished as flower and fruit painters—*P. Velyn*, d. 1836.

The historical painter *V. Bree*, in the style of David—*V. Stry*, landscapes and animals.

Spanish.

Mostly formed upon the Florentine school, especially Michael Angelo, whose gravity well suits the character of the Spanish nation.

Antonio del Rincon, 1446–1500, private painter to Catherine and Ferdinand, and father of the Spanish painters.

Luis de Vargas, 1502–68, founder of the Seville school.

Cespedes, 1538–1608, learned painter: founds the school of Cordova.

Luis Morales, el divino, 1509–86, paints only sacred subjects, particularly Madonnas—splendid artist.

Juan de Jounes, d. 1596, whom the Spaniards venture to compare with Raffael.

Juan Fernandez Navarete, d. 1572, acquired the name of the Spanish Titian.

1600.

Don Diego Velasquez Silva, 1599-1660, founder of the Madrid school, and of the natural style; his Bambocciati.

Alonso Cano, 1601–1676, founder of a school at Granada—sculptor and architect.

Pacheco, Fr. 1571–1654.
Herrera, Fr. de, 1576–1656.
Zurbaran, Fr., d. 1662.
Paresa, Juan de, d. 1670.

Murillo, 1618-82, the greatest painter of Spain; his style a medium between the unpolished Flemish, and the eleveted and graceful Italian.

Rizzi, Fr. 1617–84.

1660 An academy established at Seville.

Coello, Cl., d. 1692.

Nino de Guevara, d. 1698.

Torres, Mat. d. 1631–1711.

Alfaro, J. de, 1640–1680.

Nunez, Ped. 1640–1700.

Falco, J. Ach. 1651–1711.

1752 Foundation of the Royal Academy of St. Fernando at Madrid.

Xavier Fabre, d. 1837.

English.

Great merit in portrait and landscape; excels in animals; colouring generally good.

John de Mabeuze, 1492–1562, employed by Henry VIII.: paints the portraits of some of his children.

1498, &c., *Hans Holbein*, and various other foreign painters in England—*Zucchero*, 1574—*H. C. Vroom*, Dutchman, designs for the tapestry in the House of Lords.

Nic. Hilliard, of Exeter, 1547–1619, portraits, q. Eliz. &c.—*Isaac Oliver*, d. 1617, portraits.

Sir Nathaniel Bacon, d. 1615.

The art in England is almost confined to portraits.

1600.

During the reign of Charles I. painting and the fine arts were much favoured at court, and the pictures of foreign masters bought up at a vast price.

Geo. Jameson, the Van Dyke of Scotland, 1586–1614, pupil of Rubens.

Henry Stone (called Old Stone), d. 1653, makes copies from Van Dyke and Italian masters — *Young Stone*, portraits.

Peter Oliver, 1601–60, portraits.

Peter Paul Rubens paints the ceiling of the banqueting-house Whitehall.

Van Dyke in London 1631; dies there 1641.

Will. Dobson, 1610–46.

I. Petitot, a Genoese, paints for Chas. I.—he invents the art of painting on enamel.

Rob. Walker, portraits of O. Cromwell, &c.

Saml. Cooper, 1609–1672, paints Cromwell and Monck.

Peter Lely, a German, (*Peter v. der Faes,*) 1618–1641.

Robert Streater, 1624–80, painted the chapel of All Souls' Coll. Oxford, except the Resurrection, which is hy Thornhill.

John Buckshorn, John Greenhill, — Davenport, pupils of Lely.

Isaac Fuller, 1672, portraits and allegorical subjects.

John Hoskins, d. 1681.

Rich. Gibson, d. 1690, a dwarf; portraits.

Thos. Flatman, 1633–88.

Will. Vandervelde, sen., d. in England 1693.

Alex. Marshall, a beautiful painter in water colours.

Henry Cook, 1642–1700—*J. Riley*, d. 1691.

Antonio Verrio, d. in England 1707; paints ceilings at Windsor, Burleigh, &c.

Michael Wright, d. 1700—*Will. Vandervelde, jun.*, d. England 1707.

Godfrey Kneller, paints the Beauties at Hampton Court, &c., d. 1723.

1700.

Jonathan Richardson, d. 1745, artist and author.

James Thornhill, 1677–1734, paints the dome of St. Paul's, the hall at Blenheim, &c.

Charles Jervais, d. 1739, pupil of Kneller.

John Wootten, 1765, portraits of animals, foxhunting pieces.

William Hogarth, 1697-1764, a great and original genius—Rake's Progress, Marriage a-la-mode, Harlot's Progress, &c.

Francis Hayman, d. 1776.

Saml. Scott, d. 1772.

Richard Wilson, 1714-82, styled the English Claude, studies in Italy—landscapes.

John Boydell, 1719–1804, engraver, great encourager of painting—his Shakspeare gallery, &c.

Joshua Reynolds, 1723-92, England's first great artist, and first president of the Royal Academy—his Lectures on Painting.

Geo. Stubbes, 1724–1806, celebrated for his horses.

John Mortimer, d. 1779, Robbers, &c.—great strength of conception and boldness of execution.

Thos. Gainsborough, 1727-88, landscapes and portraits.

Geo. Romney, 1734–1802, history and portraits.

David Allan, of Edinburgh, d. 1796, landscapes.

Benjamin West, an American, 1738–1820, settles in England, becomes historical painter to Geo. III., and president of the Royal Academy.

James Barry, 1741–1806, painter of the six pictures in the Adelphi.

William Hamilton, 1751–1801, historical, &c.

Sir Francis Bourgeois, d. 1811, battles, &c. Gives a valuable collection of pictures to the Dulwich College.

John Opic, 1761–1807, port. and miscel. subjects.

George Moreland, d. 1804, celebrated painter of rural life.

Henry Fuseli, 1741–1825, excelled in wild, romantic, and supernatural subjects; illustrator of Dante, Milton, and Shakspeare.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, 1769-1830, president of the Royal Academy.

Henry Tresham, d. 1814—*Henry Edridge*, d. 1821—*Singleton Copley*, (father of Lord Lyndhurst), d. 1815—*Will. Owen*, d. 1825—*W. Red. Bigge*, d. 1828—*James Northcote*, d. 1831, history—*J. Jackson*, d. 1831—*Ed. Cooper*, d. 1833—*R. Bonnington*, d. 1828—*G. Dawe*, d. 1829.

Celebrated living painters: *Wilkie*, *Hilton*, *Martin*, *Landseer*, *Cooper*, *Etty*, *Haydon*, *Turner*, *Shee*, *Howard*, *&c.*

Engravers.

Wen. Hollar, 1607–77—*Wm. Faithorne*, d. 1670—*John Pine*, 1690–1756 — *Simon Grebelin*, 1661–1732 — *Geo. Vertue*, 1684–1756, author of Anecdotes of Painting in England—*Thos. Worlidge*, d. 1766 — *Wm. Ryland*, 1732–83 — *Wm. Woollett*, 1735–85 — *Sir Robt. Strange*, d. 1792 — *Joseph Strutt*, d. 1802, engraver and antiquary; his Sports and Pastimes, Dictionary of Engravers, &c.—*Wm. Sharpe*, 1740–1824—*Th. Bewick*, d. 1828, the great improver of wood engraving.

Eminent living Engravers: *Cousins*, *Bromley*, *Heath*, *Finden*, *Le Keux*, *Pye*, *&c.*

Wood Engravers: *Branston*, *Jackson*, *Thompson*, *&c.*

French.

Formed on the study of the Italian schools, falls into an affected and theatrical manner after Le Brun, but is again raised into estimation by Vien.

Leonardo da Vinci comes into France 1515, and dies in the arms of Francis I. *Andrea del Sarto* also spends some years in his service.

Primatiecio executes many beautiful works in France under Francis I.

Rosso (Maître Roux), 1530, is made painter to Francis I. — *Primaticcio* also comes to France, and these two masters found the French school—a whole colony of foreign artists reside here.

Cousin, d. about 1611, is considered the true founder of the French school—painted chiefly on glass.

Freminet, d. 1619.

1600.

Simon Vouet, 1582–1641, teacher of Le Seur, Le Brun, &c.

Nicholas Poussin, 1594-1663, distinguished by rich and noble invention—scriptural subjects.

Caspar Dughet (called *Caspar Poussin*), Poussin's friend and pupil, landscape painter, celebrated for the beauty of his scenery, and correctness of his perspective.

Claude Lorraine, 1600-1682, the greatest of all landscape painters—lives at Rome.

Le Valentin, d. 1632, *Seb. Bourdon*, d. 1671, both in the style of Caravaggio—*Laurence de la Hire*, d. 1656—*James Blanchard*, d. 1638, called the French Titian.

Flourishing period of the art in France.

Eustache le Seur, 1617-55, the greatest French artist of his time—rich in design and composition.

Charles le Brun, 1619-90, founder of the French Academy of Painting, 1648—large and noble compositions.

Pierre Mignard le Romain, 1610–95, rival of Le Brun.

Influence of French tragedy upon painting: dramatic effect the great aim.

La Fosse, 1640–1716, pupil of Le Brun.

Bon Boullongne, d. 1717—*Louis*, his brother, d. 1733.

J. Jouvenet, d. 1717—*Santerre*, d. 1717.

Noel Coypel, 1628–1707—*Antoine*, his son, 1661–1722.

1700.

Jacques le Bourguignon, d. 1676, *Guillaume*, his brother, d. 1679—*Parrocel*, d. 1704, battle pieces.

Vivien, d. 1735, family pictures—*Rigaud*, d. 1743, portraits; the French Van Dyke.

Decline of the art.

Fran. le Moine, 1688–1737, best painter of his day.

J. Bapt. Vanloo, 1684–1745, mostly portraits.

Fran. Boucher, 1704–70, marks the complete decline of the art by his extreme affectation and wretched colouring; yet he was celebrated in his day.

Jos. Vernet, 1714–89, sea pieces—he is the first to return to nature.

Vien, 1715–1809, teacher of David, the Nestor of the modern style.

Greuze, 1726–1805, representations of private life, &c.

Engravers: *Edelink*, 1707, Le Brun's pictures—*Wille*, 1717–1808.

Jacques Louis David, 1750-1825, head of the modern French school.

Regnault, d. 1829, David's pupil, and founder of a second school—*Vincent*, d. 1816, founds a third.

Pupils of David: *Dronfair*, d. 1788—*Gros*, d. 1835—*Ingres*—*Girodet*, d. 1825.

Pupils of Regnault: *Gucrin*—*Lefevre.*

Fr. Gerard, 1770–1837, pupil of David—*Charles Vernet*, 1758–1836, and his son *Horace*, b. 1789, all paint battles gained by Napoleon, &c.

Paul de la Roche, the present great historical painter—*L. Robert*—*De la Croix*, &c.

Lessore.
Schnetz.
A. Scheffer.
Decamps.
Johannot.

a b c d e

MODERN PHILOSOPHY.

SECOND PERIOD:—*From Kant to the present times.*

I. *German Philosophy.*

1. *Critical or Transcendental Idealism of* KANT.

Emmanuel Kant, 1724-1804, *founds a new philosophy, which, by investigating the origin and limits of human knowledge, revives and extends the spirit of research.* The aim of Kant's system is to lead reason to the true knowledge of itself—it is established upon the principle that there is a free reason, independent of all experience and sensation.

Followers of Kant, who have formed new systems: *C. L. Reinhold*, d. 1823—*Bouterweck*, d. 1828—*Fries*—*Krug*—*Herbart*—*J. S. Beck*, &c.

Chief opponents: *Herder*—*Schulze*, d. 1833—*Hamann*, 1730–88. &c.

In English we have *Nitsch's* General and Introductory View of Kant's Principles concerning Man, the World, and the Deity, Lond. 1806—The Principles of Critical Philosophy, selected from the works of Kant, Lond. 1797—*Willich's* Elements of the Critical Philosophy, 1798—*Wirgman's* Principles of the Transcendental Philosophy, &c., 1824—also translations of his most important works.

2. J. G. FICHTE'S, 1762–1814, *Scientific Theory:*
founded upon *ego* and *non-ego—idealism* carried to the most extravagant pitch.

Principal works: *Wissenschaftslehre*, 1794—Der Anweisung zum selig. Leben, 1806—Der Reden d. deutsche Nation. Fichte's rhapsodies drew upon him the charge of atheism, but he enjoyed a high character for morality and patriotism.

3. SCHELLING'S, b. 1755, *theory of Absolute Identity.*
His system identifies God and the soul with nature, and aims at uniting *transcendental* philosophy with physiology. It has had a vast influence upon the study of natural history, mythology, history, and the theory of taste.

Followers, naturalists: *Oken*—*Krause*—*Troxler*—*Solger*, d. 1819, and numerous others.

C. G. Bardili, d. 1808, endeavours to make *the Absolute Identity* the basis of a system founded on thought, and to constitute logic the source of real knowledge.

4. *Philosophy of Sentiment and Belief.*

F. H. JACOBI'S, 1743–1804, *Theory of Belief:*
opposes the critical and dogmatical systems, and advances a theory founded upon the notion of an internal sense, and upon *belief* and *mysticism.* His principal works were 'Letters on Spinosa,' 1785—on David Hume, 1787—'Of Godly Things,' 1811.

His principal followers: *v. Weiller*, d. 1826—*Koeppen*, prof. at Munich—*Schleiermacher*, d. 1834—*J. Salat*, and others.

G. W. F. HEGEL, 1770–1831, founder of a system of *Absolute Idealism.*

Mystics who held to natural philosophy, but rejected the *doctrine of Identity:*

Novalis, the poet, d. 1801—*Jac. Wagner*—*Eschenmayer*—*Steffens*—*Schubert*—*Jos. Gorres*—*Fr. v. Baader*—*Windischmann*—*Fred. v. Schlegel*, d. 1829—*Molitor*, of Frankfort, and others.

Reason, as applied to Revealed Religion, and Free-will, as influenced by Divine Grace, have been handled by Kahler, Schleiermacher, De Witte, Bockshammer, and many others. *The tendency of philosophical inquiry in Germany has been to abase Revelation, and exalt Reason.*

II. *Philosophers of France, Italy, &c.*

French metaphysicians, chiefly empirics: *Degerando*—*St. Pierre*—*Destutt de Tracy*, his 'Idéologie,' 1804.

Theologians: *Le Maistre*, d. 1821—*Bonald*—*De Lamennais*, b. 1781, 'Paroles d'un Croyant,' 1834, &c.

Eclectics: *Royer Collard*, b. 1763, follower of the Scotch school.

Victor Cousin, b. 1792, translator of Plato, and the first who introduced the German philosophy into France.

III. *British Philosophers, &c.*

Dugald Stewart, 1753–1828, the celebrated follower of Locke and Reid.

Thomas Browne, 1778–1820, opposer of Reid: excels in the beauty of his style—in ethics, a follower of Bp. Butler.

William Paley, d. 1805, *and his followers:* whose principal aim is to prove the existence of God from organised nature, and to contemplate his attributes in his works:

The Bridgewater Treatises: by *Kidd*—*Chalmers*—*Whewell*—*Sir C. Bell*—*Roget*—*Buckland*—*Kirby*—*Prout.*

Jeremy Bentham, d. 1832, utilitarian system.

Sir James Mackintosh, d. 1832, Hist. of Ethical Philosophy.

S. T. Coleridge, d. 1834, Aids to Reflection, &c.

Thomas Taylor, Platonist, translator of, and commentator upon, the works of Plato, Aristotle, and other ancient philosophers.

Living writers: *Sir William Hamilton*—*Dr. Whateley*—*Hampden*—*Sewell*, prof. of Moral Philos. at Oxford *Abercrombie*—*Lord Brougham.*

PHYSICS.

Physiology becomes the moving principle in the study of Natural Philosophy.

In Germany, after Kant and Schelling, the notion prevails that all exterior organisation must spring from an interior dynamic—from life.

Fr. W. Jos. Schelling, b. 1775:
founder of a new school of natural philosophy: a sort of pantheism, identifying the deity with nature—his principal scholars and followers were:
Lndw. Oken, the celebrated founder of *the first complete system of nature.*
Steffens—*Schubert.*
C. Fr. v. Kielmeyer, b. 1765, the greatest living German physiologist.
Wilbrand, prof. at Giessen.

NATURAL HISTORIANS:
George Cuvier, 1769-1832, the greatest zoologist of the 19th century—comparative anatomist, geologist, etc.

BARON HUMBOLDT, b. 1769—*Sir Joseph Banks*, d. 1820, naturalists and scientific travellers.

OTHER ZOOLOGISTS:
Foreigners: *Pallas*, b. at Berlin—*Geoffroy St. Hillaire*, b. 1773—*Natterer* of Vienna—*Illiger* of Berlin—*Lesson* of Paris.
British: *Vigors*—*Horsfield*—*Bennett*—*Hamilton Smith*—*George Shaw*, d. 1812—*Swainson*—*Jardine*—*Jenyns*—*Yarrell*, &c.

ORNITHOLOGISTS:
Bonaparte (prince of Musignano)—*Desmarest*—*Vieillot*, d. 1828—*Temminck* of Leyden—*Meyer*—*Wolf*, &c.
British: *Latham*, d. 1837—*Montagne*, and others. *Selby* and *Gould*, who excel in pictorial illustration.
U. S. of America: *Wilson*, d. 1813—*Orde*—*Audubon*, &c.

ENTOMOLOGISTS:
Foreigners. *Bonelli*—*Dejean*—*Boisduval*—*Clairville*—*Latreille*—*Esper*—*Fabricius*, 1742–1807, pupil of Linn.—*Gravenhorst*—*Huber* of Geneva (the blind historian of the bees)—*Lamarck*—*Ochsenheimer*, &c.
British: *Kirby* and *Spence*—*Hope*—*Curtis*—*Stephens*—*Westwood*—*Macleay*—*Leach*, &c.

ICHTHYOLOGISTS:
Bloch—*Agassiz*—*Lacepede*—*Valenciennes*—*Yarrell*, &c.

COMPARATIVE ANATOMISTS:
British: **John Hunter, d. 1793,** founder of modern comp. anat.—*Martyn*—*Sir Ev. Home*—*Monro*—*Kidd* of Oxford—*Owen*, and others—
Pritchard's Physical Hist. of Mankind.
Foreigners: *Audouin*—*Cloquet*—*Geo.* and *Fred. Cuvier*—*Leon-Dufour*—*Dumeril*—*Edwards*—*Camper*, in Holland.

Gall, d. 1828, and **Spurzheim,** founders of MODERN PHRENOLOGY.

BOTANISTS:
Jussieu, founder of the *Natural System*, now generally adopted: it is followed by *Ventenat*, in his 'Regne Vegetal.'—*Desfontaines*, in the 'Jardin des Plantes' at Paris—by *Decandolle*—*Mirbel*—*Richard.*
English: *W. Curtis*, d. 1799—*Sir J. Smith*, d. 1828—*Brown*—*Lindley*, prof. at Lond. Univ.—*Hooker*—*Greville*—*Turner*—*Sowerby*—*Dr. Daubeny*, prof. of Botany and Chemistry at Oxford *Baxter*, Oxford, British Flowering Plants—*Rev. J. S. Henslow*, prof. at Cambridge.

MINERALOGY:
Hauy (chrystallography), d. 1822—*Fried. Mohs*—*Prof. Jameson*—*Dr. Kidd*, &c.

GEOLOGY:
Dr. Buckland, Prof. at Oxford—*Sedgewick*, Prof. at Camb.—*Murchison*—*Conybeare*—*Philips*—*Mantell*—*Fitton*—*Mammett*, and others.
Foreigners: *Breislac* of Milan, d. 1826—*Leop. v. Bush* of Prussia—*D'Anbuisson*, *Brongniart*, *Boué*, at Paris—and others.

CHEMISTS:
Ant. Laur. Lavoisier, 1743-94, of Paris, founder of the antiphlogistic system and modern chemistry.
Great progress of Chemistry from the time of Lavoisier.
French: *Fourcroy*, d. 1809—*Guyton de Morveau*, d. 1816—*Berthollet*, d. 1822—*Vauguelin*, d. 1829—*Chaptal*, d. 1832—*Thenard*, b. 1777—*Lussac*—all of Paris.
English: *Black*, d. 1799—*Priestley*, d. 1804—*Cavendish*, d. 1810 **Sir Humphrey Davy, 1779-1829,** Presid. of the Royal Soc., one of the greatest chemists of modern times—**Dr. Wollaston, 1766-1828**—*Parkes*, d. 1816—*Dalton*—*Turner*—**Jac. Berzelius,** b. 1779, the greatest of living chemists.
Living English chemists: *Dr. Faraday*—*Thomson*—*Daubeny*, of Oxford—*Graham*, &c.

PHYSICS:
Al. Galvani, 1737–98, the discoverer of galvanism—*Alex. Volta*, 1745–1826, *Voltaic Battery.*
This discovery gives a new impulse to the progress of natural science in general.
Oersted, prof. at Copenhagen, *Faraday*, director of the Royal Laboratory at London, discoverers of electro-magnetism.
Biot, 'Traité de Physique, 1816, *Arago*, both of Paris—*Chladni*, 1756–1829.

ASTRONOMY, MATHEMATICS, &c.:
Lagrange, 1755–1813—*Jeaurat*, 1753–1803—*Monge*, 1746–1818, favourite of Napoleon, Statique, 1788—*Delambre*, 1749–1822, Traité d'Astron., Hist. de l'Astron.—**La Place, 1749-1827,** his celebrated 'Mécanique Céleste,' 1799—*Carnot*, d. 1823—*Piazzi*, 1746–1826, of Naples, discoverer of the planet *Ceres*, 1801—*Harding*, prof. at Göttingen, discoverer of *Juno*, 1804—*Olbers*, physician of Bremen, discoverer of *Pallas*, 1802, and of *Vesta*, 1807—*Gaus*, prof. at Göttingen, 'Theoria Motus Corporum Celestium'—*Enke*, Berlin—**Sir Wm. Herschel, 1738-1822,** discoverer of *Georgium Sidus*, 1781—*Charles Hutton*, 1737–1823—*Nevil Maskelyne*, 1732–1811, institutor of nautical almanacks—*Sam. Vince*, d. 1821—*F. Masseres*, d. 1824—*Wm. Playfair*, d. 1823, inventor of linear arithmetic—*Bowditch*, American translator of La Place—*Sir John Herschel*—*Prof. Airy* of Cambridge—*Whewell*—*Babbage*—*Lardner*—*Rigaud*—*Patch*—*Baden Powell*—*Walker*—*Johnson*—*Bland*—*Bridge*—*Lloyd*—*Maddy*—*Snowball*—*Hind*—*Young*—*Wright*, &c.

PHYSICIANS:
Bichat, d. 1802, of Paris, founder of modern medicine by his great work 'Anatomie Generale,' 1801—*Peter John Cabanis*, 1756-1807 *R. T. Laennec*, d. 1826—*Sam. Hahnemann*, b. 1755, at Meissen, founder of the homöopathic system, and antagonist of the Hippocratic system which has prevailed for twenty-two centuries.
English: *Thomas Beddowes*, d. 1803, author of 'Hygeia'—*Wm. Hunter*, 1718–83—*Matt. Baillie*, d. 1823—*Ed. Jenner*, d. 1823, vaccination—*John Abernethy*, 1765–1831, &c.

Sir Astley Cooper—*Sir Benj. Brodie*—*Dr. Thomson*—*Dr. Elliotson*—*Sir Charles Bell*, &c.

1822 Foundation of the *Society of German Naturalists and Physicians* by OKEN—the *British Society*, founded upon its model, has met every year since 1831.

HISTORICAL SCIENCE.

SINCE VOLTAIRE.

I. *French Historians.*

1. *Universal and Ancient History:*

VOLNEY, d. 1820, Ruins of Empires. *Ferrand*, d. 1825, Spirit of History.
Segur, the elder, d. 1831. *Levesque*, Hist. Romaine, 1807.
Chateaubriand.
In this period falls the compilation of the *Biographie Universelle*, 52 vols.—the *Resumés Historiques*, &c.

2. *Modern History:*

Cl. Carl. de Ruhlières, d. 1791, his celebrated Hist. de l'Anarchie de Pologne, &c.
Koch, d. 1813, Hist. des Traités de Paix, and Tableau des Revol. de l'Europe.
Guizot (the statesman)—*Aug. Thierry*, b. 1788—*Thiers*—*Dulaure*—*Barante*—*Count Daru*—*Sismondi*—*Flassan*, &c.

3. *Contemporary History and Memoirs of the Revolution, the Empire, the Restoration, and July Revolution:*

Rabant, d. 1793, Précis de l'Hist. de la Revol.: continued by *Ch. Lacretelle*, who also wrote, Hist. de France pendant les Guerres de Religion.
MIGNET, his celebrated Abrégé de l'Hist. de la Revol., 1824.
THIERS, the ex-minister, Hist. de la Revol., 1826, the principal work of this period.
Various memoirs relating to the Revolution by *Bailly*—*Bouillé*—*Gohier*—*Mad. Roland*—*Louvet*—*Camille Desmoulins*—*Barbaroux*—*Thibaudeau*—Considerations sur la Revol., par *Mad. de Stael*, &c.
The *Hist. Parlamentaire de la Revol.*, with treatises and official documents, 1833.
Napoleon: his Memoirs dictated at St. Helena to Gourgaud and Montholon.
NORVIUS, Vie de Napoléon, 1825.
SEGUR, Hist. de Napoleon pendant l'année 1812.
Memorial de St. Helena, by *Las Cases*—Memoirs of *Bourrienne*—of *Savary*—*Rapp*—the *duke of Abrantes*, and others.
CAPEFIGUE, Mém. d'un Homme d'état, and several other important works.
SARRANS, Lafayette et la Revolution de 1830.

II. *English Historians.*

1. *Ancient History:*

Jacob Bryant, d. 1804, on Class. Antiq. *H. H. Milman*, Hist. of the Jews.
Hales, Chronology and Antiquities. *John Gillies*, d. 1836, Hist. of Greece.
W. MITFORD, d. 1827, Hist. of Greece. *Fynes Clinton*, Fasti Hellenici.
Rev. C. Thirlwall—*Keightley*, Hist. of Greece, Rome, England, &c. Mythology, &c.
Rev. T. Arnold, Hist. of Rome. *A. Murphy*, d. 1819, Transl. of Tacitus.
James Rennell, d. 1830, Geography of Herodotus, &c.
Wilkinson, Antiquities of the Egyptians, &c.

2. *Modern History:*

W. Belsham, d. 1827, Hist. of England. *John Bigland*, d. 1832, Letters on Hist.
Robert Bissett, d. 1805, Life of George III. and of Burke.
John Miller, d. 1801, History of British Government.
Sir James Mackintosh, d. 1832, History of England.
Coxe, d. 1821, Memoirs of Walpole, of the Duke of Marlborough, of the Kings of Spain, and House of Austria. *Sir Fras. Palgrave.* *Lord J. Russell.*
Hallam. Sharon Turner. Lingard. *Sir Harris Nicolas*, &c.
John Brand, d. 1806, Popular Antiquities.
1811 Institution of the Record-Commission for the publication of historical documents, chronicles, &c.
Bryan Edwards, d. 1800, History of the West Indies.
John Malcolm, d. 1833, History of Persia, India, &c.
T. Maurice, d. 1824, Indian Antiquities.
James Mill, d. 1836, Hist. of British India.
Will. Roscoe, d. 1831, Life of Lorenzo de Medici and Leo X., &c.
Dr. Russell, d. 1794, Hist. of Modern Europe.
Henry Hallam, Hist. of the Middle Ages, Constitutional Hist. of England, Literature of Europe, &c.
Nath. Wraxall, d. 1831, Hist. of France. *T. S. Raffles*, Hist. of Java.
R. Southey, History of Brazil, Peninsular War, &c.
Alison, History of the French Revolution, 6 vols. 8vo., and Modern Europe.
Dr. Millar's Hist. Philosophically Illustr.—*S. A. Dunham*, Hist. of Germ. Emp.
The histories in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, &c.
The Annual Register, begun by Dodsley.—The Asiatic Register, &c.

Biography: *Dr. Aud. Kippis*, d. 1795, Biog. Britan.—*Jo. Macdiarmid*, Lives of British Statesmen—*Alexander Chalmers*, d. 1834, Biographical Dictionary.

Voyages, Travels, Geography, &c.: *John Pinkerton*, d. 1826, Geography, 2 vols., Collection of Voyages and Travels, 18 vols. 4to.—*Josiah Conder*, The British Traveller, 30 vols.—*Dr. Ed. D. Clarke*, d. 1822, Travels in Various Parts of Europe, 11 vols. 8vo.—*James Bruce*, d. 1794—*T. E. Bowdich*—*Hugh Clapperton*, d. 1827—*Burckhardt*, d. 1832, Travels in Africa, mostly to explore the Nile and Joliba—*Will. Coxe*, d. 1828, travels and history—*Capt. Basil Hall*, Travels in America, &c.—*Capt. Parry*, *Capt. Ross*, &c. Voyages to the North Pole, and in search of a N. W. Passage.

III. *Historians of the U. S. of North America.*

David Ramsay, Hist. of the American Revol. 1789—*Marshall*, Life of General Washington, 1807—*George Tucker*, Life of Jefferson, 1837—*Bancroft*, The History of the U. S.

IV. *German Historians.*

1. *Ancient History:*

Heeren, prof. at Göttingen, History of the States of Antiquity, European State-System, &c., translated and published at Oxford.
Ancillon, Tableau des Revolutions, 1803, &c.—*Bredow*, d. 1814, Tables of Univ. History, &c.—*Rotteck*, Weltgeschichte, 1812—*Schlosser*, Weltgeschichte, 1815—*Saalfeld*, d. 1834, General Hist. of Mod. Times.
The Dresden Pocket Library of Historians—the collection of Staaten Geschichte, by *Heeren* and *Uckert*—(*Dr. Lappenberg's* Hist. of England—*Pfister's* Germany, &c.)
Niebuhr's Roman History: the first two vols. translated by *Hare* and *Thirlwall*; an epitome of the 3 vols. by *Travers Twiss.*

2. *Modern History:*

Martens, d. 1821, Grundriss d. Europ. Staatspandel—*Archenholz*, d. 1812, Gesch. der 7 J. Kriegs, 1798, &c.—*Posselt*, d. 1804, Hist. Taschenbuch fur d. neuste Gesch. u. a.
Living writers: *K. ad Menzel*—*Kohlrausch*—*Wolfgang Menzel*—*Wilken*—*Joh. Voigt*—*Zschokke*—*Von Hammer*, &c.
Memoirs: *Dohm*, d. 1820—*Massenbach*—*Gagern*, &c.
Literary history: *Eichhorn*—*Wachler*, &c.
Foundation of the *Frankfort Society for Ancient German History*, 1819, by V. STEIN.

V. *Spanish Historians.*

Masdeu, Hist. Critica de Espanna, 1783–1802—*L'Lorente*, d. 1823, Hist. de la Inquisicion, &c.—*Conde*, Hist. de los Arabes en Espanna, 1821—*Sempere*, Monarchie Espagnole, 1825.

VI. *Italian Historians.*

Luigi Bossi, Storia Ant. e Mod. d'Italia, 1819—*Botta*, Storia d'Italia—*Coppi*, Annali d'Italia dal 1750: a continuation of Muratori—*Cicognara's* work upon the History of Sculpture, 1813, and *Lanzi's* upon Painting, 1822.

VII. *Swedish Historians.*

Geijer, editor of the Script. Rerum Suecicarum—*Lunablad*, Suensk Plultarch.

VIII. *Polish Historians.*

Niemcewicz, the poet, History of Sigismund III.—*Joach. Lelewel*, the most celebrated Polish historian.

IX. *Russian Historians.*

Nikolai Karamsin, d. 1826, Hist. of Russia—*Otto's* Hist. of Russian Literature translated by Cox, Oxford, 1839.

Geography and Statistics: *Maltebrun*, d. 1826, at Paris—*Stein*, d. 1830, at Berlin, Statistics—*Ritter*, *Uckert*, &c., Geographers.
Ethnography: *Adr. Balbi*, author of Atlas Ethnographique, 1826, &c.

I. KINGS OF ENGLAND.

I. Anglo-Saxon and Danish Kings.

1 Egbert *the Great*, first king of all England, 827, d. 836.
2 Ethelwolf, d. 856.
3 Ethelbald, d. 860. 4 Ethelbert, d. 866. 5 Ethelred, d. 871. 6 Alfred *the Great*, d. 901.
7 Edward *the Elder*, d. 924.
8 Athelstan, d. 940. 9 Edmund, d. 946. 10 Edred, d. 995.
11 Edwin, d. 959. 12 Edgar, d. 975.
13 Edward *the Martyr*, d. 978. 14 & 16 Ethelred, d. 1016.
17 Edmund II., *Ironside*, d. 1017. 21 Edward III. *the Confessor*, d. 1066.

Danish Kings.

Harold Blaa-tand, k. of Denmark.
15 Sveyn, k. of Eng. and Den., d. 1014.
18 Canute, k. of Eng. and Den., d. 1035.
19 Harold I., d. 1040. 20 Hardicanute, d. 1042.

Edward, d. 1017.
Edgar Atheling.
* * * * *

Godwin, earl of Kent, d. 1053.
22 Harold II., defeated and slain by William *the Conqueror*, 1066.

II. Norman Kings, 1066-1154.

23 William *the Conqueror*, 1066–87.
24 William II. *Rufus*, d. 1100. 25 Henry I. d. 1134. Adelaide, d. 1137, m. Stephen, c. of Blois.
Matilda, m. 1st to the emp. Henry V., no issue, 2nd to Geoffrey Plantagenet, c. of Anjou.
26 Stephen, d. 1154.

III. House of Plantagenet, 1154-1399.

27 Henry II. d. 1189, m. Eleanor.
28 Richard *Cœur de Lion*, d. 1199. Geoffrey.
Arthur, murd. by his uncle John.
29 John, *Lackland*, d. 1216.
30 Henry III. d. 1272. Richard, e. of Cornwall, emp. of Germ.
31 Edward I. *Longshanks*, d. 1307. Edmund *the Humpbacked*, e. of Lancaster.
32 Edward II., d. 1327, m. Isabella of France.
Blanche, his great grandd., 1st heiress of the rights of Lancaster, m. John of Gaunt, 3rd son of Edward III.
33 Edward III., d. 1377.

Edward *the Black Prince*, d. 1376.
34 Richard II., dep. 1399, d. 1400.

William Lionel, d. of Clarence, d. 1368.
Philippa, m. Edward Mortimer.
Roger Mortimer, decl. heir to the crown 1385, d. 1399.
Anne Mortimer, m. Richard, e. of Camb., son of Edmund, d. of York.

John of Gaunt, d. of Lanc., m. Blanche of Lanc.

IV. House of Lancaster, *Red Rose*, 1399-1460.

John Beaufort, nat. son, d. 1440. 35 Henry IV.
John Beaufort, d. of Somerset, d. 1444.
Margaret Beaufort, second heiress of the house of Lancaster, marries Edmund Tudor, e. of Richmond.
36 Henry V., d. 1422, m. Catharine of France, who afterwards m. Owen Tudor.
37 Henry VI., till 1460.

Edward, d. of York, d. 1402.
Richard, e. of Cambridge, m. Anne Mortimer, heiress of the rights of Lionel, d. of Clarence, d. 1415.

V. House of York, *White Rose*, 1460-85.

38 Edward IV., d. 1483. 40 Richard III., d. 1485.
39 Edward V., d. 1483.

VI. House of Tudor, 1485-1603.

Elizabeth of York, marries 41 Henry VII., who unites the Roses, d. 1509.
Arthur.
Margaret, m. James IV., (Stuart,) king of Scotland.
James V., k. of Scotland, d. 1542.
Mary, queen of Scots, beheaded, 1587.
42 Henry VIII., d. 1547.
43 Edward VI., d. 1553. 44 Mary, d. 1558. 45 Elizabeth, d. 1603.
Mary, m. 1st Louis XII. k. of France—2nd Ch. Brandon, duke of Suffolk.
Frances Brandon, m. Henry Grey, d. of Suffolk.
Lady Jane Grey, beheaded 1554.
(*The heir of this line is the present duke of Buckingham, in right of his mother.*)

VII. House of Stuart, 1603-89.

45 James I., (VI. of Scotland,) 1603–25.
46 Charles I., beheaded 1649.
47 Charles II., d. 1685. Mary, m. Will. II., p. of Orange. 48 James II., abdicates 1689.
49 William III., m. 49 Mary, d. 1695, d. 1702, without issue. 50 Anne, 1702–14. James Edw., pretender.
Charles Edward, d. 1788, at Rome. Henry of York, Cardinal, the last Stuart, d. 1807.

Elizabeth, d. 1661, m. Frederic, Elector Palatine.
Sophia, declared heiress to the throne, 1701, m. Ernest Augustus, first Elector of Hanover, d. 1698.

VIII. House of Hanover, since 1714.

51 George I. 1714, d. 1727.
52 George II., d. 1760.
Fred. Lewis, d. 1751.
Augusta Frederica, d. 1808, m. Chas. Will. Ferd. d. of Brunswick.
53 George III., d. 1820, m. Charlotte of Meckbg.-Strelitz.
Will. Henry, d. of Glost., d. 1805.
Henry Fred., d. of Cumberland, d. 1790.

54 George IV., d. 1830.
Charlotte Caroline, b. 1796, m. Leopold, p. of Saxe-Coburg, d. 1817.
* * *

Frederic, d. of York, d. 1827.

55 William IV., k. 1830, d. 1837.

Edw. Augustus, d. of Kent, d. 1820, m. Victoria, pss. of Saxe-Coburg.
56 Victoria, 1837, b. May 24, 1819, now reigns.
* * * *

Ernest Augustus, d. of Cumb., b. 1771, k. of Hanover, 1837.
George, Frederic, b. 1819.
* * *

Augustus Fred., d. of Sussex, b. 1773, m. Lady Augusta Murray, (the m. annulled).
George Augustus, b. 1794.
Matilda Charlotte, b. 1801.
* * * * * *

Adolphus Fred., d. of Cambridge, b. 1774, m. Caroline, pss. of Hesse Cassel.
George William, b. 1819.
Augusta Caroline, b. 1822.
* * * * * *

Six Princesses,
1 Charlotte Aug. Matilda, d. 1828, q. of Wirtemb.
2 Augusta Sophia, b. 1768.
3 Elizabeth, b. 1770, m. Aug. Fred., of H.-Hom.
4 Mary, b. 1776, m. d. of Gloucester, 1816.
5 Sophia, b. 1777,
6 Amelia, b. 1783, d. 1811.
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II. HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

Welf, or Guelf, lord of Altorf in Suabia, about 800, founder of the family.
Cunegunda, heiress of the Welfs, m. Azo, marg. of Este.
Welf I., duke of Bavaria, 1079. Fulco, founder of the House of Este Modena.
Welf II. Henry *the Black*.
Henry *the Proud*, acquires Saxony, Brunswick, and Hanover, by his m. with Gertrude, d. and heiress of the emp. Lothaire II., 1127.
Henry *the Lion*, d. 1195, d. of Saxony and Bav.
Otho IV. emp. till 1215. William *Longsword*,
Otho *the Child*, first duke of Brunswick, (Lunenburg, Brunsw., Calfenburg, Grubenhagen, Göttingen,) 1235–1252, founder of the elder House of Brunswick.
1286 Henry *the Wonderful*, head of the Grubenhagen branch—ends 1596.
Ernest *the Rich*, head of the Göttingen branch—ends 1463.
Magnus Torquatus, inherits, after 1368, Lunenb., d. 1373, founder of the middle House of Brunsw. Lunenburg.
Ernest of Zell, d. 1542, introd. the Reformation, founder of the younger House of Brunsw. Lunenburg.

Lunenburg branch, (Zell and Hanover,) William, d. 1592.
George, d. 1641.
Sophia, declared heiress to the throne, 1701, m. Ernest Augustus, first Elector of Hanover, d. 1698.

Wolfenbuttel branch, (d. of Brunswick,) Henry, d. 1598.
Augustus, d. 1666.
Antony, d. 1714.
Charles I., d. 1780.
Charles Will. Ferd., publ. of the Manifesto, killed at Overstadt, 1806.
Fred. William, succeeds to Oels, 1805, killed at Waterloo, 1815.
Charles II., under the guardianship of England till 1823—exp. 1830.
William, obtains Oels—succeeds to Brunswick, 1830.

III. HOUSE OF WETTIN IN SAXONY, BELGIUM, COBURG, &c.

Conrad *the Great*, c. of Wettin, marg. of Meissen, d. 1156.
Otho *the Rich*, d. 1189.
Albert *the Proud*, d. 1195. Dietrich, d. 1221, m. Jutta of Hesse, d. 1235.
Henry, 1265 landg. of Thuringia, d. 1287.
Albert, d. 1314, m. Marg., d. of Fred. II.
Frederic *with the Bitten Cheek*, d. 1324.
Frederic *the Grave*, d. 1349.
Frederic *the Valiant*, d. 1380.
1 Frederic *the Warlike*, 1st elect. of Sax., d. 1423.
2 Frederic *the Meek*.

Ernest Branch.
3 Ernest, elector of Thuringia, d. 1486.
4 Fred. *the Wise*, (the friend of Luther,) protest., d. 1525.
5 John, d. 1532.
6 Frederic *the Magnanimous*, loses the electorate 1547.
John Fred. II., Coburg, &c., extinct 1638.
John William, *Thuringian Branch.*
Altenburg Branch, extinct 1638.
1573 *Weimar Branch*, John, d. 1605, obtains Gotha, Eisenach.
Weimar Branch: William, d. 1662.
John Ernest II., d. 1683.
John Ernest III., d. 1707.
Ernest Augustus, d. 1748, 1741 obtains Eisenach and Jena.
Ernest Aug. Const., d. 1758, his wife, Anna Amelia, regent 1758-75, *who made Weimar the chief seat of German literature.*
Charles Aug., *gr. d. of Saxe Weimar*, 1815-28.
Charles Fred., m. Maria Paul., sister to Nicholas, emp. of Russia.
Gotha Branch: Ernest *the Pious*, d. 1675.
Meiningen: Bernard, d. 1706.
Anton. Ulrich, d. 1763.
Aug. Fred. Charles, d. 1782.
Geo. Fred. Charles, d. 1803.
Adelaide, dowager queen of Gt. Britain.
Bernhard Eric Freund, reigning d. of *Saxe Meiningen*, inherited, 1826, Hilburghausen and Saalfeld.
Hildburghausen: Ernest, d. 1715.
Ernest Fred. I., d. 1724.
Ernest Fred. II., d. 1745.
Ernest Fred. III., d. 1780.
Frederic, d. 1831, becomes 1826, *Saxe Altenburg.*
Joseph, reigning duke.
Saalfield, 1699 *Coburg Saal.:* John Ern., d. 1729.
Charles Ernest, d. 1745.
Francis Jos., d. 1764.
Ernest Fred., d. 1800.
Fred. Ant., d. 1809.
Ernest reigning duke, becomes, 1826, *of Saxe Coburg Gotha.*
Ernest, hered. pr.
Albert, m. b. Aug. 26, 1819.
Victoria, dnchess of Kent.
Victoria, q. of Gt. B.
Ferd. Geo., Prince Ferd., *k. of Portugal* by m. with the reigning q.
Leopold, m. pr. Charlotte of England, now *k. of Belg.*, m. Lonisa of France.

Albert Branch.
Albert, Meissen, d. 1500.
Henry *the Pious*, protest., d. 1541.
7 Maurice, elector 1547, d. 1553. 8 Augustus, d. 1586.
9 Christian I., d. 1591.
10 Christian II., d. 1611. 11 John George I., d. 1656 (30 Years' War.)
12 John George II., d. 1680.
13 John George III., d. 1691.
14 John Geo. IV., d. 1694. 15 Fred. Aug. I., 1733 *k. of Poland*, 1697.
16 Fred. Aug. II., *k. of Poland*, d. 1763.
17 Fred. Christian, d. 1763.
18 (1) Fred. Aug. III., *k. of Saxony*, d. 1827. 19 (2) Antony, d. 1836. Maximilian.
20 (3) Fred. Aug. reigning king.

IV. MAYORS OF THE PALACE, DUKES AND PRINCES OF THE FRANKS UNDER THE LATER MEROVINGIANS.

S. Arnold, bishop of Metz, mayor of the palace to Dagobert I., d. 640.

Anchises, mayor of the palace to Sigebert II., d. 674.

Pepin Heristel, mayor of the palace of Austrasia 687, duke and prince of the Franks, d. 714.

Grimoald, mayor of the palace of Neustria, murd. 714. — Charles Martel, duke of Austrasia, mayor of the palace, d. 741.

Thendoald, mayor of the palace 714, deposed 715.

Carloman, duke and prince of the Franks, obtains Austrasia, 741, d. 755. — Pepin *the Short*, duke and prince of the Franks, re-unites the monarchy 746, d. 768.

Charlemagne, king of Neustria 768, reunites the monarchy 771, king of the Franks and Lombards 774, crowned emperor at Rome 800, d. 814. — Carloman, king of Austrasia, d. 771.

Pepin.

V. KINGS OF FRANCE. HOUSE OF BOURBON-ANJOU IN SPAIN, NAPLES, PARMA, LUCCA. HOUSE OF BRAGANZA IN PORTUGAL AND BRAZIL.

II. Carlovingians. Charlemagne, d. 814.

Louis *Debonnaire*, d. 840.

Lothaire, k. of Italy. — 1 Charles I., *the Bald*, k. of France, by the peace of Verdun, 843, d. 877. — Louis the German.

2 Louis II., *the Stammerer*, d. 879. — 5 Charles II., *the Fat*, d. 887.

3 Louis III., d. 882. — 4 Carloman, d. 884. — 7 Charles III., *the Simple*, dep. 923.

10 Louis IV., d. 954.

11 Lothaire, d. 986.

12 Louis V., d. 987.

* * *

6 Eudes, son of Robert *the Strong*, 887–898.

* * *

8 Robert I., younger brother of Eudes, d. 923.

9 Rudolf, his son-in-law, d. 936.

III. House of Capet, 987-1328.

13 Hugh Capet, d. 996.

14 Robert II., d. 1031.

15 Henry I., d. 1060. — *House of Burgundy.* Robert, 1st duke of Burgundy, 1031, founder of the old House of Burgundy, extinct 1361.

House of Burgundy in Portugal. Henry, grandson of Robert of Burgundy, 1195, founder of the ancient kings of Portugal—extinct, 1580.

16 Philip I., d. 1108.

17 Louis VI., *the Fat*, d. 1137.

18 Louis VII., *the Young*, d. 1180.

19 Philip II., *Augustus*, d. 1223.

20 Louis VIII., d. 1226.

21 Louis IX., or *St. Louis*, d. 1270. — Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, 1265, founder of the first line of Anjou.

22 Philip III., *the Bold*, d. 1285. — *House of Bourbon.* Robert, c. of Clermont.

1327 Louis, first duke of Bourbon.

23 Philip IV., *the Fair*, d. 1314, by m. 1289, king also of Navarre. — *House of Valois.* Charles, count of Valois. — *House of Evreux-Navarre.* Louis, count of Evreux.

Philip, 1328, king of Navarre, by m. with Johan. d. of k. Philip IV. —extinct 1441.

24 Louis X., d. 1316. — 26 Philip VI., d. 1322. — 27 Charles IV., d. 1328. — Isabel, m. Ed. II., of Eng.

25 John *the Posth.*, b. & d. 1316. — Edward III., pretender.

(First line of Anjou:) extinct, 1435. — *House of Anjou-Hungary.* Charles-Robert, neph. of Chas. of Anjou, king of Hungary, 1308, d. 1342.

Louis *the Great*, king of Hungary, and, 1370, king of the Poles, d. 1382.

IV. House of Valois, 1328-1589.

28 Philip VI., son of Charles of Valois, king 1328, d. 1350.

29 John *the Good*, d. 1364.

30 Charles V., *the Wise*, d. 1380. — Louis of Anjou, father of the 2nd line of Anjou, and the mod. titular king of Naples—extinct 1481. — Philip *the Bold*, founder of the mod. House of Burgundy —extinct 1477.

31 Charles VI., d. 1422. — Louis, d. of Orleans.

32 Charles VII., d. 1461. — Charles, d. of Orleans. — Johanna, ctss. of Angoul.

33 Louis XI., d. 1483. — 35 Louis XII., k. 1498, d. 1515. — Charles, count of Angouleme.

34 Charles VIII., d. 1498.

36 Francis I., d. 1547.

37 Henry II., d. 1559, m Cath. de Medici.

38 Francis II., d. 1560, m. Mary Stuart. — 39 Charles IX., d. 1574. — 40 Henry III., king of Poland, 1573, d. 1589. — Antony, 1555, k. of Navarre by m. the heiress.

1422 Alfonso, natural son of John I., king of Portugal, becomes duke of Braganza, founder of the present reigning house.

V. House of Bourbon, 1589-1830.

41 Henry IV., k. of Navarre, killed 1610.

42 Louis XIII., d. 1643. — *House of Orleans.* Gaston, d. of Orl., d. without sons.

43 Louis XIV., d. 1715, m. Maria-Theresa. — Philip, d. of Orleans, founder of the new House, d. 1701.

Louis, dauphin, d. 1711.

Louis, dauphin, 1712.

44 Louis XV., d. 1774.

Louis, dauphin, d. 1765.

45 Louis XVI., guill. 1793, m. Maria-Anton., of Austria. — 47 Louis XVIII., d. 1824. — 48 Charles X., dep. 1830.

Louis, dauphin, d. 1789. — 46 Louis XVII., d. 1795 in the Temple.

Louis, duke of Angouleme. — Charles, d. of Berri, murd. 1820, m. Caroline of Sicily.

Henry (V.), d. of Bourdeaux, b. 1820.

Spain: House of Bourbon-Anjou.

1 Philip V., d. of Anjou, k. of Spain, 1701, d. 1746.

2 Louis, 1724, d. 1724. — 3 Ferdinand, k. 1746, d. 1759. — (1) Charles I., k. **Two Sicilies.** 4th k. of Spain 1759, d. 1788. — Philip, 1748 d. of Parma, d. 1765.

5 Charles IV., till 1808, d. 1819. — (2) Ferd., k. of 2 Sic. 1759–1825. — Ferdinand, obt. Etruria 1801, d. 1802.

6 Ferdinand VII., restored 1814, d. 1833. — Don Carlos, pretender. — (3) Francis, d. 1830. — Louis, d. 1803, m. Maria, queen 1803-7, restored 1815 to Lucca, d. 1824.

7 Isabella, b. 1830, reigning. — (4) Ferd. II., reigning. — Charles reigns.

(Orleans:) Philip II., regent, d. 1723.

Louis, d. 1752.

Louis-Phil., d. 1785.

Louis-Phil., *Egalité*, d. 1793.

House of Braganza, 1640.

1 John IV., d. 1656.

2 Alfonso VI., till 1667. — 3 Peter II., d. 1706.

4 John V., d. 1750.

5 Joseph-Emman. d. 1777.

6 Maria, d. 1816, m. Peter III., father's brother, d. 1786.

7 John VI., regent 1799, d. 1826.

D. Pedro I., emp. of Brazil, 1822-31, d. 1834. — Isab. Maria, 1826–28, regent. — 8 D. Miguel k. 1828-33.

9 Maria da Gloria, b. 1819, q. of Portugal, 1827, now reigns. — D. Pedro II., b. 1825, emp. of Brazil, 1831, reigns.

* *

49 Napoleon, Emp. of France, 1804-14, d. 1821.
1st wife, Josephine Beauharnois; 2nd wife, Maria-Louisa of Austria.

Napoleon, king of Rome, d. 1832, as duke of Reichstadt.

* * * * * * *

Josephine's children before she m. Napoleon:
1 Eugene, vice-kg. of Italy, d. 1824, as d. of Leuchtenberg.
2 Hortense, m. Louis Napoleon.

Joseph, king of Spain, went as count Survilliers to the U. S., N. America. — Lucian, prince of Canino. — Louis, king of Holland, now count of St. Leu. — Jerome, king of Westphalia, now duke of Montfort. — Pauline, prss. Borghese, duchess of Guastalla, d. 1825. — Caroline, m. Murat, king of Naples. — Eliza Bacciochi, grand duchess of Tuscany, d. 1820.

VI. House of Orleans, since 1830. 50 Louis-Philip, 1830, now king of the French.

VI. GERMAN EMPERORS—HOUSE OF HAPSBURG IN GERMANY AND SPAIN—HOUSE OF LORRAINE IN AUSTRIA, TUSCANY, MODENA, AND PARMA.

I. Carlovingian Emperors till 911. 1 Charlemagne, d. 814.
2 Louis I., *Debonnaire*, d. 840, (when the Empire is divided.)

Lothaire, d. 855, king of Italy and Lorraine. | 3 Louis *the German*, d. 876, emp. of Germany. | Charles *the Bald*, d. 877, king of France.

4 Charles *the Fat*, d. 887. | Louis *the Young*, d. 882. | Carloman, d. 879. → 5 Arnulf, d. 899. → 6 Louis *the Child*, d. 911. → 7 Conrad, d. of Franconia, d. 918.

? Hedwig, m. Otho, duke of Saxony.

II. House of Saxony.
8 Henry I. *the Fowler*, d. 936.
9 Otho I., *the Great*, d. 973.
10 Otho II., d. 983.
11 Otho III., d. 1002.

Conrad, d. of Lorraine and Franconia. | Luitgard.
Otho, duke of Franconia.
Henry, duke of Franconia.

III. House of Franconia.
13 Conrad II., *the Salic*, d. 1039.
14 Henry III., d. 1056.
15 Henry IV., d. 1106.

Henry, d. of Bavaria, d. 955.
Henry, d. of Bavaria, d. 995.
12 Henry II., *the Saint*, d. 1024.

16 Henry V., d. 1125. | Agnes, m. Frederic of Hohenstauffen, d. of Suabia.

* * * * *

17 Lothaire II., d. of Saxony, d. 1137.

IV. House of Suabia, or Hohenstauffen.
Frederic, duke of Suabia: 18 Conrad III., d. 1152.
19 Frederic I., *Barbarossa*, d. 1190.
20 Henry VI., d. 1197. | 21 Philip of Suabia, d. 1208.
23 Frederic II., d. 1250. → 24 Conrad IV., d. 1254.
22 * * * Otho IV., son of Henry, *the Lion*, d. of Saxony, d. 1218.

Three Foreigners:
25 William of Holland.
26 Richard, earl of Cornwall.
27 Alfonso, king of Castile.

V. House of Hapsburg.
28 Rudolph I., d. 1291. | 29 (Adolphus of Nassau, d. 1298.)
30 Albert I., d. 1308.

Rudolph, k. of Boh. 1306, d. 1307. | 32 Frederic, d. 1330. | Leopold, killed at Morgarten, 1326. | Albert II., duke of Austria.

VI. House of Luxemburg.
31 Henry VII., 1313.
John, king of Bohemia.
33 Charles IV., d. 1378.
34 Wenceslas, till 1400.
35 (Robert, count palatine, d. 1410.)
32 (Louis, of Bavaria, d. 1347.)
36 Sigismund, king of Hung. and Boh., d. 1437.
Elizabeth, who marries 37 Albert II., k. of Hung. and Boh., d. 1439.

Austrian Line: Albert.
Albert.
Vladislas, king. of Hung. and Boh., d. 1457, without heirs.

Styrian Line: Leopold, killed at Sempach, 1386.
Ernest, duke of Austria, d. 1424.
38 Frederic III., d. 1493.
39 Maximilian I., d. 1519, m. Mary of Burgundy.
(1) Philip, k. of Spain, d. 1506, m. Johanna, d. of Ferd. and Isab. of Spain.

40 (2) Charles V., king of Spain, d. 1558. | 41 Ferdinand I., k. of Boh. and Hung., d. 1564, m. Anna, sister of the last king of Boh. and Hungary.

Spanish Line:
(3) Philip II., d. 1598, m. Mary, q. of Eng.
(4) Philip III., d. 1621.
(5) Philip IV., d. 1665.
(6) Charles II., d. 1700, without heirs.
House of Bourbon-Anjou succeeds.

German Line:
42 Maximilian II., d. 1576. | Ferdinand, d. 1595, in Tyrol. | Charles, archd. of Austria, d. 1590.
43 Rodolph II., d. 1612. | 44 Matthias, d. 1619.
45 Ferdinand II., d. 1637.
46 Ferdinand III., d. 1657.
47 Leopold I., d. 1705.
48 Joseph I., d. 1711. | 49 Charles VI., d. 1740.
* * * 50 Charles VII., of Bavaria, 1742-45.

VII. House of Lorraine, since 1745. 51 (1) Francis I., grand duke of Tuscany 1737, d. 1765, m. Maria Theresa.
52 Joseph II., d. 1790. | 53 (2) Leopold II., grand d. of Tuscany till 1790, d. 1792. | Ferdinand, d. of Brisgau, m. the heiress of Modena, d. 1806.
54 (1) Francis I., the last Germ. emp. 1806, first *Emperor of Austria*, d. 1835. | (3) Ferdinand, grand d. of Tuscany: elector of Salzburg, 1803, grand d. of Wurtzburg 1806, restored 1814, d. 1824. → (4) Leopold II., now grand duke of Tuscany.
Francis I., d. of Modena, restored 1814.
(2) Ferdinand, reigning emp. of Austria. | Marie Louise, m. Napoleon, 1814 duchess of Parma.

VII. ELECTORS, KINGS, AND DUKES OF PRUSSIA OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN.

Thassillo, count of Zollern, about 800, founder.
Conrad I., first Burgrave at Nuremberg, about 1200.
Frederic III., gt.-grandson, first hered. Burgrave, 1273.
1 Frederic VI. (I.), great-great.-grandson of Frederic III., becomes, 1415, *Elector of Brandenburg*, d. 1440.

John, *the Alchemist.* | 2 Frederic II., d. 1471. | 3 Albert Achilles, d. 1486.

Line of Electors:
4 John Cicero, d. 1499.
5 Joachim I., *Nestor*, d. 1535.
6 Joachim II., *Hector*, introduced the Protestant religion 1539, d. 1571.
7 John-George, d. 1598.
8 Joachim-Fred., administrator in Prussia, d. 1608.
9 John Sigismond, administrator in Prussia, 1608, obtains Cleves, becomes *Reformer* 1614, duke of Prussia 1618, d. 1619.
10 George William, d. 1648.
11 Frederic William, *the Great*, d. 1688.
12 Frederic I., *first king of Prussia*, 1701, d. 1713.
13 Frederic William, d. 1740.
14 Frederic II., *the Great*, d. 1786. | August William. | Prince Henry, the great general, d. 1803.
15 Frederic William II., d. 1797.
16 Frederic William, now reigning.

Frederic, margravate of Anspach, d. 1536.
Albert, 1525, first duke of Prussia, d. 1568.
Albert-Frederic, imbecile, d. 1618.

VIII. THE EMPERORS OF RUSSIA—THE KINGS OF DENMARK AND SWEDEN: THE HOUSE OF OLDENBURG.

RUSSIA.

I. House of Rurik, till 1598.
1 Ivan I., 1462–1505, delivers Russia from the Tartar yoke.
2 Vasili, d. 1533.
3 Ivan II., d. 1584.
4 Feodor, d. 1598. | Demetrius, murd. 1591. | Maria-Ivan.
5 Boris, d. 1605. | 6 Feodor, his son. | 7 Chwofski, d. 1610.

II. House of Romanoff, 1613-1762.
8 Michael Romanoff, d. 1645.
9 Alexis, d. 1676.
10 Feodor II., d. 1682. | 11 Ivan, till 1689. | 12 Peter *the Great*, d. 1725.
13 Cath. I., his wid., d. 1727.
Catherine, m. C. Leop. of Mecklbg. Sch. → Anna, d. 1746, m. Antony of Brunsw., d. 1775. → 16 Ivan, 1740, 41, murd. 1764.
15 Anna, d. 1740, m. Fred. (Kettler), d. of Courland.
Alexis, beh. 1718. → 14 Peter II., d. 1730.
Anna, d. 1728, m. C. Fred., duke of Holst.-Gott. d. 1739.
17 Elizabeth, d. 1762.

III. House of Holstein-Gott., from 1762.
18 Peter III., 1762, murd. 1762.
19 Catherine II., his wid., d. 1796.
20 Paul, murd. 1801.
21 Alexander, d. 1825. | 22 Nicholas, the reigning emperor, m. Alex., d. of Fred. Will. III. of Prussia. | Gr. Prince Michael.
Alexander, grand duke, hered. pr. of Russia, b. 1818. | Constantine, b. 1827.

DENMARK.

House of Oldenburg, from 1448.
1 Christiern I., 1448–81.
2 John, d. 1513. | 4 Frederic I., protestant, d. 1533.
3 Christiern II., dep. 1523.
5 Christiern III., d. 1559. | Adolph: *Line of Holstein-Gott.*
6 Frederic II., d. 1588.
7 Christiern IV., d. 1648.
8 Frederic III., d. 1670.
9 Christiern V., d. 1699.
10 Frederic IV., d. 1730.
11 Christiern VI., d. 1746.
12 Frederic, d. 1766.
13 Christiern VII., d. 1808. → 14 Frederic VI., now reigns.
Fred. cr. pr., d. 1805. → Chr.-Fred. → Frederic, b. 1808.
Frederic-Chr.-Aug.
Frederic Aug., bp. of Lubeck, 1773 duke of Oldenburg. → Peter Frcd., d. 1829. → Augustus, now grand duke.

SWEDEN.

I. House of Vasa, 1523-1654.
1. Gustavus Vasa, protestant, 1523-60.
2 Eric XIV., dep. 1568.
3 John III., d. 1592. → 4 Sigismond, k. of Poland, 1587, k. of Sweden 1592-1604, d. 1634.
5 Charles IX., 1611.
Catharine, m. John Casimir, of Deux-Ponts.
6 Gustav. Adolph., d. 1632. → 7 Christina, resigns 1654.

II. House of Deux-Ponts, 1654-1751.
8 Charles X., d. 1660.
9 Charles XI., d. 1697.
10 Charles XII., d. 1718.
11 Ulrica Eleon., 1719, 20.
12 Frederic of Hesse-Cass., her husband, d. 1751.

III. House of Holst.-Gott., 1751-1818.
13 Adolph. Fred., 1751, d. 1771.
14 Gustavus III., d. 1792. → 15 Gustavus IV., resigns 1809.
16 Charles XIII., d. 1818. → 17 Charles XIV., *Bernadotte*, adopted by Charles XIII., now reigns.

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